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Uses of Discrete CO_2 in Marine System and it's Analysis

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Short Communication

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ABOUT THE STUDY

The processes of plate tectonics and seafloor spreading, turbidity currents, sediments, pH levels, atmospheric components, metamorphic activity, and ecology all have an impact on marine chemistry, commonly referred to as ocean chemistry or chemical oceanography. Chemical oceanography is the study of the chemistry of marine habitats, including the effects of many factors. Marine ecosystems are sensitive to changes in ocean chemistry, and marine life has evolved to the peculiar chemistries of the earth's seas Over time, human activity has had a greater impact on the chemistry of the oceans, with pollution from industry and other land-use practises having a major impact. In addition, rising carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere have caused ocean acidification, which harms marine ecosystems. The restoration of the ocean's chemistry has been deemed a top priority by the world community, and progress toward this objective is monitored as part of the Sustainable Development agenda.

The study of the chemistry of the oceans on Earth is known as chemical oceanography. Chemical oceanography is an interdisciplinary field that examines the distributions and reactions of both naturally occurring and man-made chemicals at all scales, from the molecular to the global. Chemical oceanographers commonly focus on issues pertaining to physical oceanography, geology and geochemistry, biology and biochemistry, and atmospheric science because of how oceans are interconnected. Because of its significance in carbon sequestration and ocean acidification, the marine carbon cycle is one of the many biogeochemical cycles that chemical oceanographers study. The analytical chemistry of the oceans and marine are additional important issues of study [1-3]. Although marine transportation also makes a sizable contribution, land-based activity accounts for the majority of this waste. Continental shelves are more susceptible to contamination since most inputs originate on land, either through rivers, sewage, or the atmosphere. By dispersing iron, carbonic acid, nitrogen, silicon, sulphur, pesticides, or dust

particles into the water, air pollution also contributes to the problem. The pollution frequently originates from nonpoint sources such dust, wind-blown debris, and agricultural runoff [4]. These nonpoint sources are primarily caused by runoff from rivers that join the ocean, but wind-borne dust and debris can also contribute since they can settle into waterways and oceans. Direct discharge, land runoff, ship pollution, atmospheric pollution, and maybe deep sea mining are all examples of pollution pathways. Ocean acidification, plastic pollution, nutrient pollution, poisons, underwater noise, and pollution from marine debris are some of the different types of marine pollution. Plastic pollution in the ocean is a sort of marine pollution caused by plastics, and it can take the shape of anything from huge original materials like bottles and bags to tiny fragments of plastic called microplastics. Most of the trash seen in the water that is floating or suspended is human waste. Ocean acidification is the continuous lowering of the oceans' pH levels as a result of the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Human use of fossil fuels is the main factor contributing to ocean acidification. The amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by the ocean rises in proportion to the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere [5]. This causes a number of chemical reactions in the seawater, which have an adverse effect on the ocean and animals that live below the surface of the water.

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