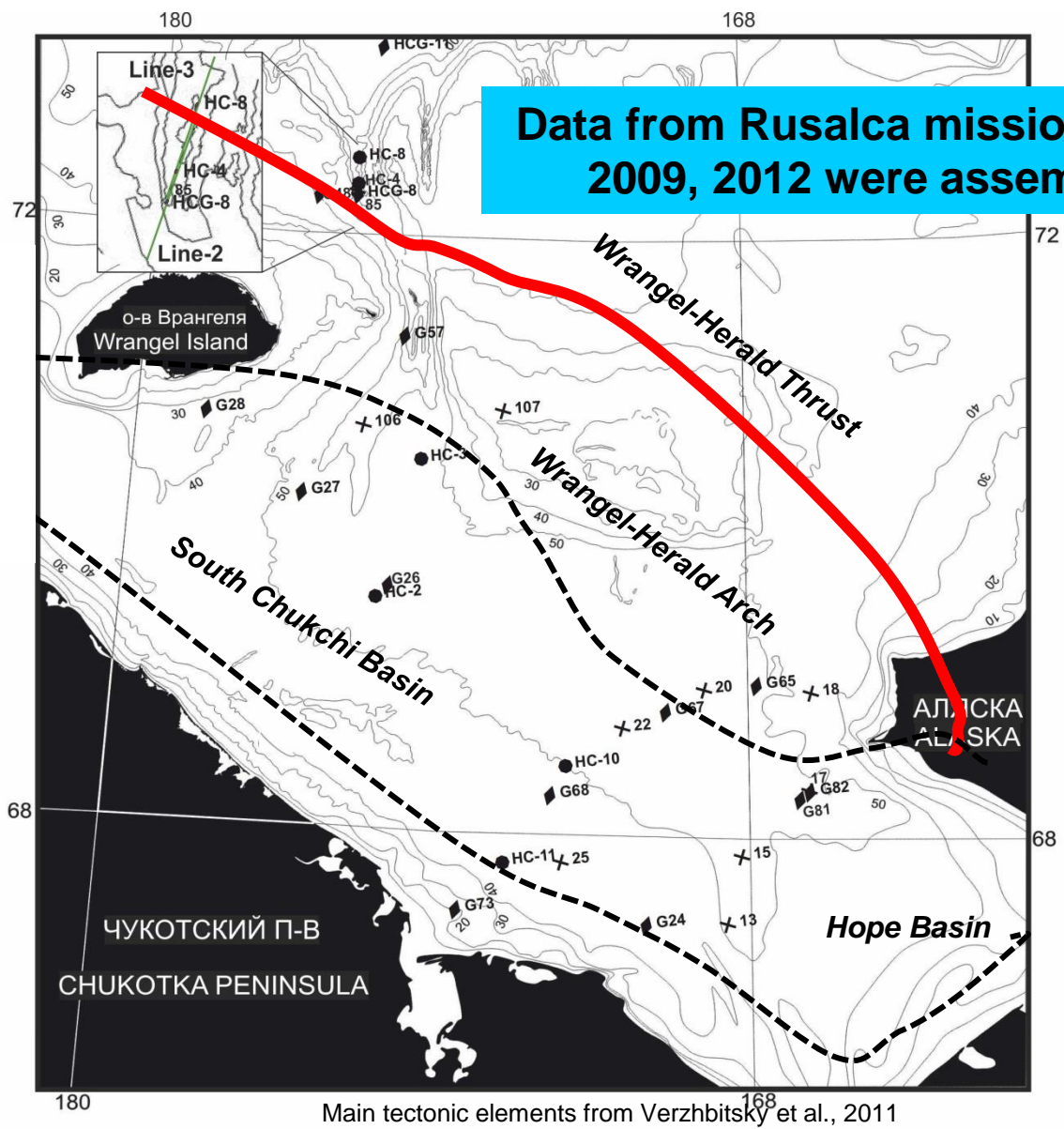


Methane in sediments of the Chukchi Sea: spatial distribution, origin, and flux estimation

T. Matveeva



DATA: methane in sediment

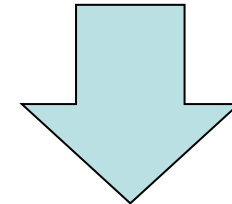
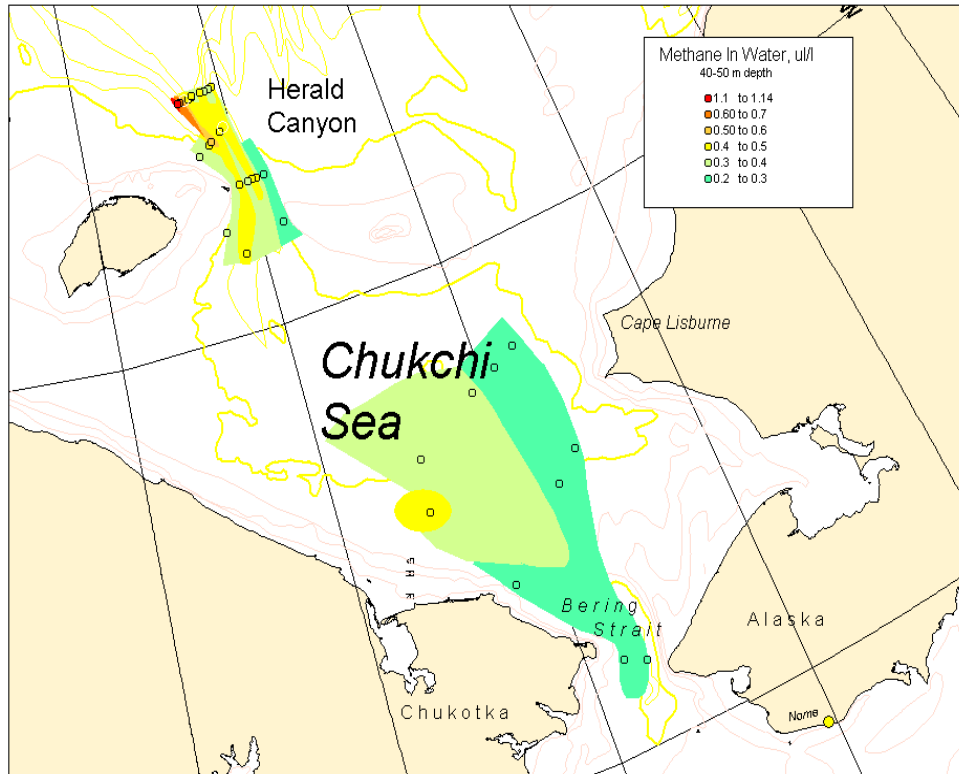


Data from Rusalca missions 2004, 2009, 2012 were assembled

Main tectonic elements from Verzhbitsky et al., 2011

Станции грунтового пробоотбора (Core sampling stations):
X 2004 ♦ 2009 ● 2012 / сейсмические профили (seismic profiles)

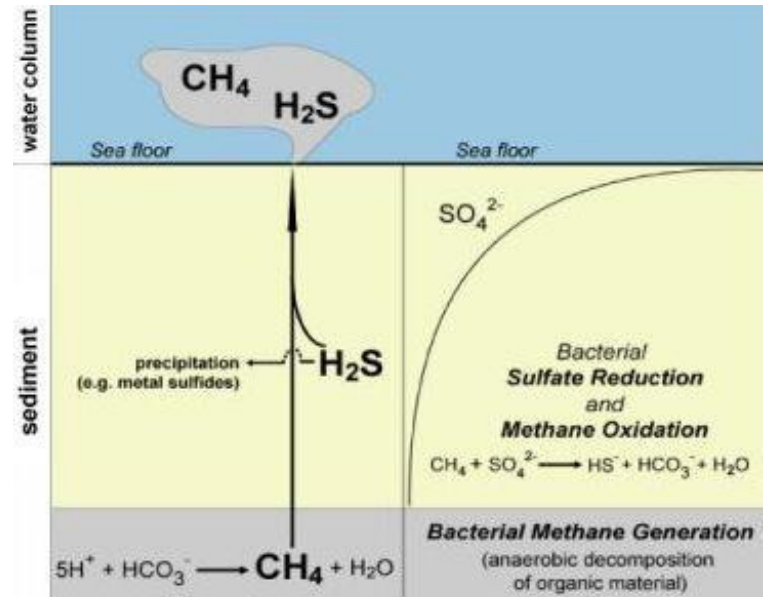
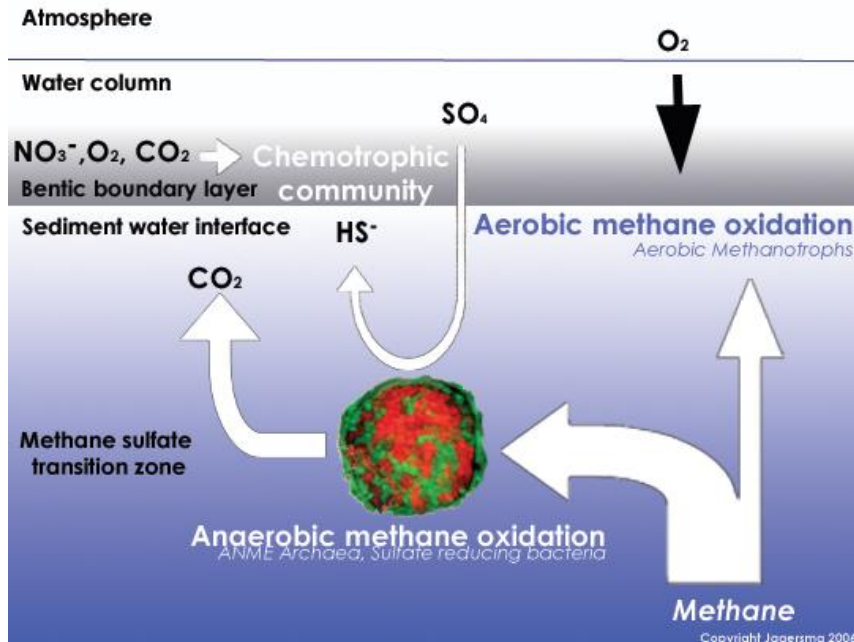
DATA: Methane in the water RUSALCA 2004 data + 2009 and 2012



Outcome for the publication

- Map of methane content in the water
- Comparison with that of sediment
- CH₄ flux from sediment to the water
- Intensity of AOM in water (A. Savvichev)

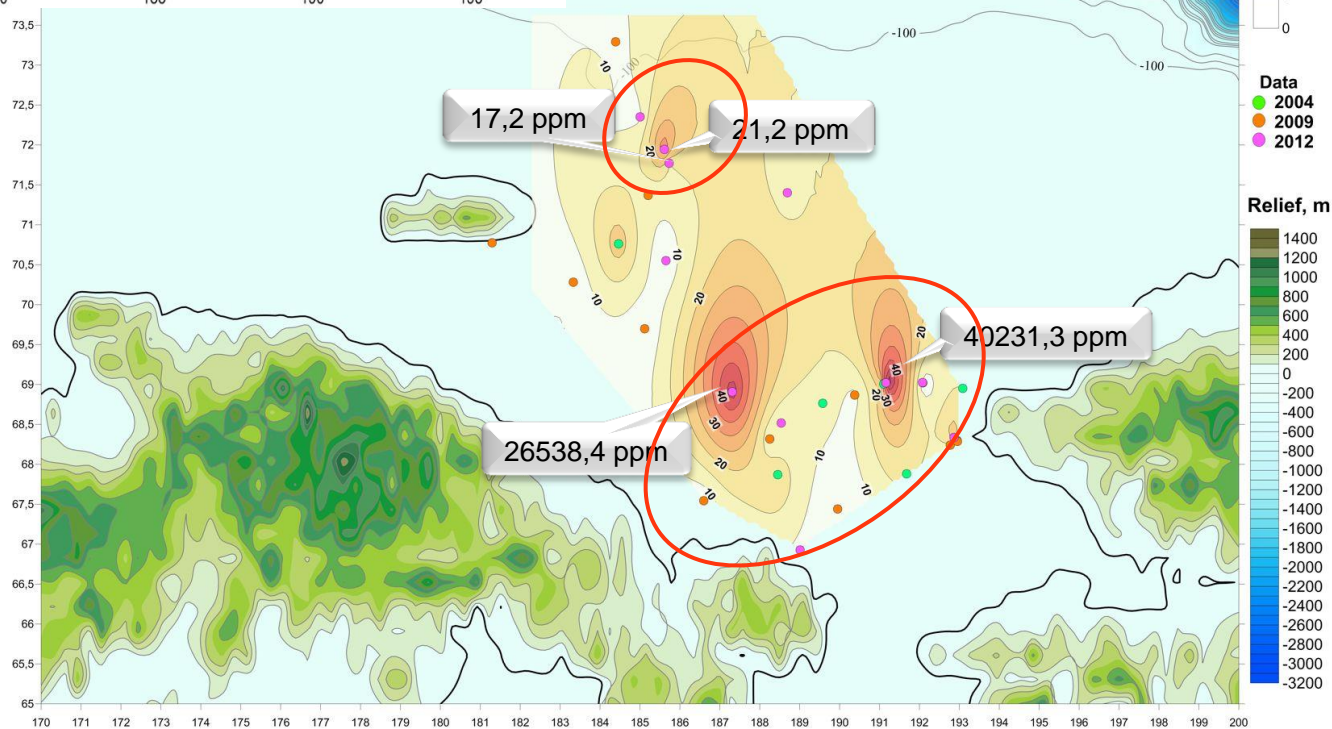
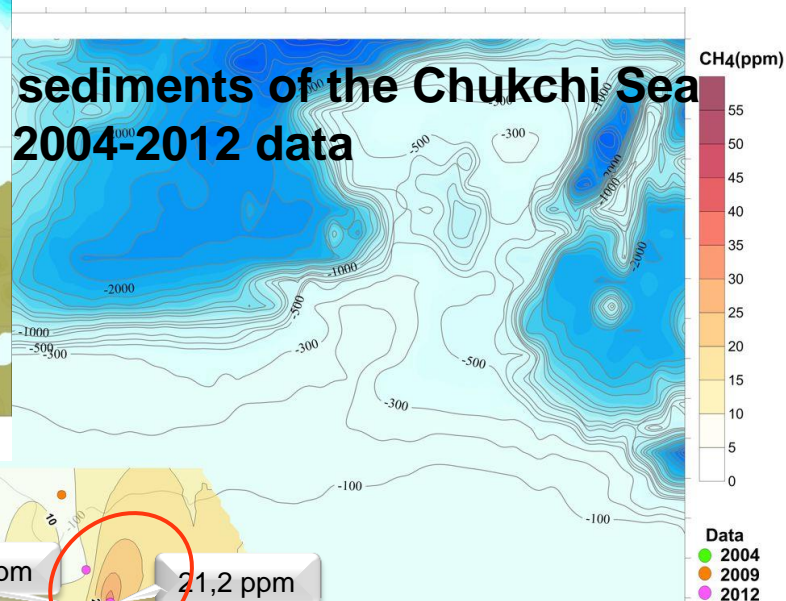
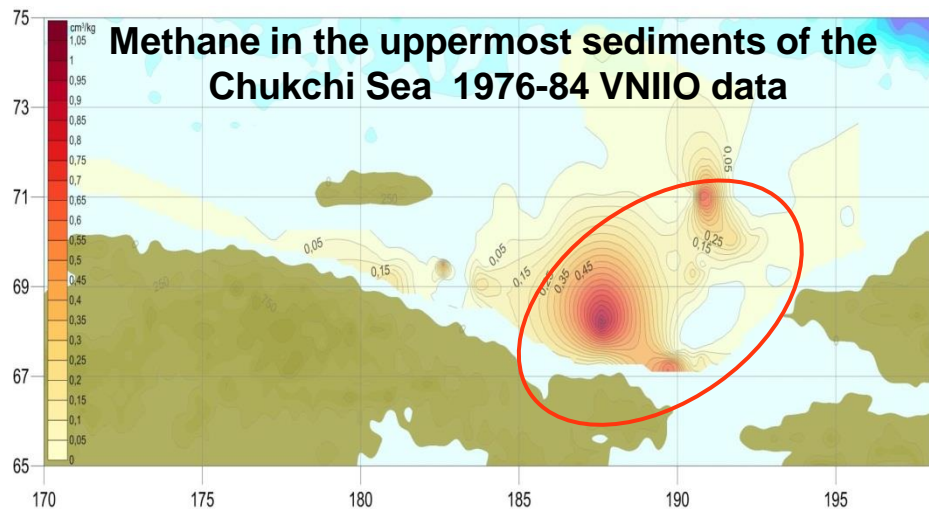
METHANE FLUX ESTIMATION



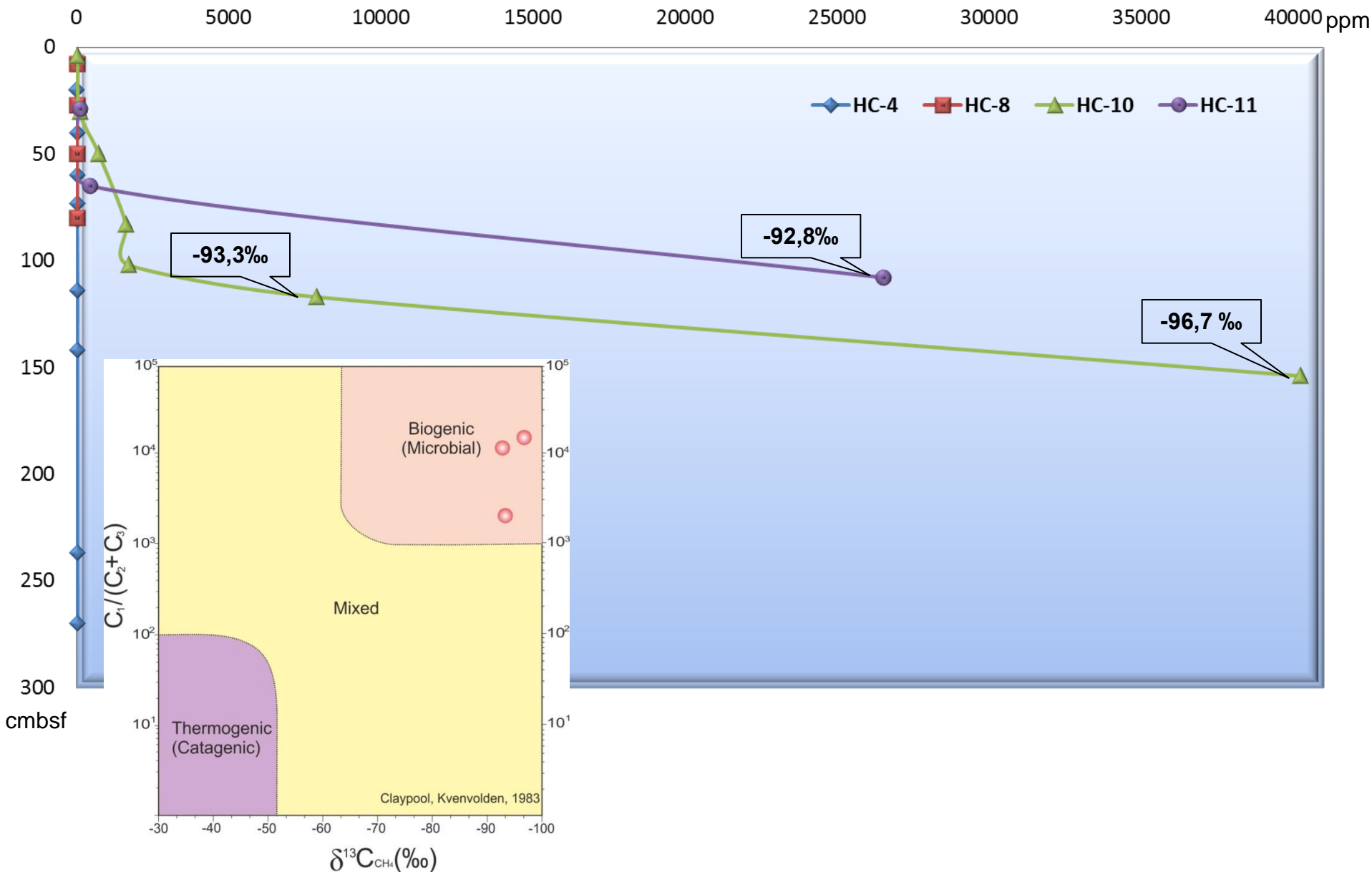
Scheme of methane production and degradation

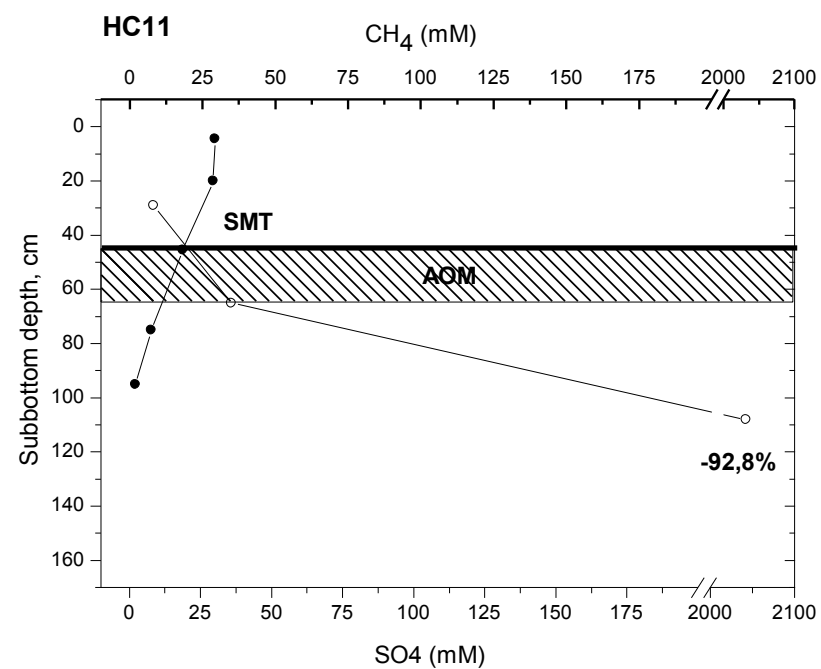
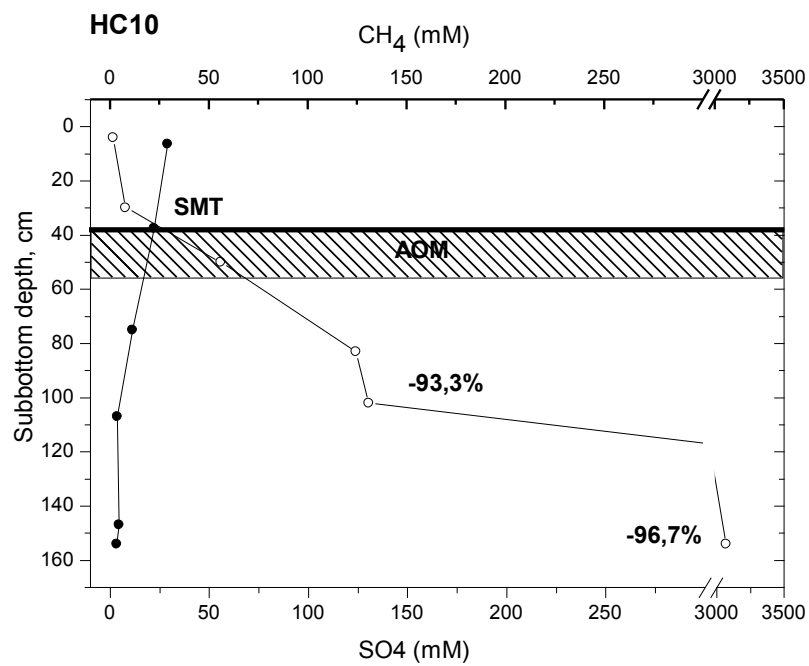
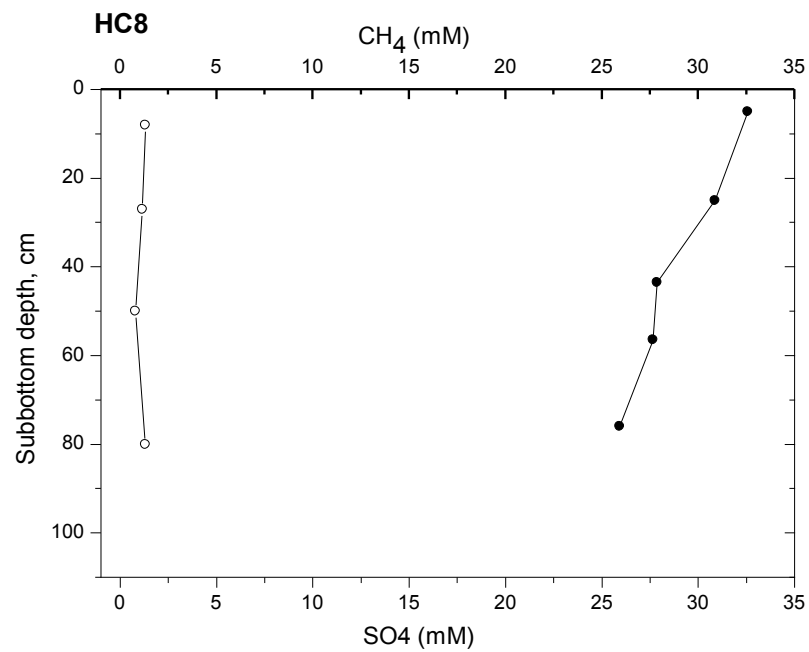
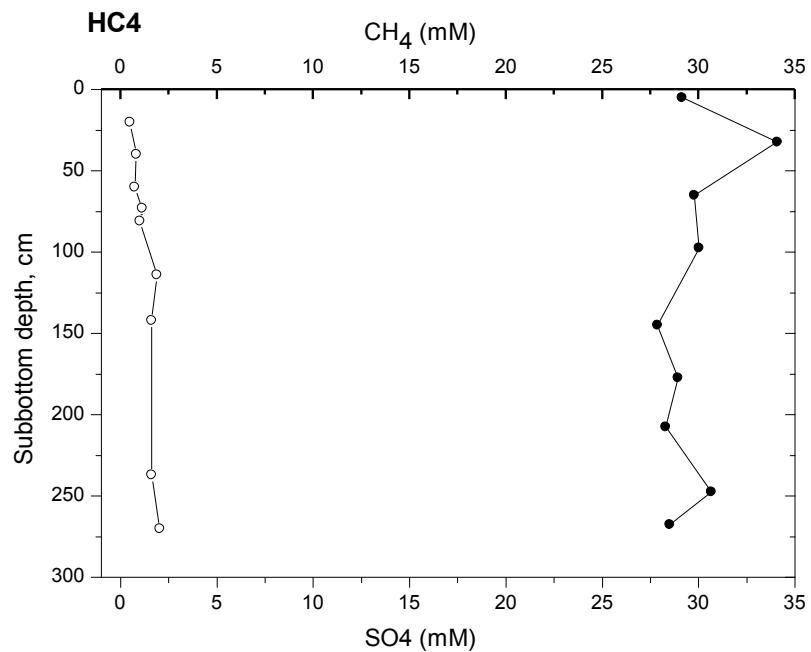
We focus on the vertical CH_4 flux observed by the linear slopes of vertical SO_4^{2-} -profiles (Borowski et al., 1999; Coffin et al., 2008)

METHANE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



METHANE DEPTH PROFILES AND ITS ISOTOPIC COMPOSITION



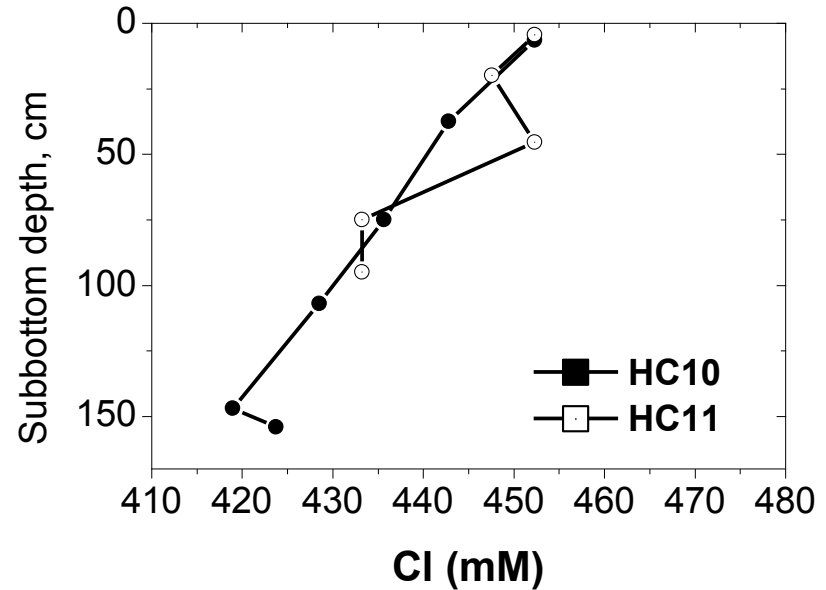
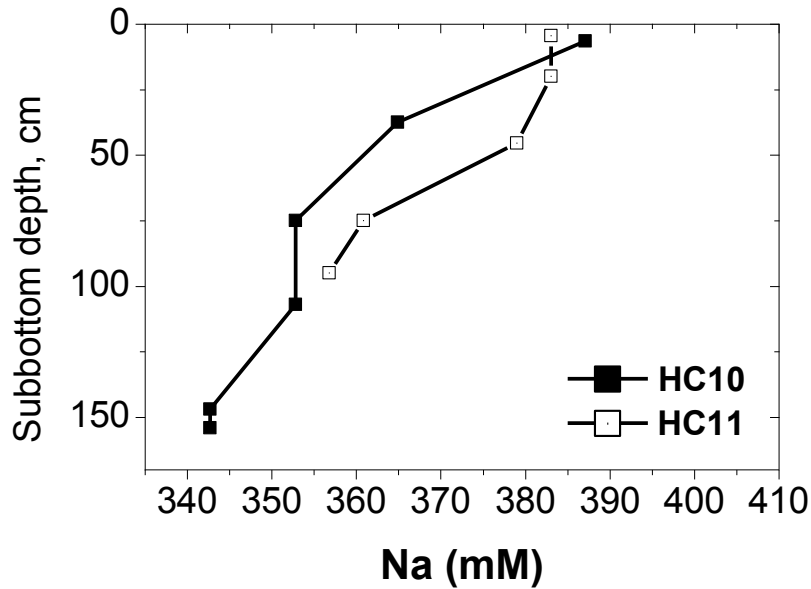


2012

○ CH₄

● SO₄

Fluid filtration rate calculation



Conditions of steady-state flow

$$\phi D \frac{dc_{top}}{dx} + u \times c_{top} = 0$$

u – filtration rate; ϕ – porosity (0.7)

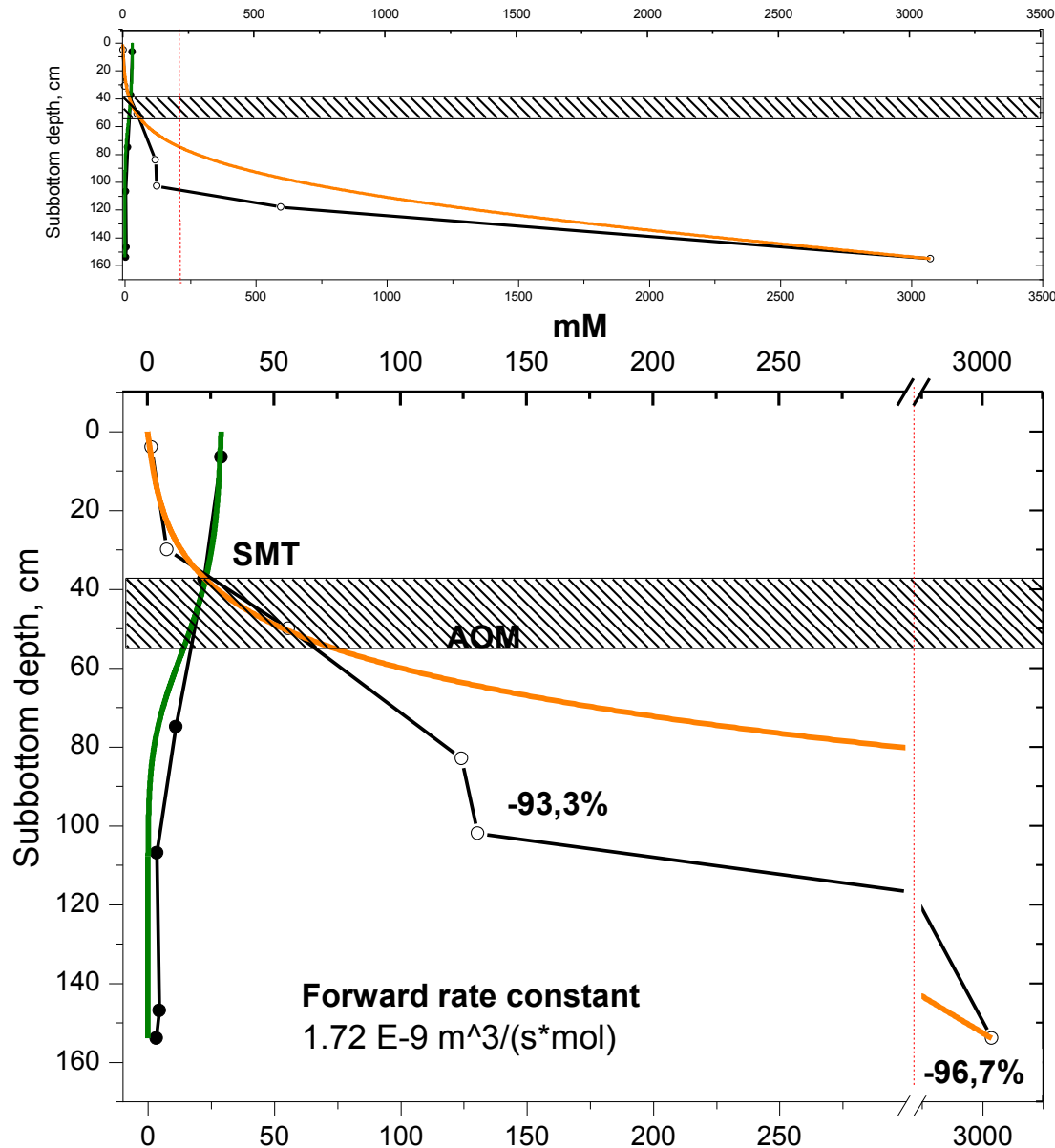
D – NaCl diffusion coefficient ($0.76 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$)

c_{top} – NaCl concentration at the upper profile

HC-10 $u = 1.05 \text{ cm/y}$

HC-11 $u = 1.01 \text{ cm/y}$

Results of modeling

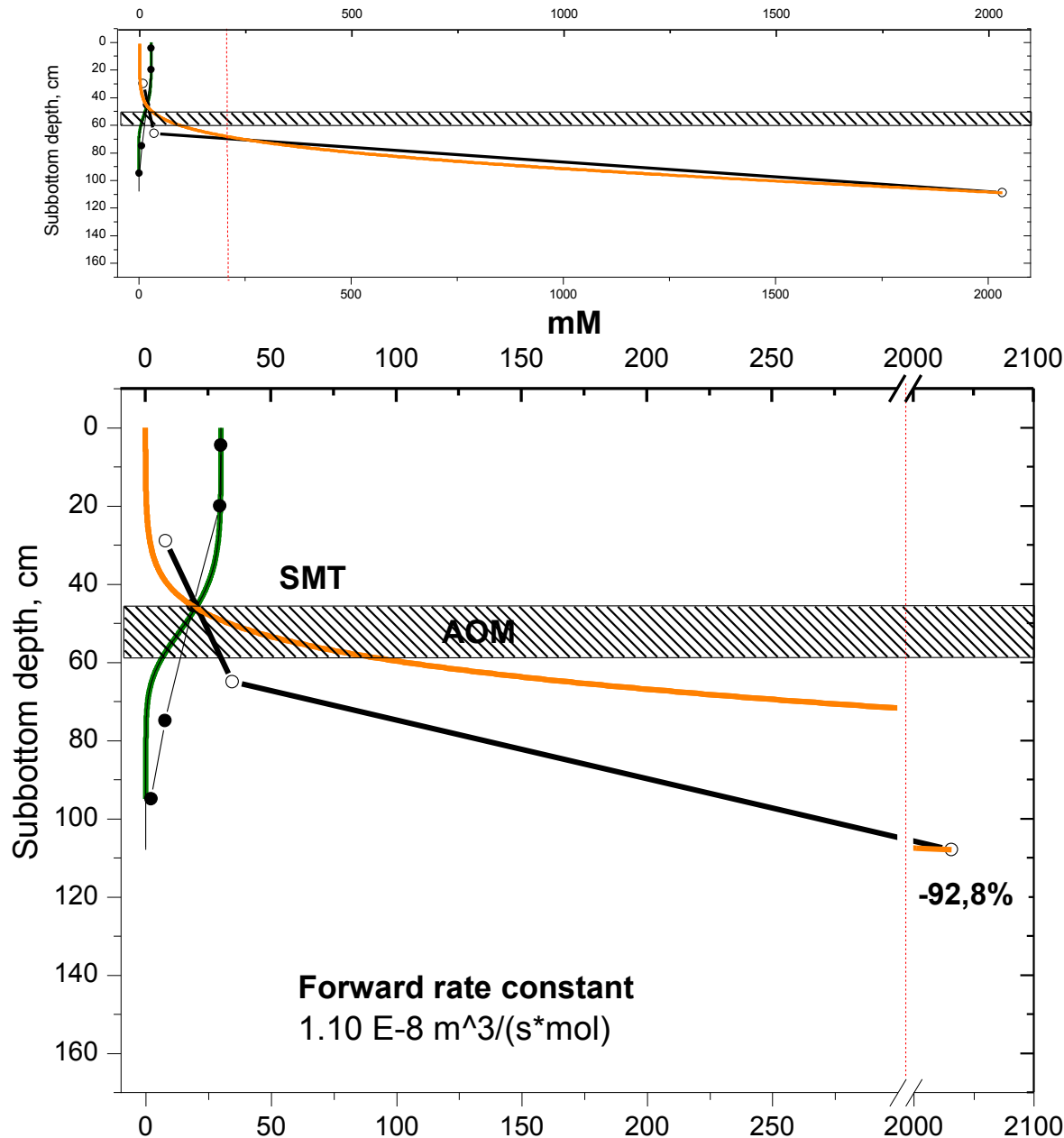


HC10

- Methane in situ (mM)
- Sulfate in situ (mM)
- Methane (mM), modeling data
- Sulfate (mM), modeling data

Rate of fluid filtration **Time to reach SMTZ**
1.05 cm/y **5 months**

Results of modeling



HC11

- Methane in situ (mM)
 - Sulfate in situ (mM)
 - Methane (mM), modeling data
 - Sulfate (mM), modeling data
- Rate**
of fluid filtration
1.01 cm/y
- Time**
to reach SMTZ
1.5 months

Sulfate diffusion rates were calculated from the linear fit to the concentration gradient according to Fick's first law (Berner, 1964, 1978):

$$J = -\phi \cdot D_s \frac{dC(SO_4)}{dz}$$

where J represents the SO_4^{2-} flux ($\text{mmol cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), ϕ is the sediment porosity, D_s is the sediment diffusion coefficient, $C(SO_4)$ is the range in SO_4^{2-} concentration and z is the range in depth for the linear section of the SO_4^{2-} porewater profile. D_s is the diffusion coefficient for SO_4^{2-} :

$$D_s = \frac{D_0}{1 + n * 1(-\phi)}$$

where D_0 is assumed to be $8.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Iversen and Jørgensen, 1993), $n = 3$ was assumed for the clay silt sediments in this region, and ϕ is the sediment porosity determined from core sub-samples.

Station	SO_4^{2-} diffusion flux (J_s , $\text{mmol cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	CH_4 diffusion flux (J_m , $\text{mmol cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)
HC-10	-4,35833E-06	0,872393E-03
HC-11	-7,30695E-06	1,088886E-03

CONCLUSIONS

- This study provides a thorough assessment of spatial variation in CH₄ concentrations in sediments within two areas of the Chukchi Sea: Herald Canyon area and the South Chukchi Basin
- The evidences on microbial origin of the methane in the South Chukchi Basin were obtained for first time
- Strong spatial variation in CH₄ diffusion though out the shallow sediments measured in this study
- Results reveal **moderate to low vertical methane flux** relative to other regions in the Arctic Ocean, including those with high atmospheric CH₄ flux (Shakhova et al., 2005). Next step – estimation for the water column
- The scale and shape of measured headspace CH₄ and pore water SO₄²⁻ profiles varied between two studied locations, suggesting a large degree of spatial variability in methane fluxes within the Chukchi sea

NEXT STEPS

- **Geochemical background of methane concentration for sediment of the Chukchi Sea**
- **Map of methane content in the water**
- **Comparison with that of sediment**
- **Further modeling and methane flux estimations**
- **CH₄ flux from sediment to the water**
- **Intensity of AOM in water (A. Savvichev)**