SEAFLOOR FLUXES OF METHANE AND MARINE GEOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

Tatiana Matveeva

All-Russian Research Institute for Geology and Mineral Resources of the Ocean (VNIIOkeangeologia), St. Petersburg, Russia







In order to estimate possible methane input to Arctic environment we first need to know how much methane is really there?



<u>Concentrated methane</u>¹ = (average number of gas hydrate accumulations per unit area) x (average amount of methane in single accumulation) <u>Concentrated methane</u>² (seabed flux)= (flux per area x area) or (flux per seep x number of seeps)*)

* Requires estimation of methane consumption on diffusion, oxidation, dilution, and hydrate formation

METHANE SEEPAGE: WHAT DO WE HAVE TO LEARN?





The fate of methane at a single gas seep \Longrightarrow



RUSALCA-2009 GEOLOGICAL SAMPLING STATIONS



SITE 1 Pockmarks area Water depth - 400-500 m



SITE 2 An extension of the Herald Canyon Water depth - 50-150 m



Mayer et al., 2009

Savvichev et al., 2004

SITE 1 Pockmarks area





SITE 1





Results:

Geochemical and isotope studies: GD-6 structure



Results:

Geochemical and isotope studies: GD-7 structure



Implications:

Pockmark sediments at the Chukchi Cap

- Anomalies in major-ions content distribution
- Variations of Mg/CI ratio
- Enhanced values of oxygen-18 isotopes
- Sterane indexes of the maturity (20S/20S+20R C29)
- Specific character of composition and distribution of HC biomarkers
- Increase of the Corg content and decrease of the C¹³ values
- Aromatic HC markers represented mostly by phenanthrene and its alky-homologies and characterize by anomalously high content (> 3000 ng/g) at the uppermost sediments

Upward water infiltration

Post- diagenetic stage of DOM transformation

High level of OM maturity

Mixed OM origin

The source of the high maturated OM supply may be resulted from: (1) ice rafting, (2) suspended organic material transported by river run-off or (3) mud flows from deeply buried sediments.

We need to learn more about this ...!!!





Site 2: continuation of the Herald Canyon



Max CH₄ content is 17.4 μ M/dm³ - 30 times higher than the average methane content in the sediment of the southern Chukchi Sea (0.2-0.8 μ M/dm³).

CH4 content by Alexander Savvichev, IO RAS

Implications



HYDROCARBONS INDICATIONS WITHIN THE CHUKCHI AND EAST SIBERIAN SEAS

Site 1: pockmark-like structures at the Chukchi Cap

Further studies: heat flow, high resolution seismic, coring, lipid biomarkers

Site 2: An extension of the Herald Canyon

Further studies: mapping the methane-reach sediments by seismic methods, reinterpretation of RUSALCA-2004 seismic data, coring, AOM

Site 3: East Siberian Sea

No strong hydrocarbons signature observed

SUGGESTIONS FOR RUSALCA-2012



Organic carbon content in bottom sediment (%)



CHUKCHI SEA



Anomalous hydrocarbon gases content in bottom sediment (cm³/kg)

- 1 less 0.005;
- 2 from 0.005 to 0.01;
- 3 from 0.01 to 0.05;
- 4 from 0.05 to 0.1;
- 5 from 0.1 to 1.0;
- $6 > 1.0 \text{ cm}^{3}/\text{kg}$

Yashin, Kim, 1994

Pockmarks area



East-Siberian Sea: methane in the bottom sediment



Data courtesy of A. Obzhirov (POI FEB RAS)

Sediment coring (gravity corer and box-corer)

Gas content determination in the water column SUOK-DG degassing unit





Onboard geological operations

Heat flow measurements *in situ* by GEOTHERM probe



Geophysical methods?



SONIC 4M High resolution seismic system (sparker)







Shallow water SONIC-9L Side Scan Sonar System (SSS+profiler 1kHz)



2012 Proposal from POI FEB RAS by A. Astakhov

Targets

- 1.Coring at the sites with different rates of sedimentation in order to further paleooceanographic and paleoclimate reconstructions at the Holocene time scale
- 2.Ecological investigations: mercury in the air and heavy metals in sediment determinations
- 3.Geochemical databases acquisition (silica and carbonate microplankton death assemblages

Methods

Sediment coring by box-corer and gravity corer

- 1.Core description
- 2.Sediment physical properties deteermination
- 3.Subsampling for micropaleontological, X-ray fluorescent studies, sedimentation rates determination, dating by14C, 210P,137Cs
- 4.Mercury determination in the air and in sediments

Participants

- 1. Колесник Александр Николаевич (*Kolesnik Alexander*) 1986 г., н.с, ТОИ ДВО РАН
- 2.Босин Александр Анатольевич, (*Bosin Alexander*) 1981, с.н.с., к.г.н, ТОИ ДВО РАН

3.Reserve Сотрудник Института геологии и минералогии СО РАН, г. Новосибирск 4.Калинчук Виктор Васильевич, (*Kalinchuk Victor*) 1984, н.с, ТОИ ДВО РАН

Study areas



	Latitude N		Longitude W	
Station	Degree	Minutes	Degree	Minutes
Site 1	69	53,0	179	19,20
1	68	2,50	171	36,89
2	69	30,46	171	17,45
3	71	10,34	171	5,78
4	72	42,77	172	3,55
5	74	7,75	173	47,99
6	74	27,13	175	16,29
7	74	50,98	178	48,49
8	76	12,98	175	39,63
9	76	36,83	171	5,78

Sites location

POI Equipment

- 1. Boxcorer 30x20x50 cm, 150 kg
- 2. Hydrostatic corer 3 m length, 200 kg with plastic liner
- 3. Mercury analyzer PA-915+
- 4. Computers
- 5. GPS

THANK YOU!