

NOSAMS: NOSAMS Graduate Student Internship Program

Two internships will be awarded this year to U.S. graduate students for research at the NOSAMS radiocarbon facility at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. The internships should involve application of radiocarbon measurements to an important oceanographic research problem and/or development of new techniques for radiocarbon measurement and will provide 2 to 6 weeks at NOSAMS. Available funds will cover all analytical costs (for a modest number of analyses), round-trip travel, accommodation and subsistence while in Woods Hole, but not field work and sampling.

Candidates should submit a two-page proposal outlining the proposed work and motivation by June 1, 2015. Proposals and 2 page CVs (both as pdf files should be sent to wjenkins@whoi.edu along with contact information. Proposals will be judged on the basis of scientific soundness, relevance to capabilities and objectives at NOSAMS, novelty, and scientific impact. Priority will be given to collaborative research with PI's at NOSAMS, and that show promise for follow-on projects. Winners will be notified via email by July 1, 2015. Internships can be used at a mutually agreed time between September 1, 2015 and August 31, 2016.



[Enlarge Image](#)

Brett Walker extracts compounds for radiocarbon dating.
(Tom Kleindienst)

Past Interns

2013

Hadley McIntosh (Virginia Institute of Marine Science) examined the radiocarbon ages of source specific fatty acid biomarkers, of terrestrial and aquatic origin, associated with particulate organic matter along the Delaware River and Bay estuarine gradient.

Sophie Hines (California Institute of Technology) studied the radiocarbon ages of different organic and inorganic components of deep sea corals in order to better understand the variable radiocarbon blanks in very old (> 150,000 yr) samples.

2012

Nicole Khan (University of Pennsylvania) worked on chronologies of paleo-environmental and relative sea-level change in mangrove environments, using radiocarbon AMS analyses of sedimentary mangrove leaf, wood, bark and root fragments.

As part of Elizabeth Williams' study of the transport of terrestrial carbon to the marine environment, Elizabeth extracted and determined the radiocarbon content of lignin from differentially treated terrestrial and marine sediment.

Ben Gaglioti (University of Alaska, Fairbanks) studied permafrost behavior during past warming events using ramped pyrolysis.

Brittany Kruger (University of Minnesota, Duluth) isolated fatty acids from sediment to study terrestrial and aquatic inputs to Lake Malawi.

2011

Mara Dougherty isolated biomarkers for sulfate reducing bacteria isolated from Beaufort Sea sediments and measured their radiocarbon content. She will use the results to shed light on the anaerobic oxidation of CH₄.

2010

Brett Walker (University of California) analyzed compound classes isolated from particulate matter collected in a nearshore upwelling environment.

Ian Ball (Scripps Inst. of Oceanography) analyzed lignin phenols standards to test a method he is developing to study the radiocarbon content of lignin in oceanic DOC.

2009

Prosper Zigah (University of Minnesota) analyzed the radiocarbon content of compound classes isolated from high molecular weight DOC collected in Lake Superior.

Jeff Salacup (Brown University) used compound-specific ¹⁴C-AMS analysis of sedimentary alkenones from a muddy coastal setting to constrain and reconstruct climatic events in Naragansett Bay.

2008

Andrew Kemp (University of Pennsylvania) used high precision radiocarbon measurements to date the historical onset of accelerated relative sea-level rise.

Branwen Williams (Ohio State University) measured radiocarbon in bamboo corals to study the western Pacific warm pool.

Juzhi Hou (Brown University) developed and HPLC method to isolate and measure the radiocarbon content of lignin phenols extracted from lake sediments.

2007

Haiwei Shen (GSO, University of Rhode Island) developed a method to isolate and measure the radiocarbon content of formaldehyde collected from ambient air.

Andrew Wozniak (Virginia Institute of Marine Science) used both stable and radio- carbon isotopes to characterize the total and water-soluble fractions of organic matter in aerosol samples from watersheds.

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