

Stable isotope geochemistry of pore waters from the New Jersey shelf: fluid origin



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Offshore fresh groundwater



Post et al. (2013) nature

Outline

- Stable isotopes analytical methods
- Modern or old? - Stable isotopes in hydrogeology
- The New Jersey shelf – older studies and conceptual models
- IODP Expedition 313 “New Jersey Shallow Shelf”
- Results of geochemical analyses
 - Water chemistry
 - Stable isotopes
- Fresh water - salt water stratification and fluid origin
- Implications for existing models



ANALYTICAL METHODS

Stable Isotopes

Standard delta notation in ‰:

$$\delta = \left(\frac{R_{sample}}{R_{reference}} - 1 \right)$$

„light values“ → lower numbers, i.e. more negative

„heavy values“ → higher numbers, i.e. less negative

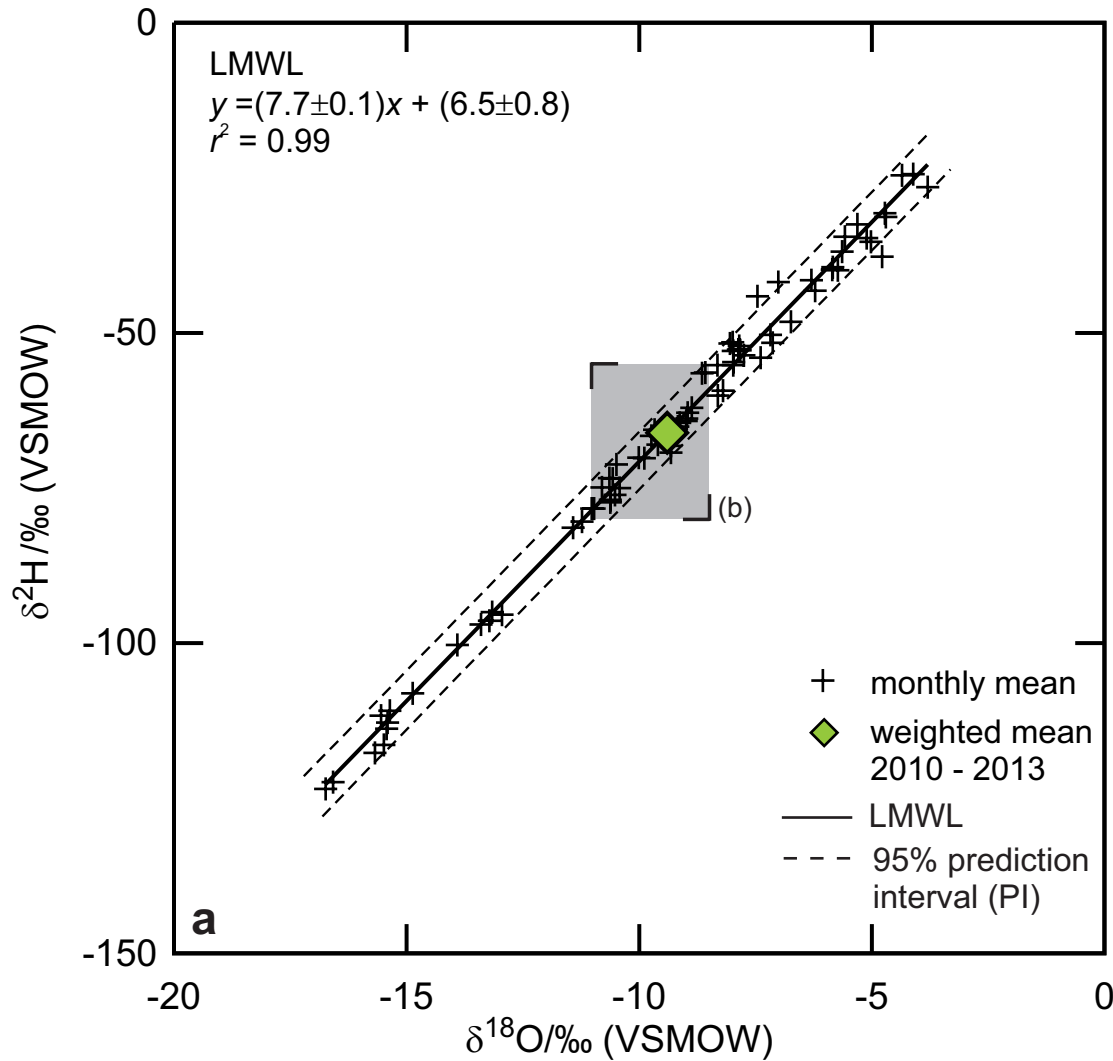
Parameter		
Water chemistry	Onshore scientific party	Bremen
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^2\text{H}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{DIC}}$	Water isotope analyses	Erlangen University
$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$	Carbonate isotopes	LIAG, Hanover
$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{meth}}$ and gas concentrations	Isotope analyses of C_{org} and gas isotopes	BGR, Hanover
$\delta^{34}\text{S}$	Sulfur isotopes	IOW
Mineralogy	XRD of carbonates	Erlangen University



Modern water vs Paleowater

STABLE ISOTOPES IN HYDROGEOLOGY

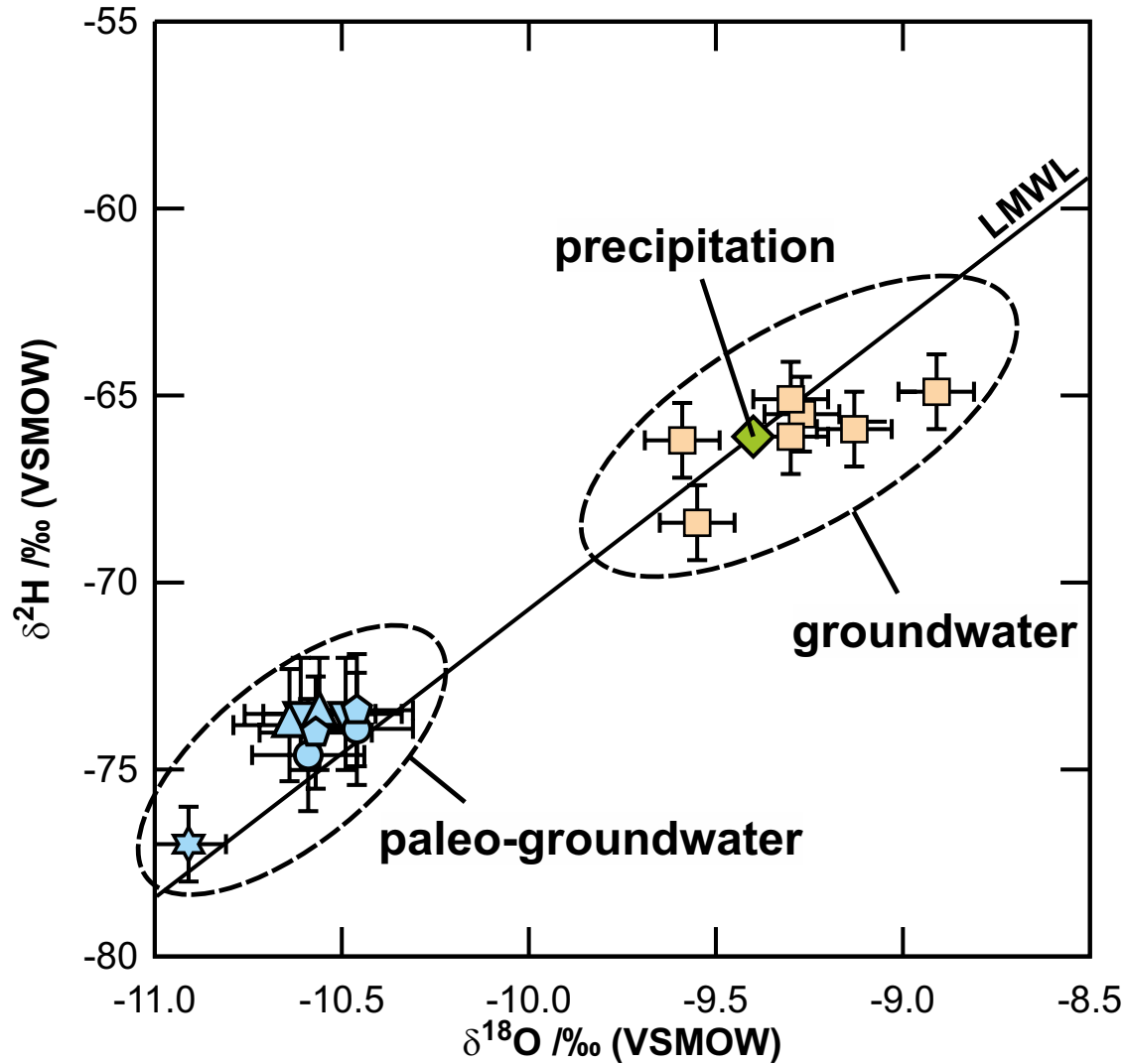
From precipitation to groundwater



Local meteoric water line
(LMWL) – Erlangen city
(GNIP station 1076301)

van Geldern et al. (2014)

From precipitation to groundwater



Precipitation

Groundwater

- shallow
- deep aquifer

van Geldern et al. (2014)

2 November 1979, Volume 206, Number 4418

SCIENCE

**U.S. Geological Survey Core
Drilling on the Atlantic Shelf**

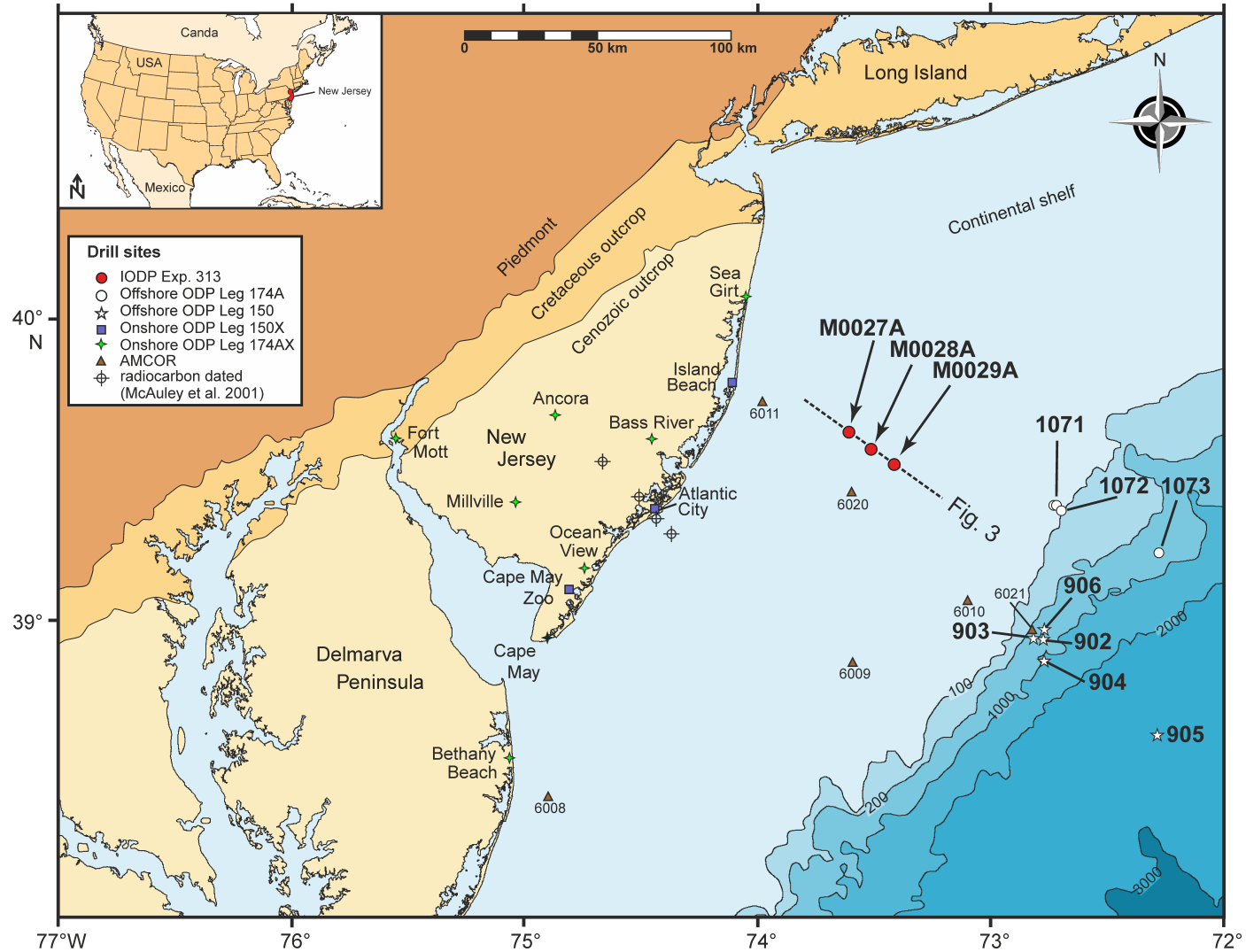
Geologic data were obtained at drill-core sites along
the eastern U.S. continental shelf and slope.

John C. Hathaway, C. Wylie Poag, Page C. Valentine
Robert E. Miller, David M. Schultz, Frank T. Manheim
Francis A. Kohout, Michael H. Bothner, Dwight A. Sangrey

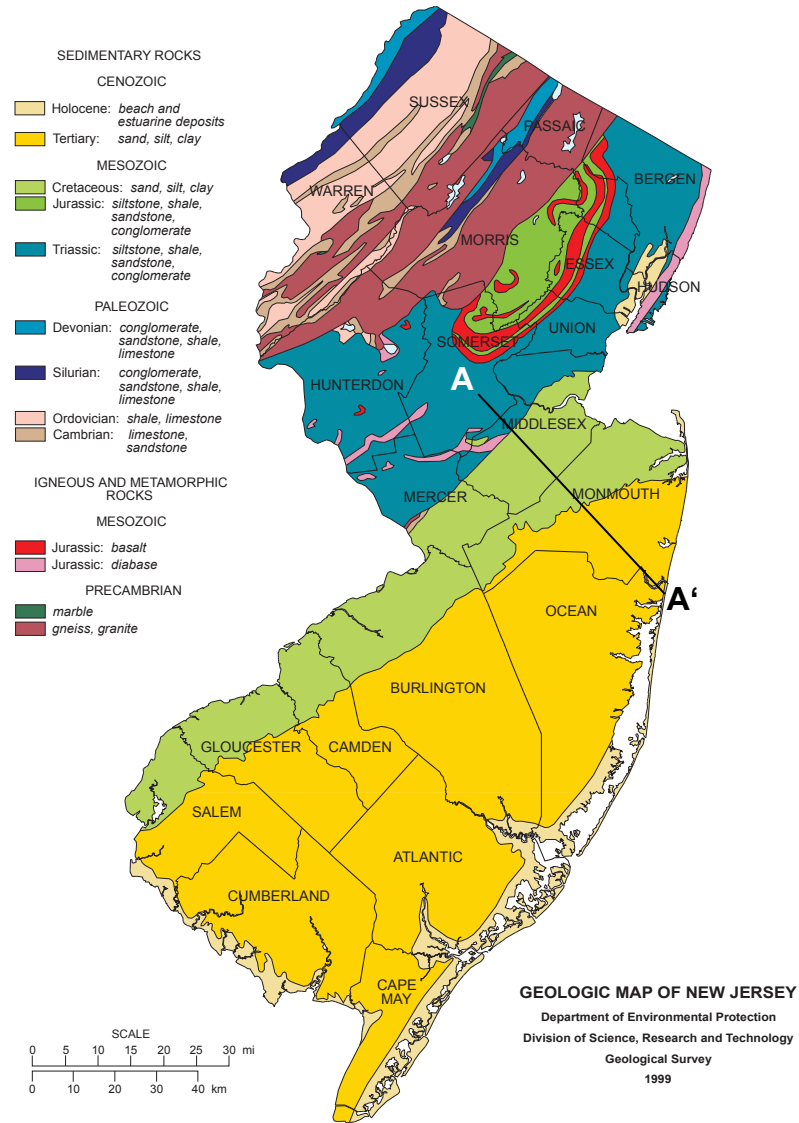
Older Studies and Conceptual Models

NEW JERSEY SHELF

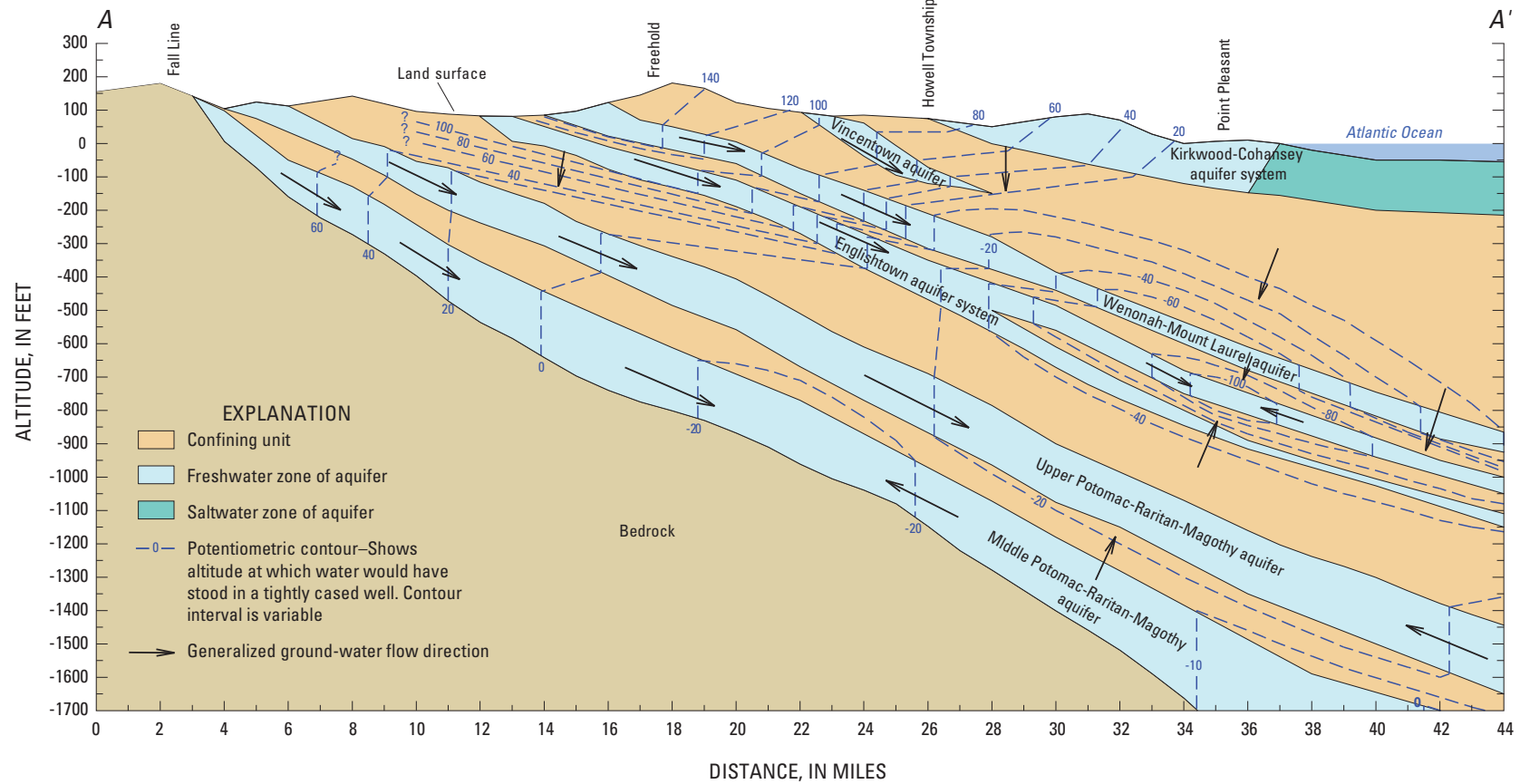
Drilling Site



New Jersey – Onshore Geology

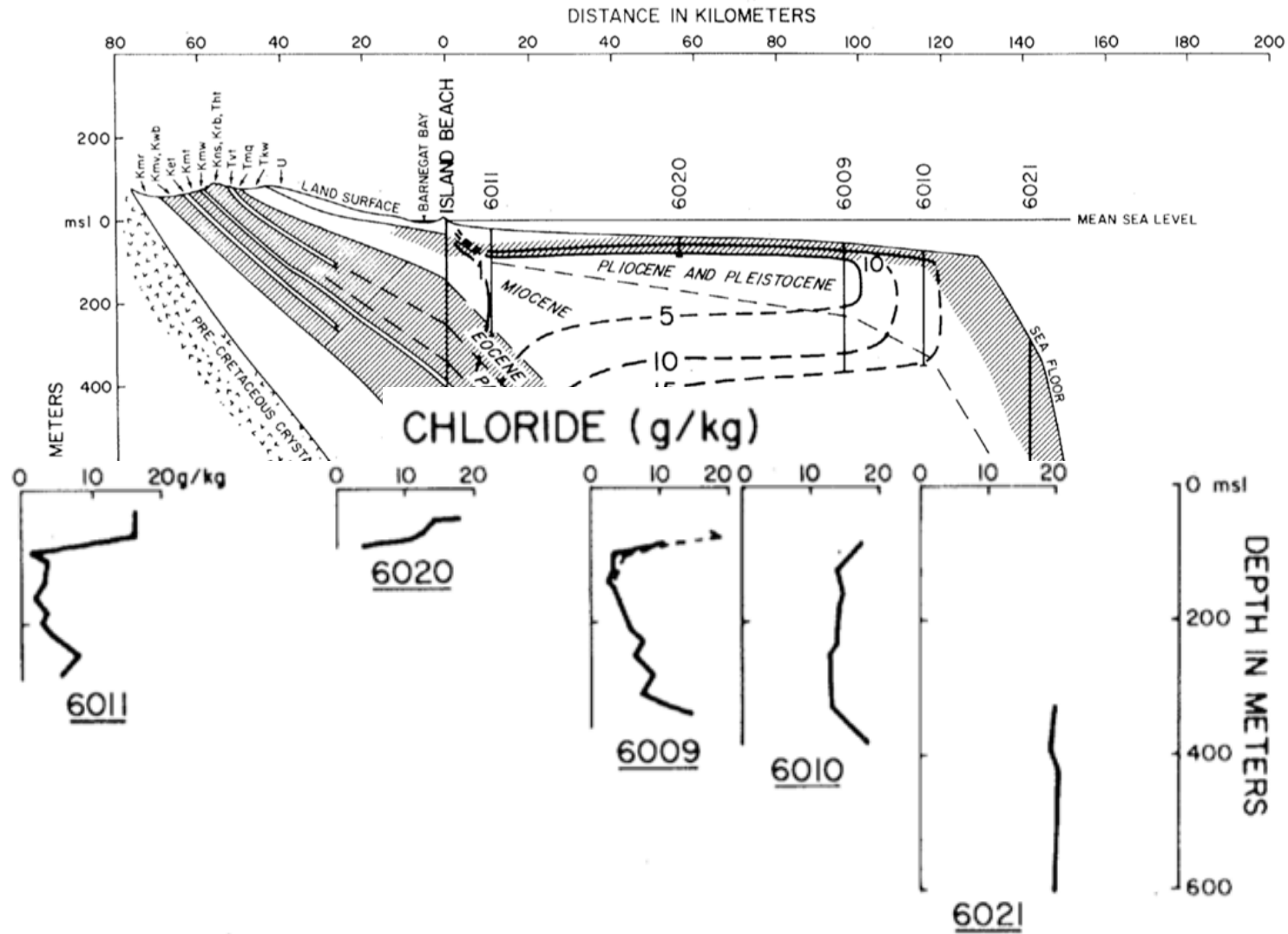


New Jersey - Aquifers

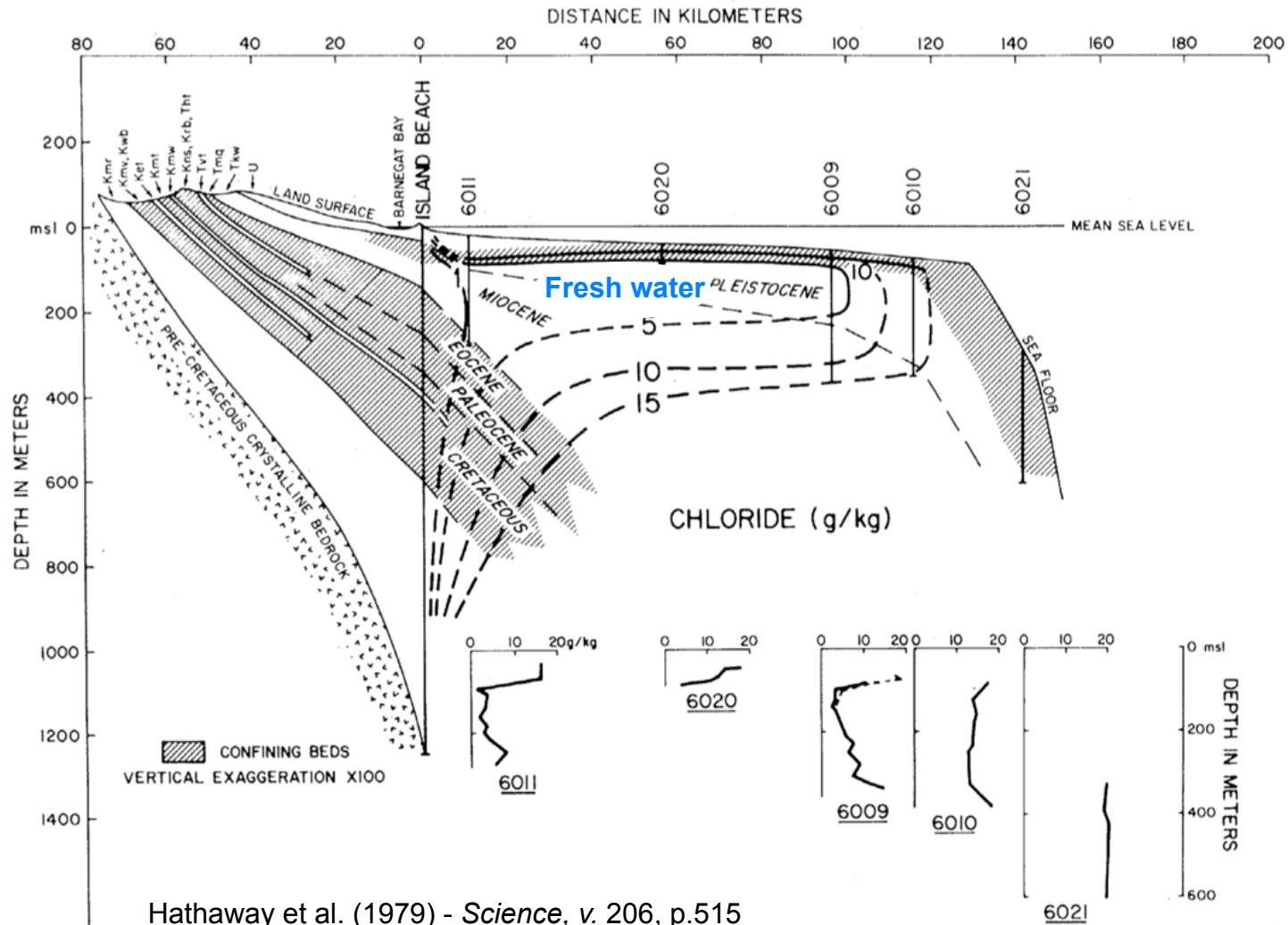


dePaul et al. (2003)

New Jersey Shelf Fresh Water Lens

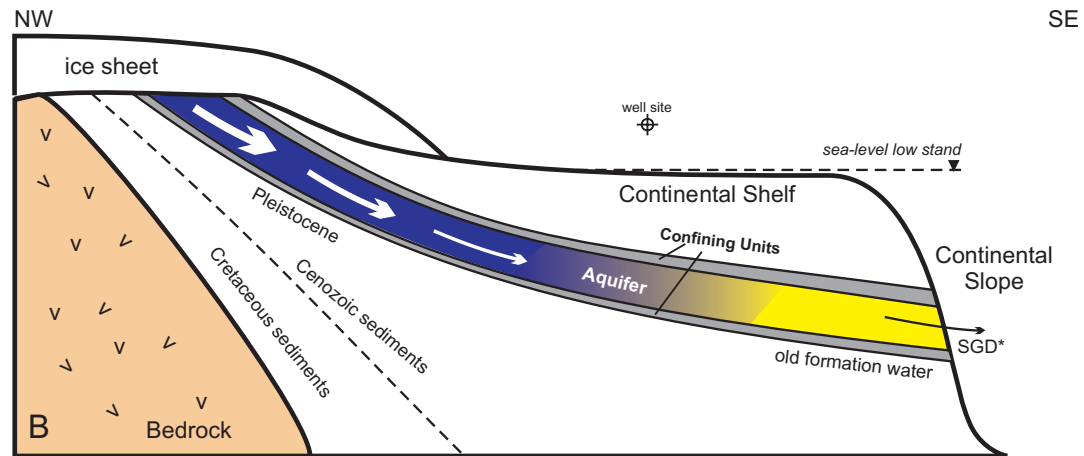
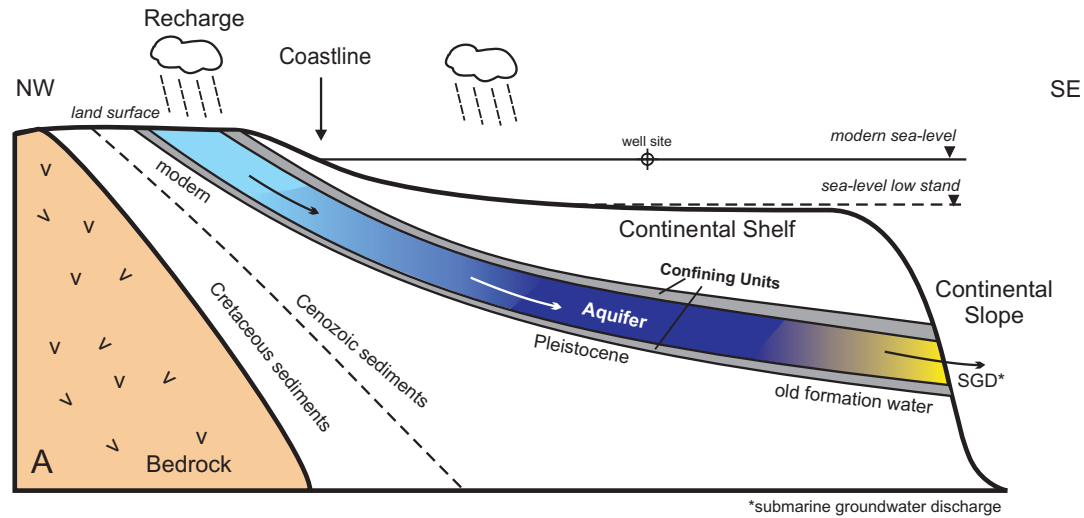


New Jersey Shelf Fresh Water Lens



Hathaway et al. (1979) - Science, v. 206, p.515

Fresh Water Origin – Conceptual Models



van Geldern et al. (2013) - *Geosphere*

Water Origin – Before IODP Expedition 313

- Based on the results of the 1970s drillings different models have been proposed:
 - Fresh water is “old” (last glacial maximum (LGM) or older)
- The most recent (Cohen et al., 2010):
Fresh water lens below the New Jersey Shelf emplaced during the LGM (older than ~20.000 years)
- by a combination of:
 - Sub-glacial recharge from the continental ice shield
 - Meteoric recharge during sea-level low stands
- Nonrenewable resource



photo: ECORD

30 April to 17 July 2009

IODP EXPEDITION 313

IODP 313 - New Jersey Shallow Shelf (NJSS)

- Main objectives of NJSS:
 - **Investigate global sea-level changes in the early and middle Miocene**
 - **Relation of sea-level changes to the architecture of sedimentary sequences**
- “Mission Specific Platform” (MSP)
- 45 to 67 km offshore New Jersey
- Three drilling sites
- Depths from 631 to 755 mbsf
- Extensive petrophysical and logging data with good geochronology for correlation of seismic boundaries with lithology
- Detailed study of interstitial **water chemistry**

IODP 313 – “New Jersey Shallow Shelf” Port: Atlantic City, NJ, USA



photo: ECORD



photo: ECORD

... 45 km offshore Atlantic City...

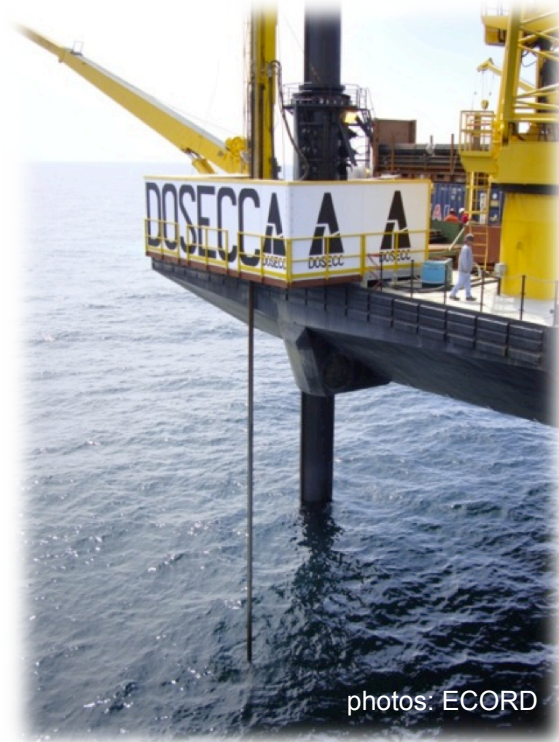


photo: ECORD



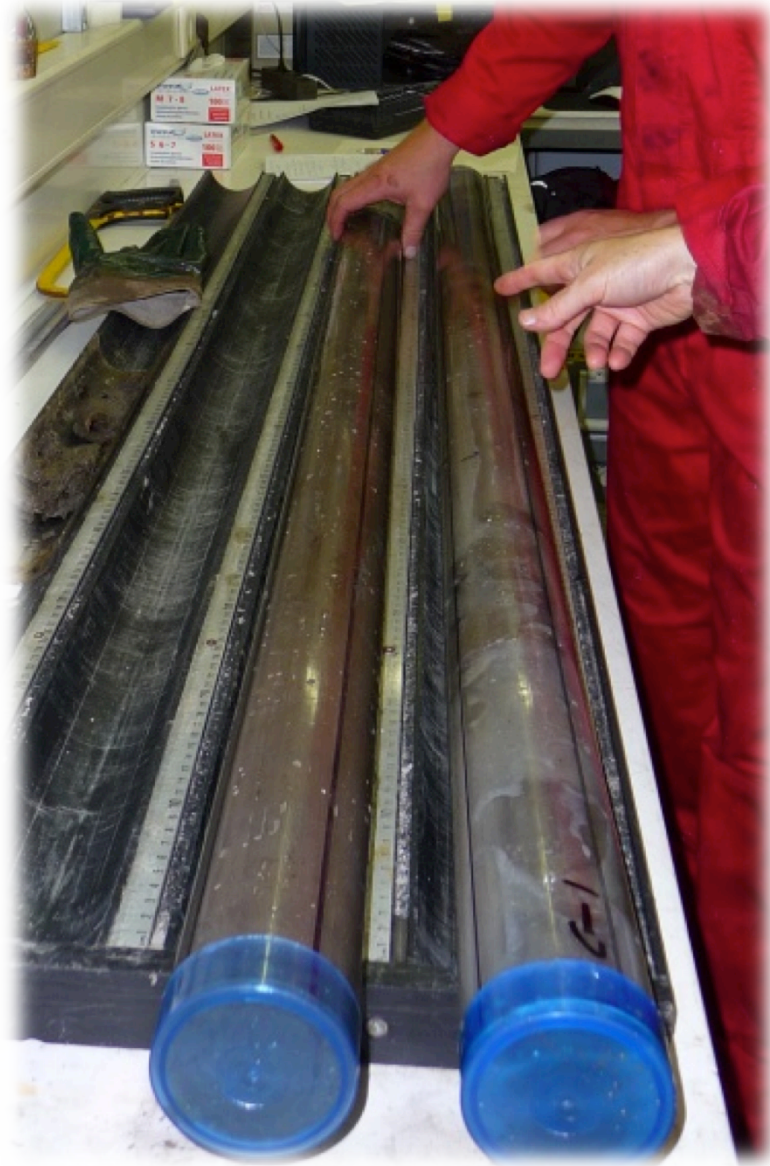


Drilling



photos: ECORD





Core recovery and curation

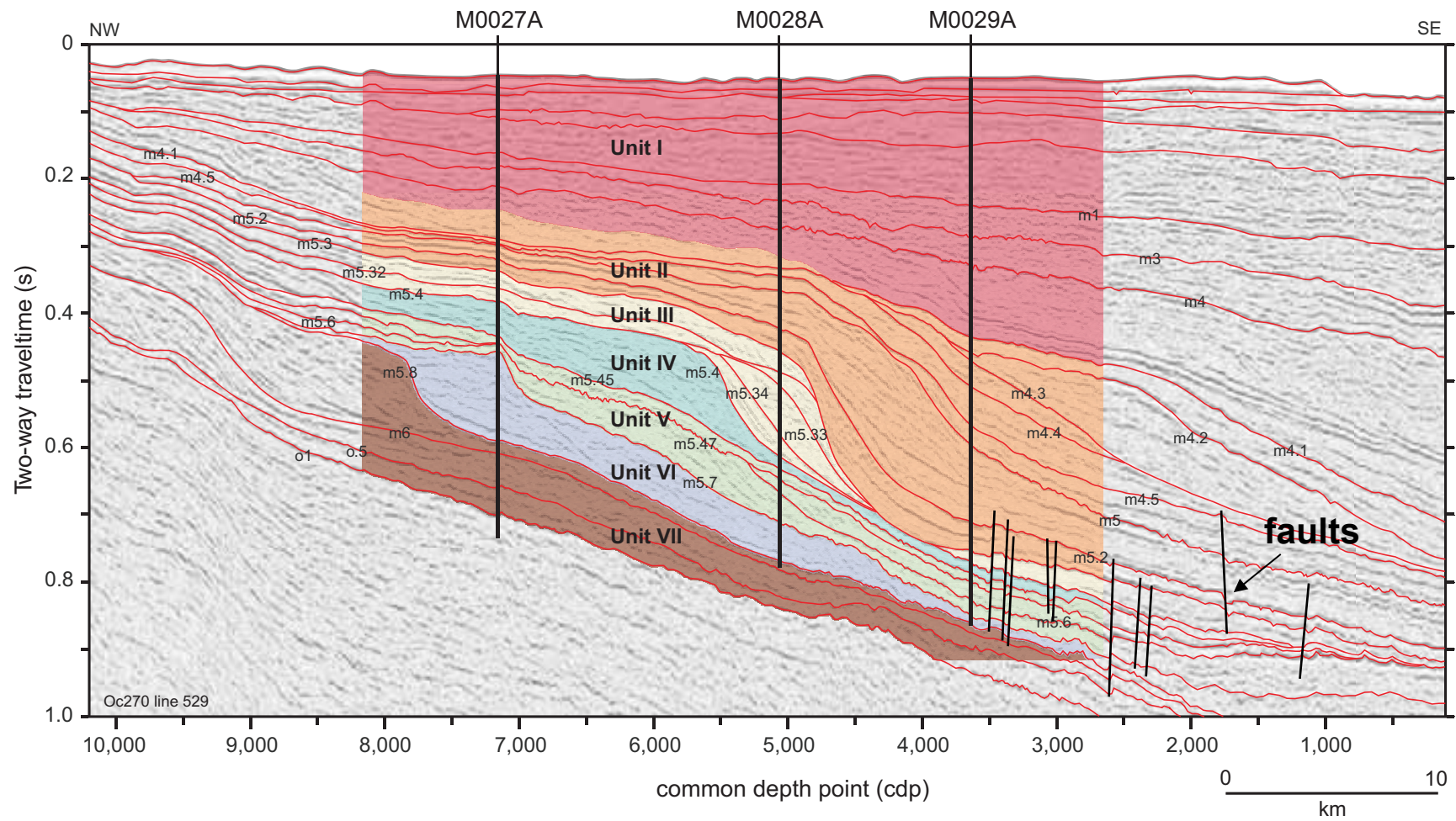




Core analysis



Offshore Seismic Profile

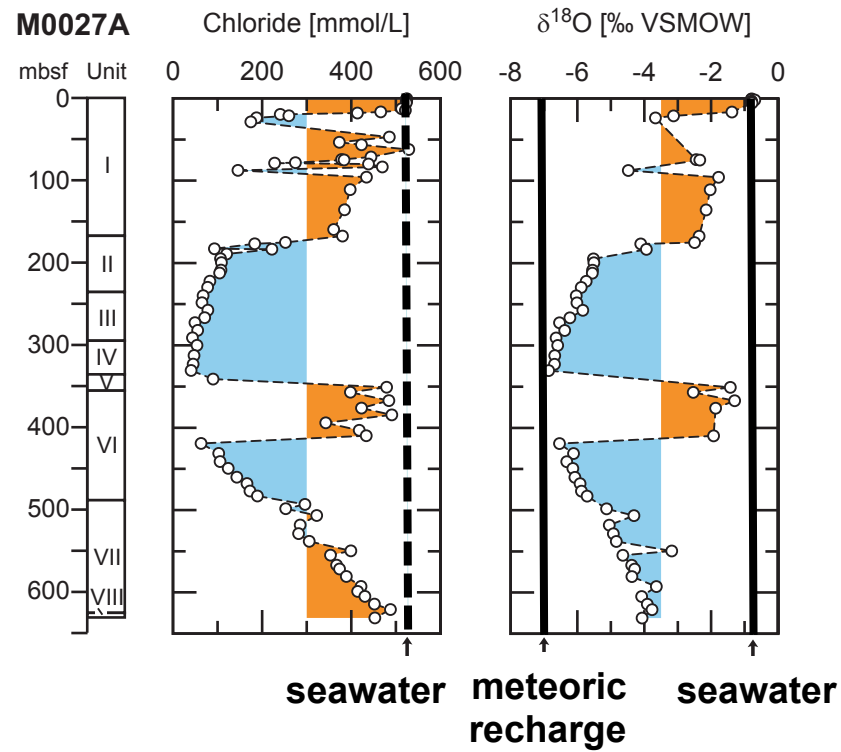


Lofi et al. (2013) Geosphere

Results – Pore Water Chemistry

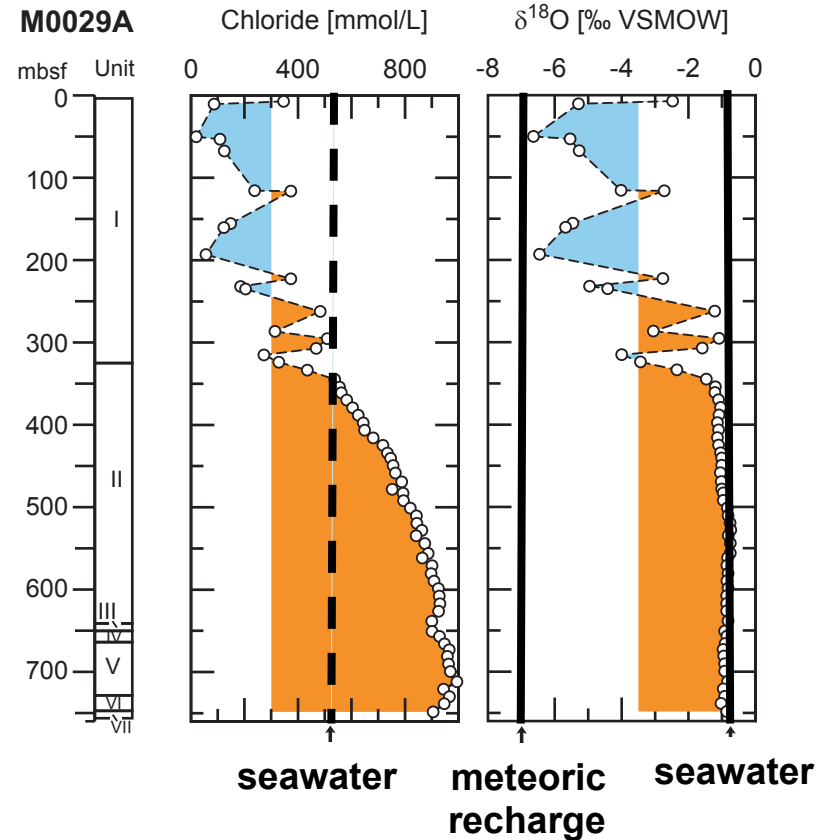
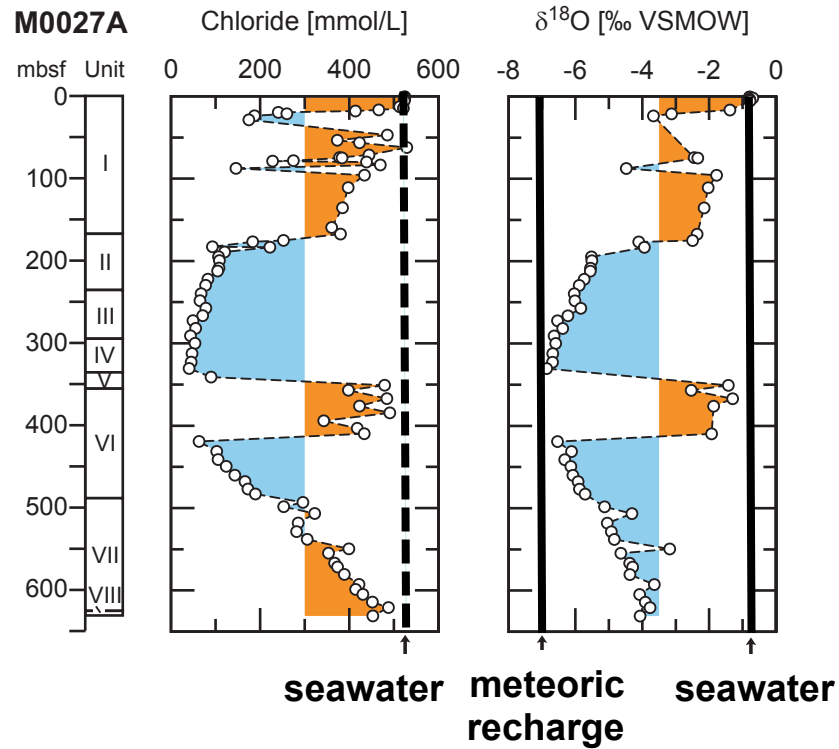
WATER ORIGIN

Water Stable Isotopes



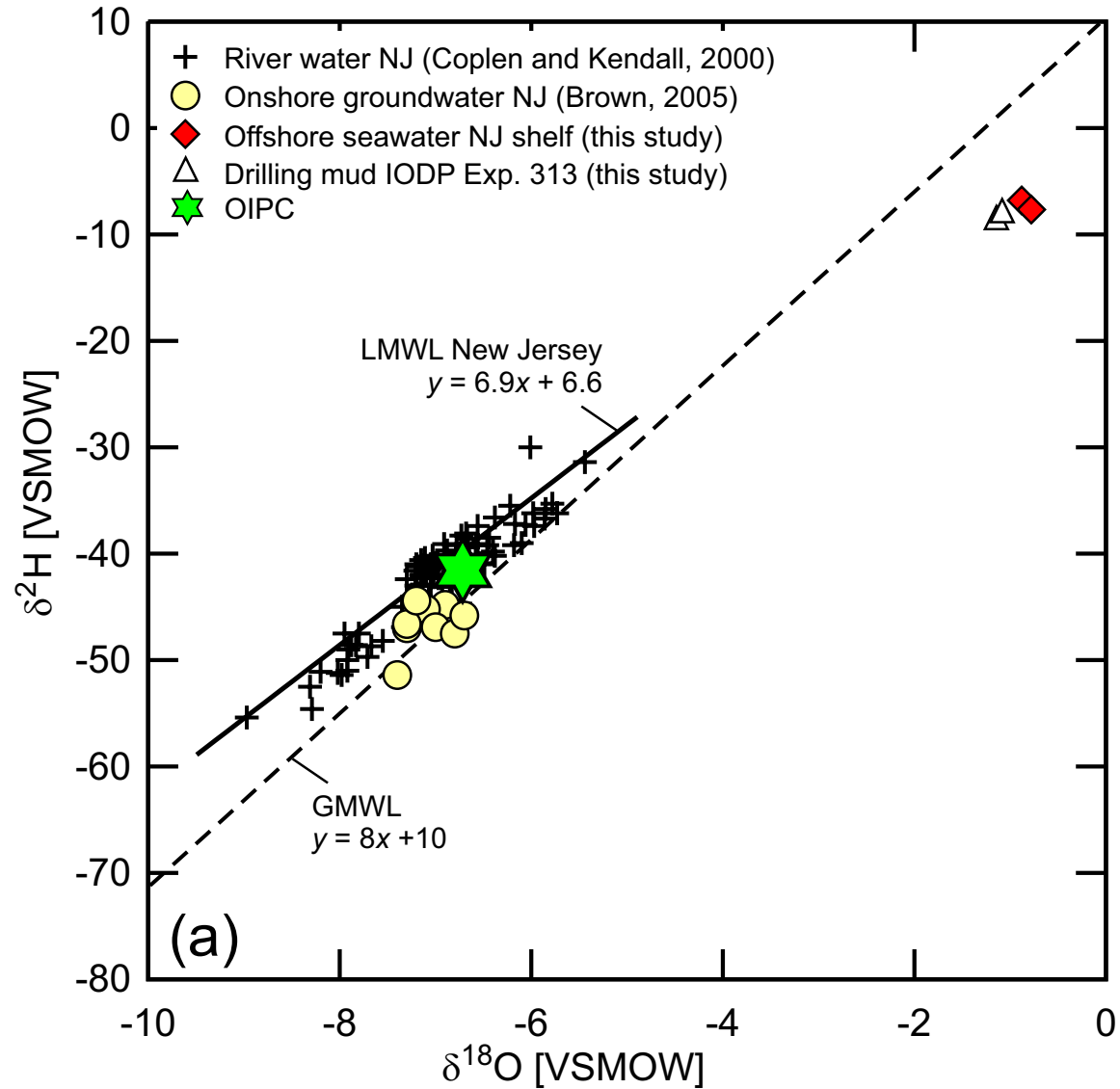
van Geldern et al. (2013) - *Geosphere*

Water Stable Isotopes

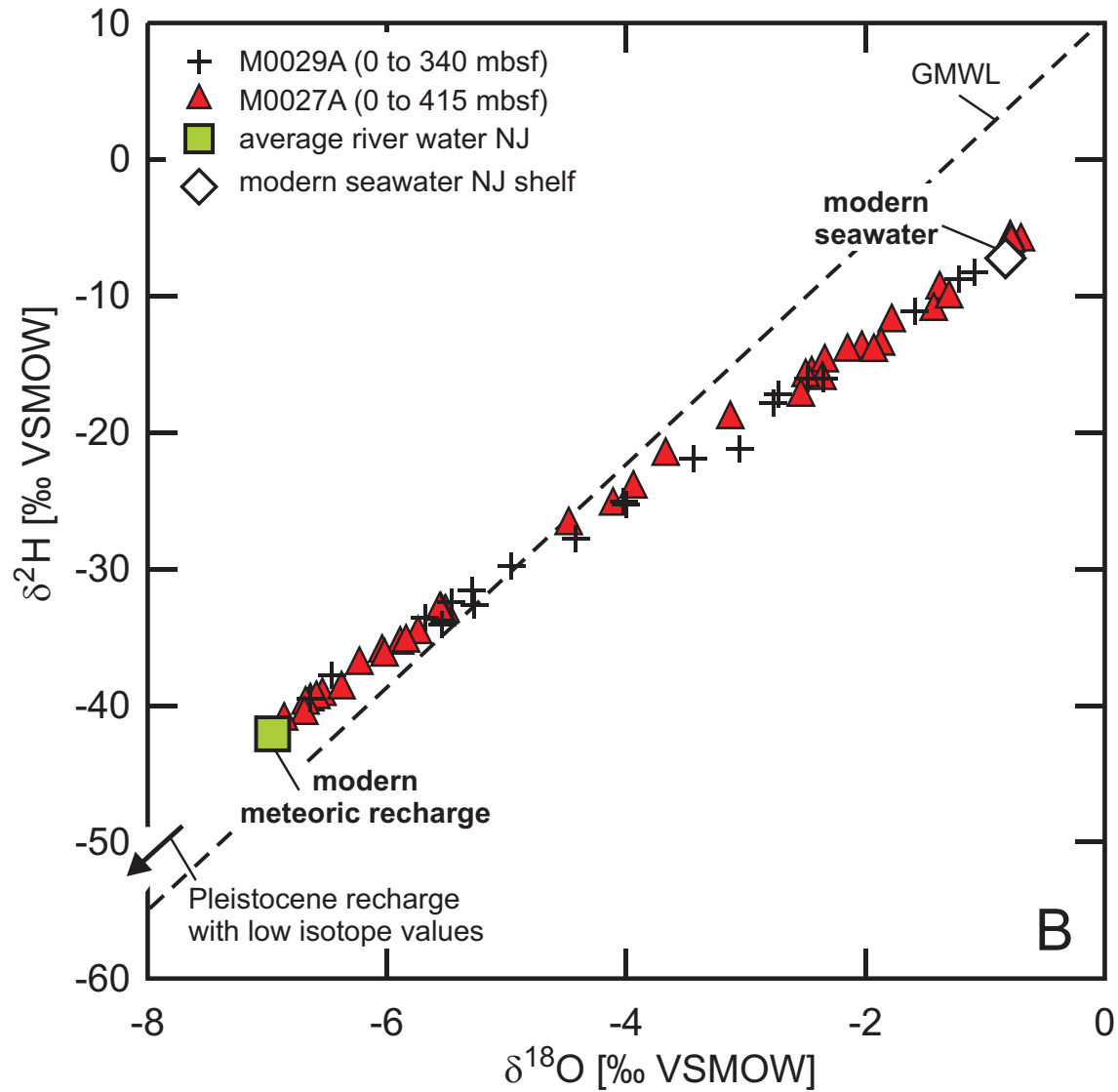


van Geldern et al. (2013) - *Geosphere*

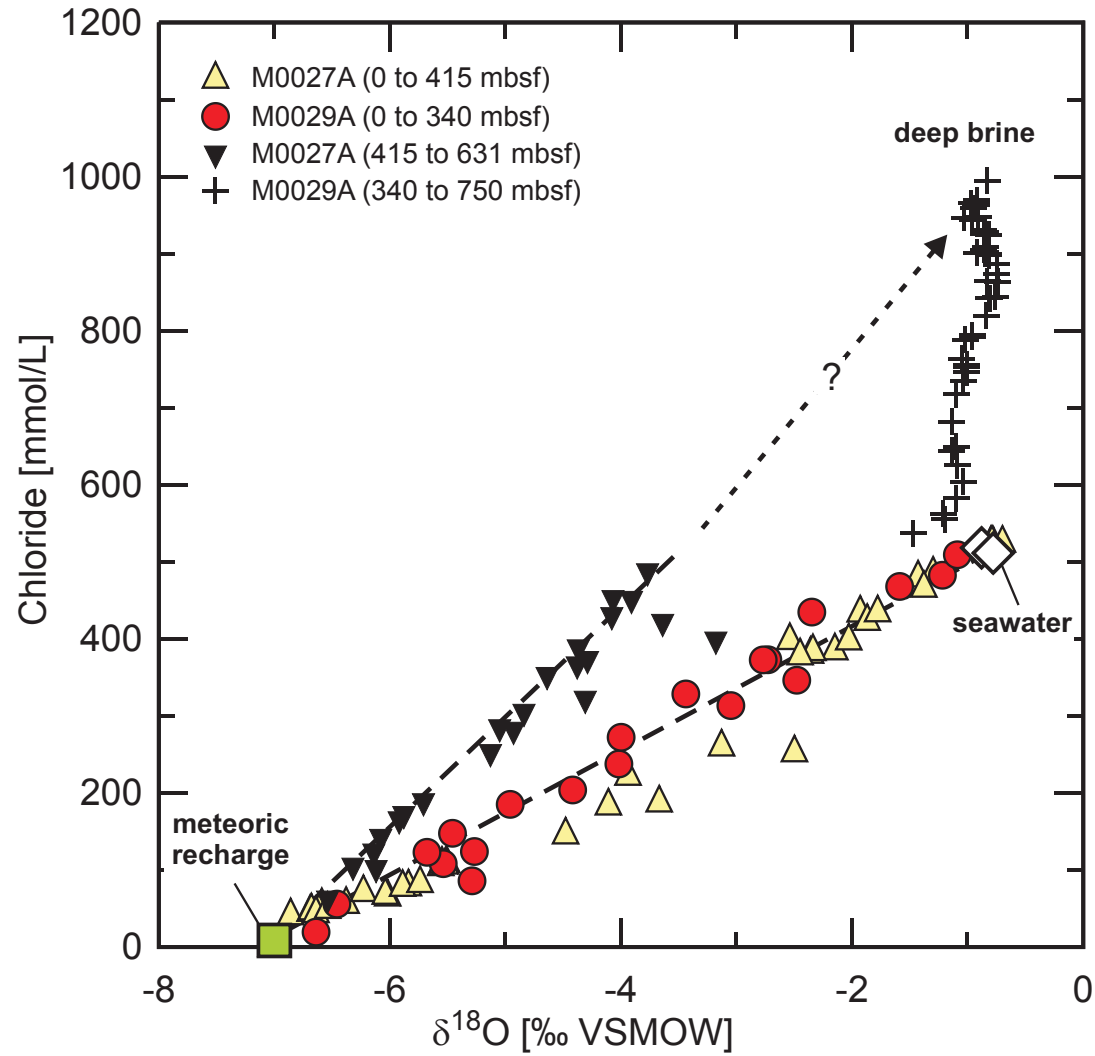
Meteoric recharge onshore NJ



Water Origin

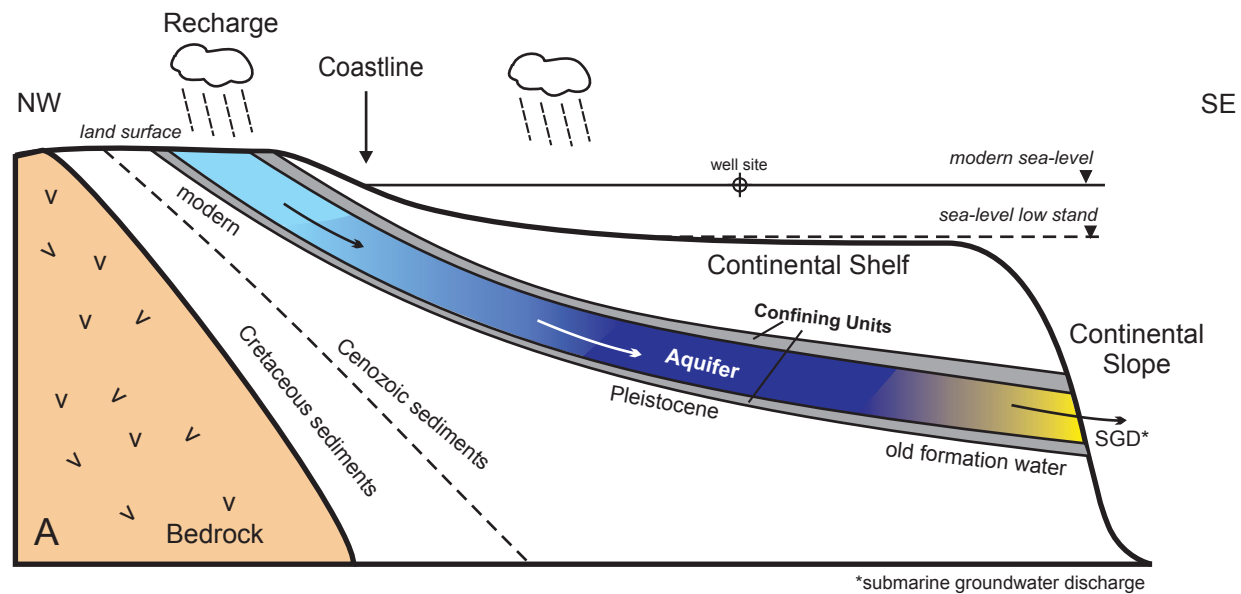


Water Origin



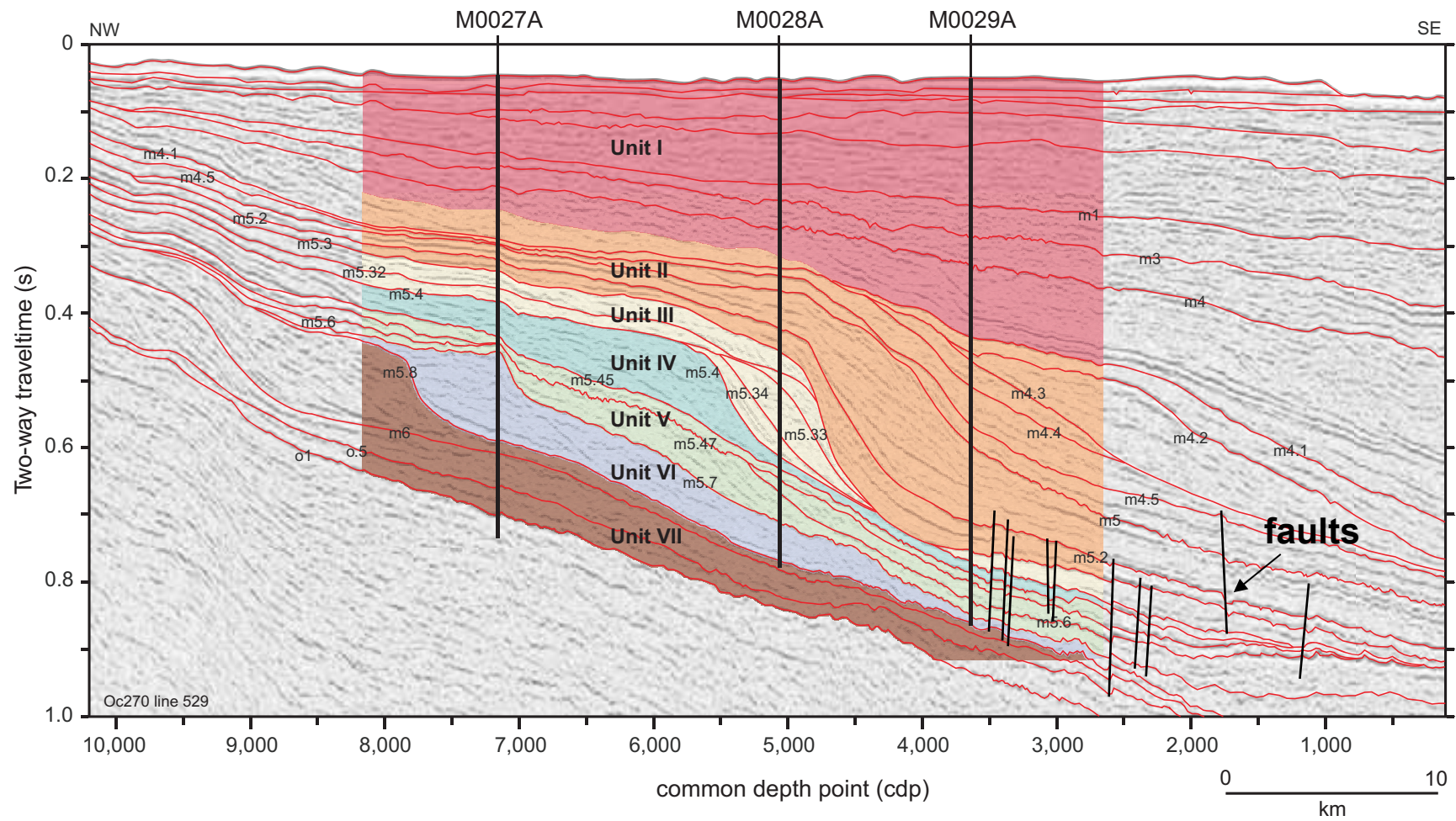
van Geldern et al. (2013) - *Geosphere*

Fresh Water – Salt Water



van Geldern et al. (2013) - *Geosphere*

Deep Brine



Conclusions – Fluid Origin

- More **complex geometry** than previously assumed “fresh water lens”
- Stable isotopes and water chemistry identified **three** fluid phases:
 - (1) fresh water that represents meteoric water
 - (2) salt water of marine origin
 - (3) saline brine from evaporites in the deep underground
- **No** indication for **Pleistocene** glacial melt waters
- Stable isotopes **might** indicate a **modern origin** of the fresh water by onshore meteoric recharge
- **Fresh water** was found in the **fine grained** sediments
- **Salt water** infiltrates along **coarse-grained**, sandy units
- Existing **groundwater models** of the Atlantic shelf have to be refined

Aknowledgments

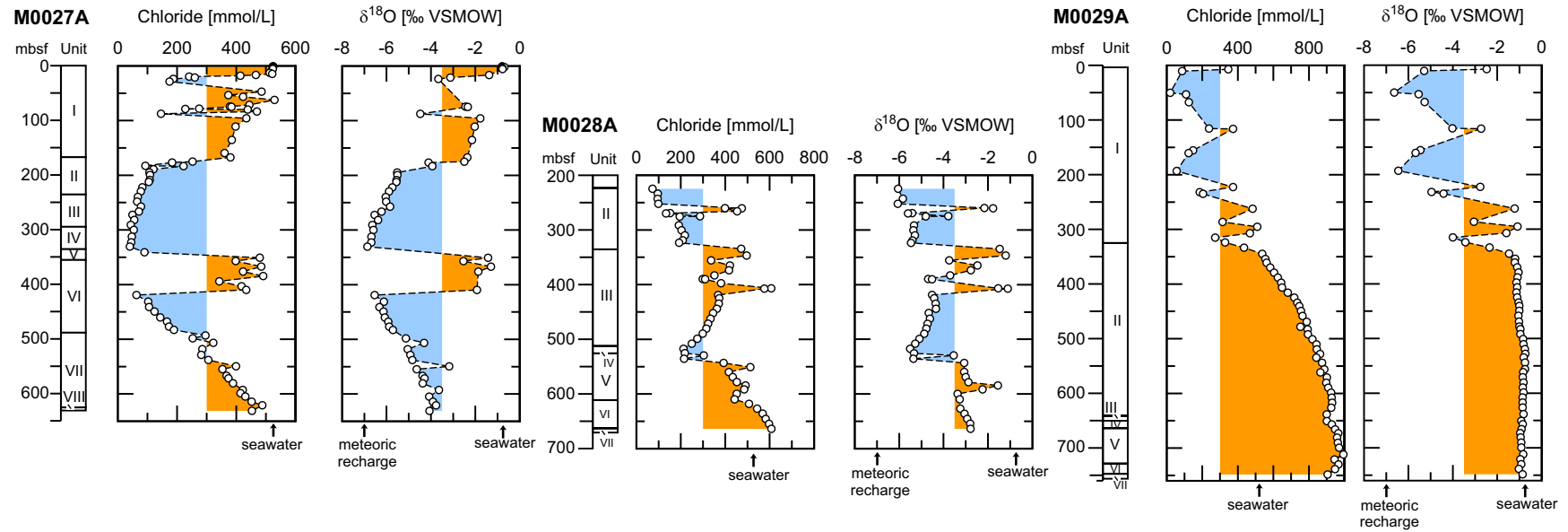
- S. Meyer, S. Konrad, S. Krumm, and C. Weinzierl (FAU Erlangen)
- A. Jäckel (LIAG, Hanover)
- M. Kölling (MARUM, Bremen)
- P. Escher (IOW, Warnemünde)
- S. Schlömer, C. Poggenburg, D. Laszinski, and U. Berner with colleagues (BGR, Hanover)
- Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP)

Full reference:

van Geldern, R., T. Hayashi, M. E. Böttcher, M. J. Mottl, J. A. C. Barth, and S. Stadler. 2013. Stable isotope geochemistry of pore waters and marine sediments from the New Jersey shelf: Methane formation and fluid origin. *Geosphere* 9: 96-112, [doi: 10.1130/GES00859.1].



Water Stable Isotopes



van Geldern et al. (2013) - *Geosphere*