

# Temporal Change of Gas Composition in Groundwater at Omaezaki

Fumiaki TSUNOMORI and Kenji NOTSU

Laboratory for Earthquake Chemistry, Graduate School of  
Science, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo,  
Tokyo 113-0033, JAPAN

E-mail : [fumi@eqchem.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp](mailto:fumi@eqchem.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

# Acknowledgements

- Professor George IGARASHI

Research Center for Prediction of Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions,  
Tohoku University

- Dr. Takamori ITO

OYO Seismic Instrumentation Corporation

- Mr. Kenji KAWAI

Department of Earth and Planetary Science, The University of Tokyo

- Ms. Tazuko MORIMOTO

Laboratory for Earthquake Chemistry, The University of Tokyo

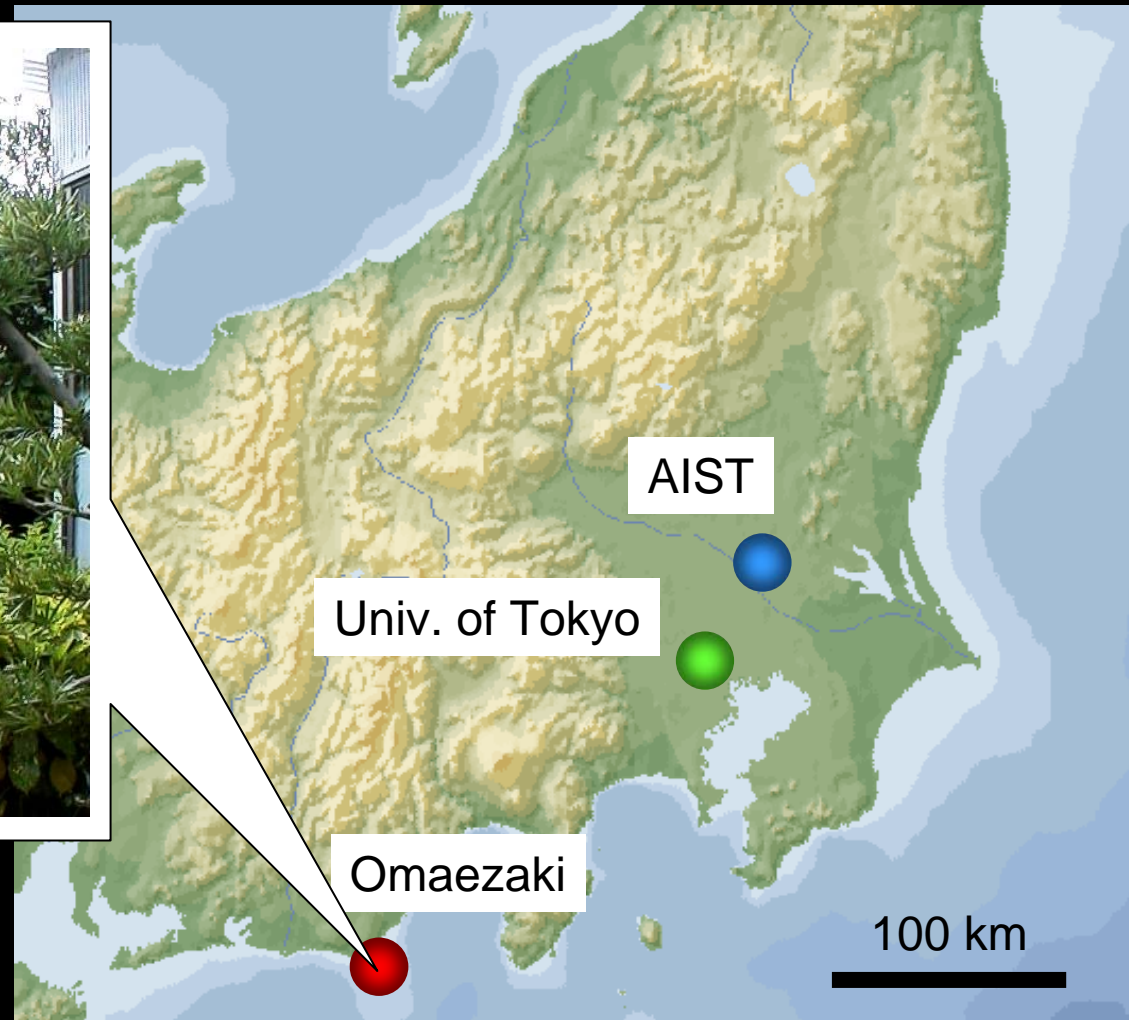
# Overview

- Gas extraction module is an useful equipment for gas sampling from only both non-bubbling and clean water.
- Circulating water pumping hardly disturbs the groundwater level and the groundwater temperature.
- Gas composition in groundwater is stable in normal time.
- Gas ratio sensitively shows composition change of dissolved gas.

# Location of Omaezaki Station



100m well (artesian)  
500m well:



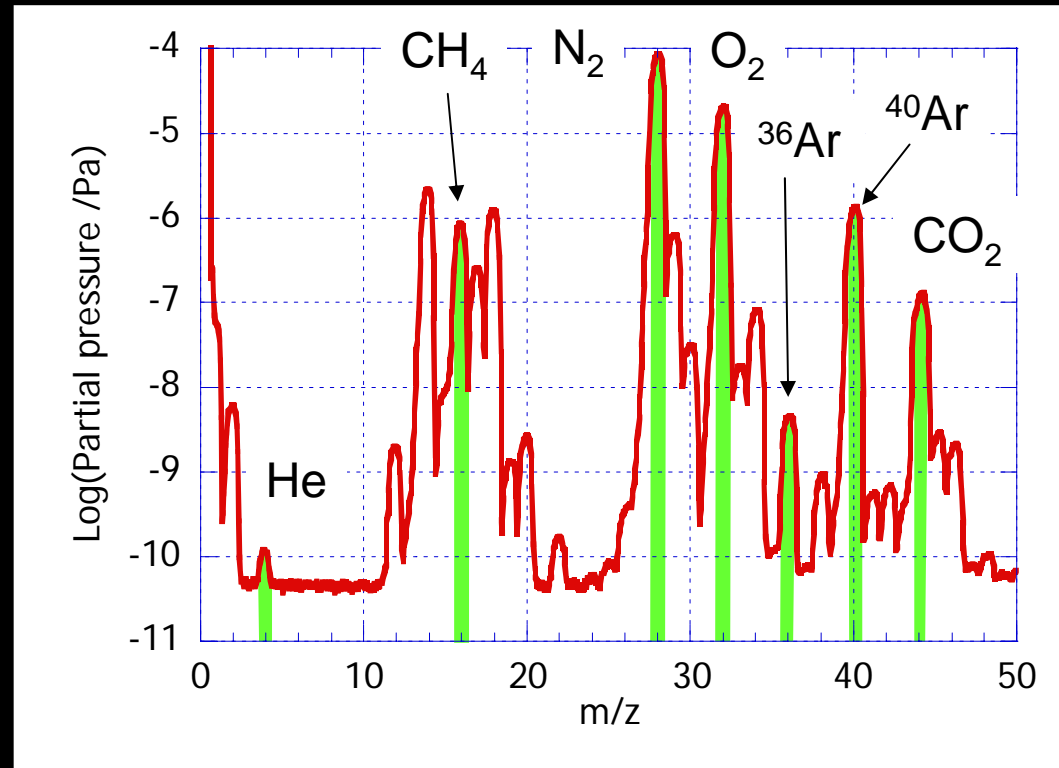
# Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer for Monitoring



## STANDAM

(ULVAC)

Excitation Energy 70eV  
SEM Voltage 2.0kV  
Scan Region 1~50

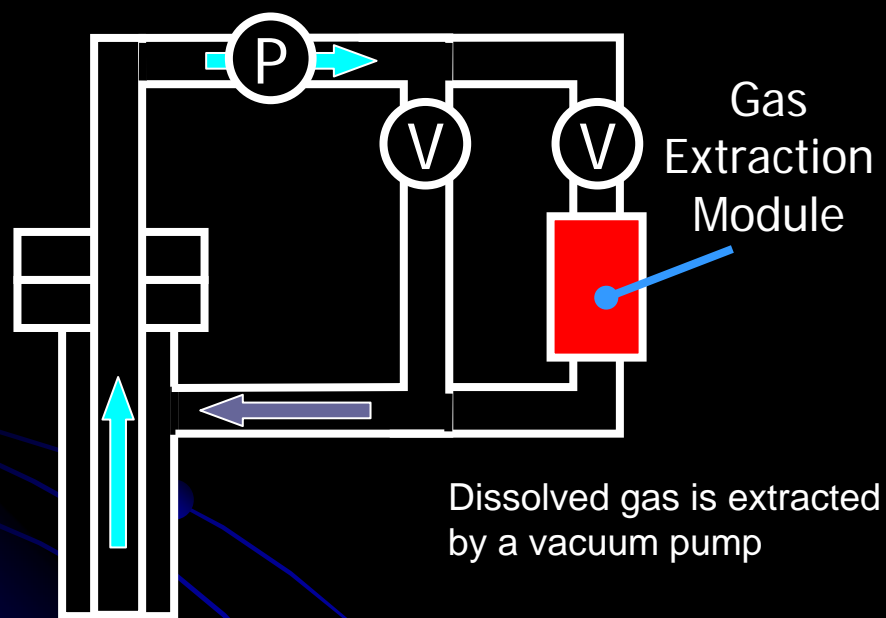


# Concurrently Measurement

- Atmospheric Pressure
- Groundwater Level (only at 500m well)
- Groundwater Temperature at Strainer Depth
- Pumping Rate
- Room Temperature

# Improvement of Gas Sampling Method

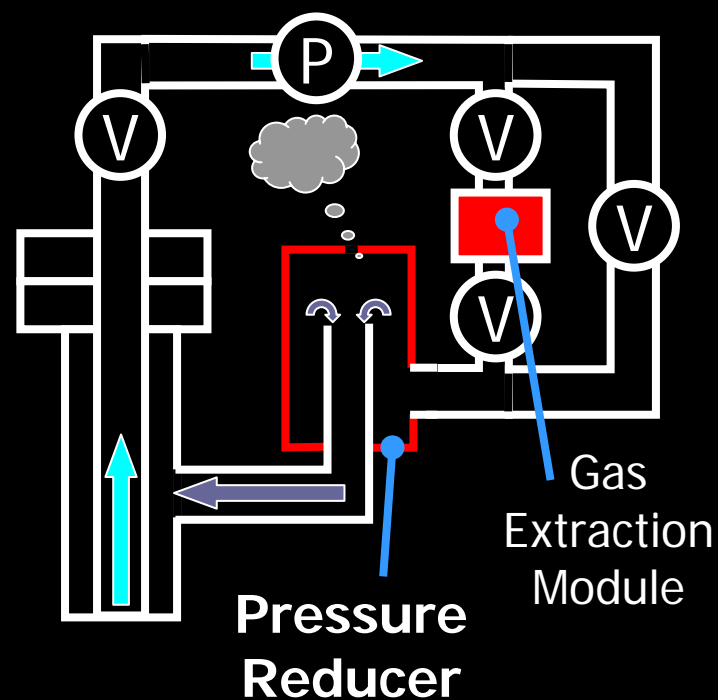
Closed System  
(Initial System)



Increase of inner pressure in the ductwork breaks a gas extraction module!



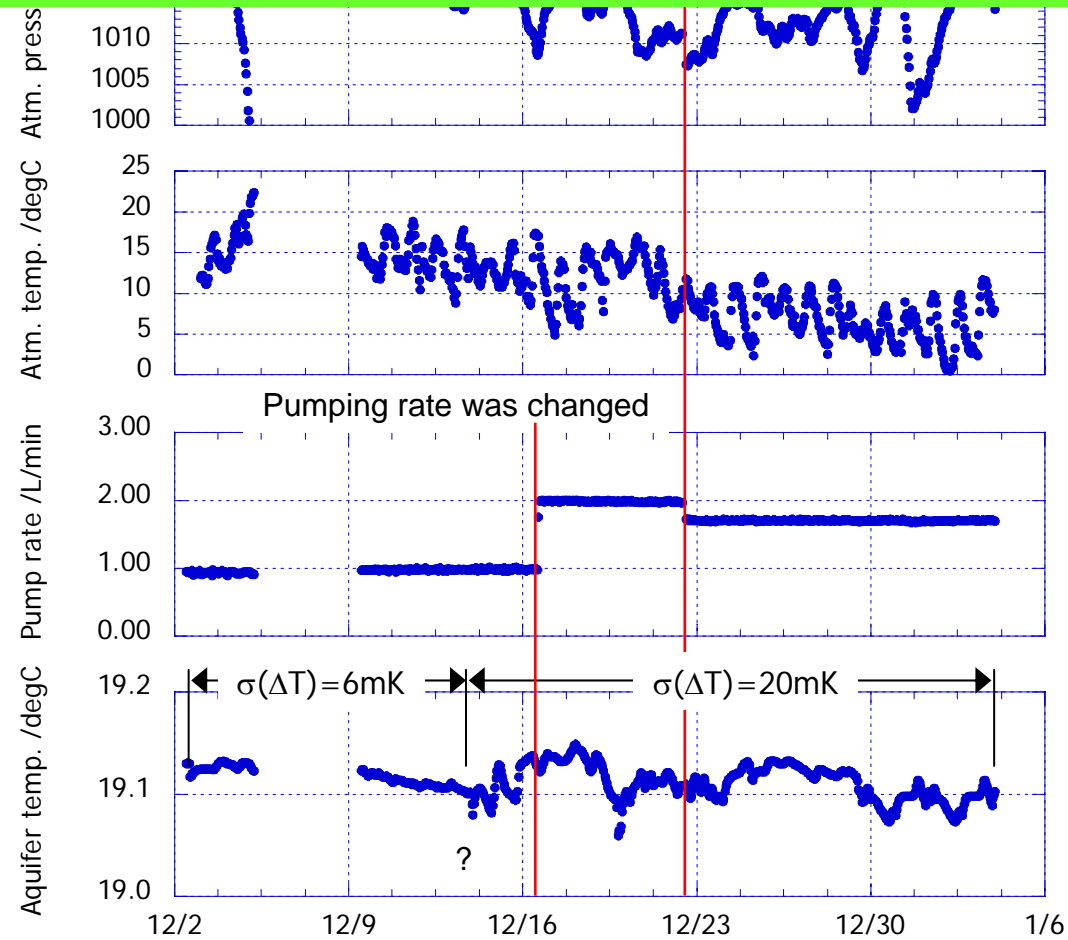
Open System  
(Improved System)





# Effect of Circulating Pumping on Groundwater Temperature at 100m Well

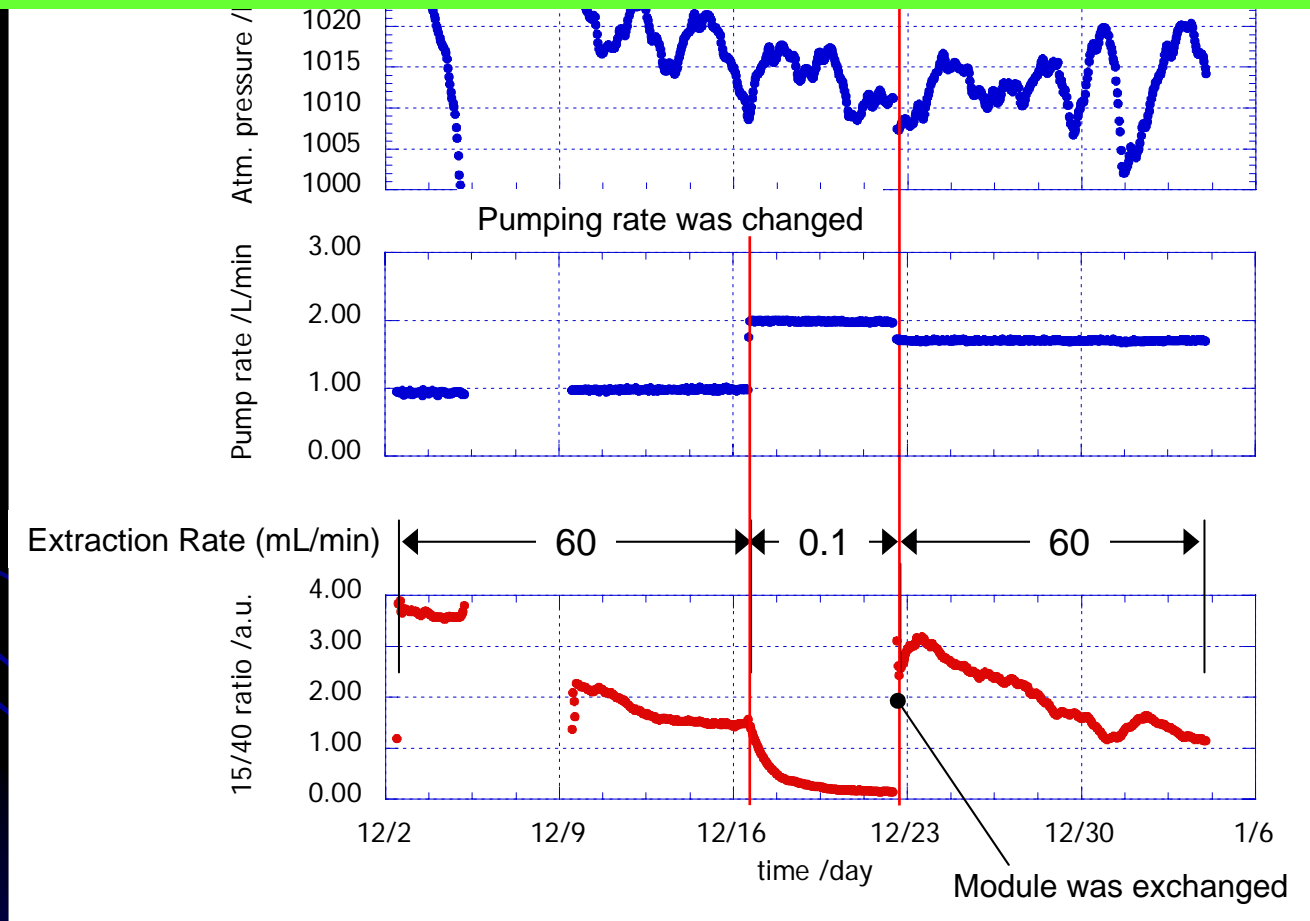
Groundwater temperature at 100m well is not affected by both the circulating pumping and pumping rate change.



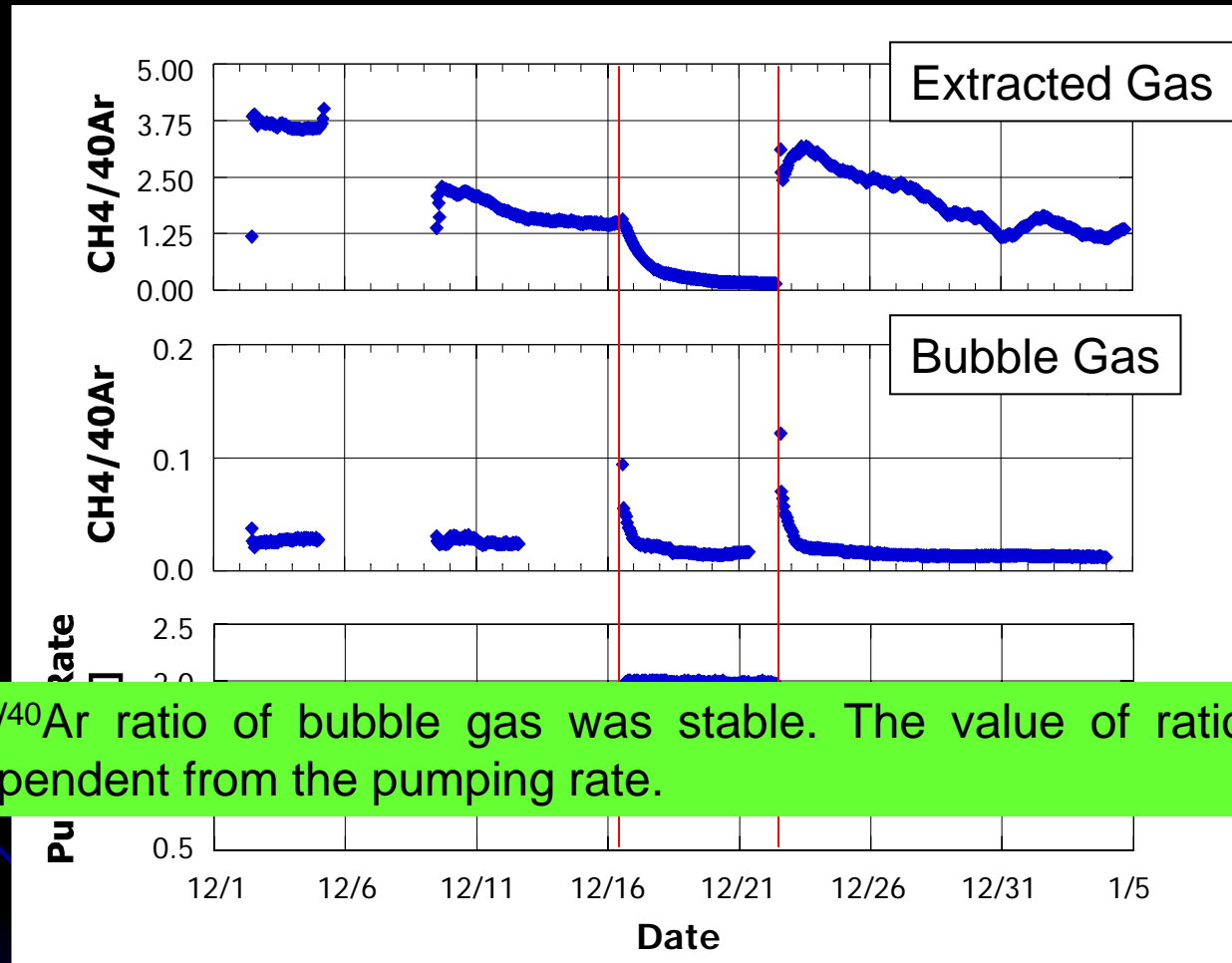


# Effect of Extraction Module on $\text{CH}_4/^{40}\text{Ar}$ in Groundwater at 100m Well

$\text{CH}_4/^{40}\text{Ar}$  ratio decreased with time, even if a old module was replaced with a new one.



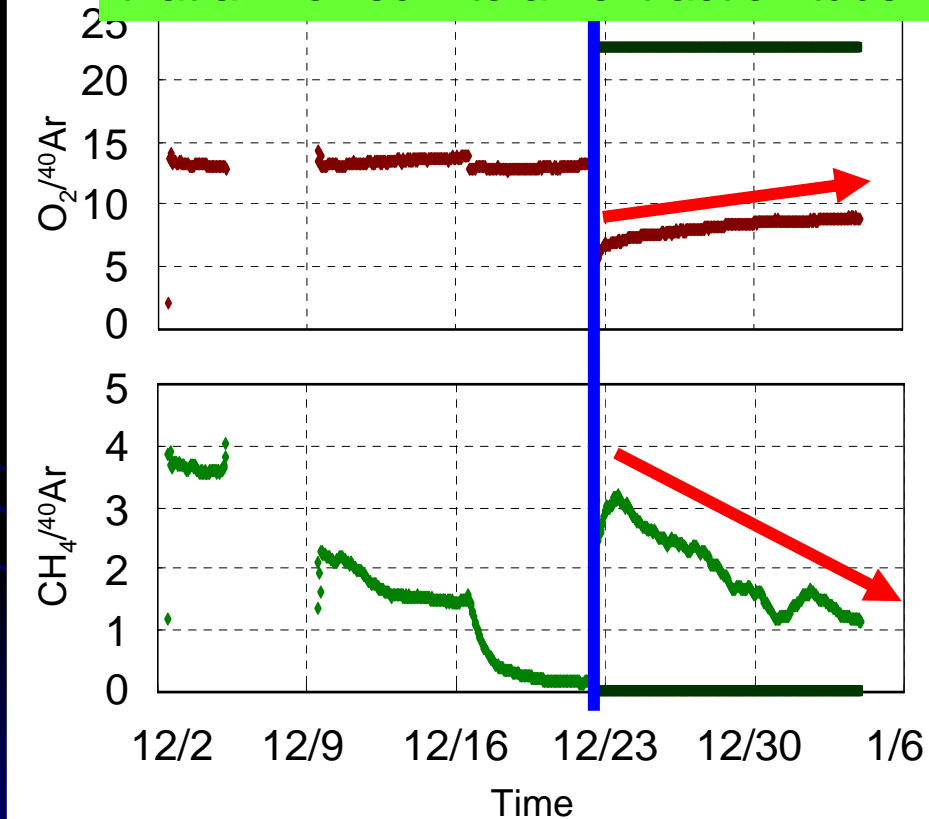
# Comparison of $\text{CH}_4/^{40}\text{Ar}$ between Bubble Gas and Extracted Gas at 100m Well



$\text{CH}_4/^{40}\text{Ar}$  ratio of bubble gas was stable. The value of ratio was independent from the pumping rate.

# Clogging of Membrane in Module

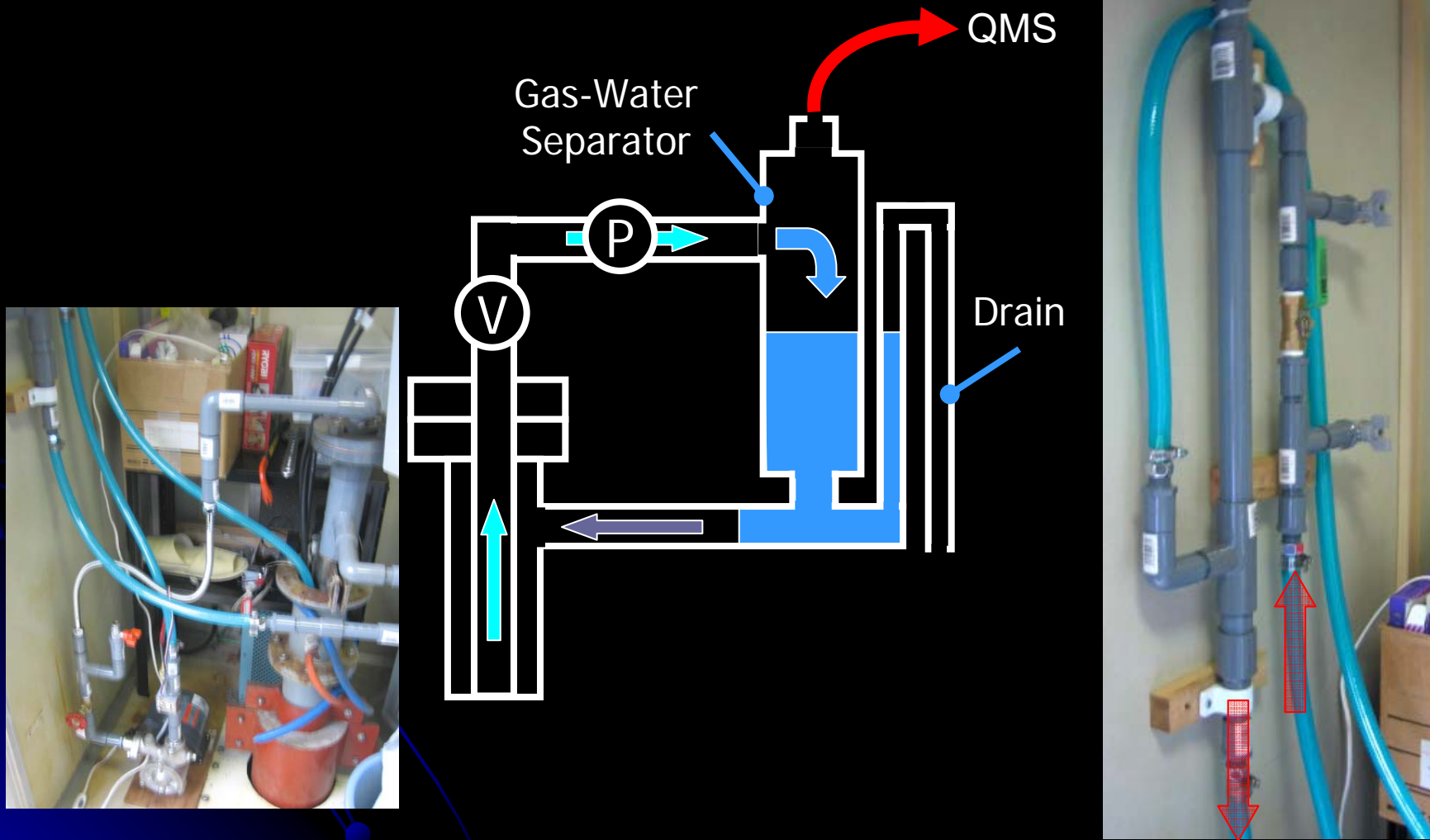
Concentration of  $O_2$  increased after the module replacement. On the other hand, concentration of  $CH_4$  decreased with time. This means that air flowed into an extraction tube.



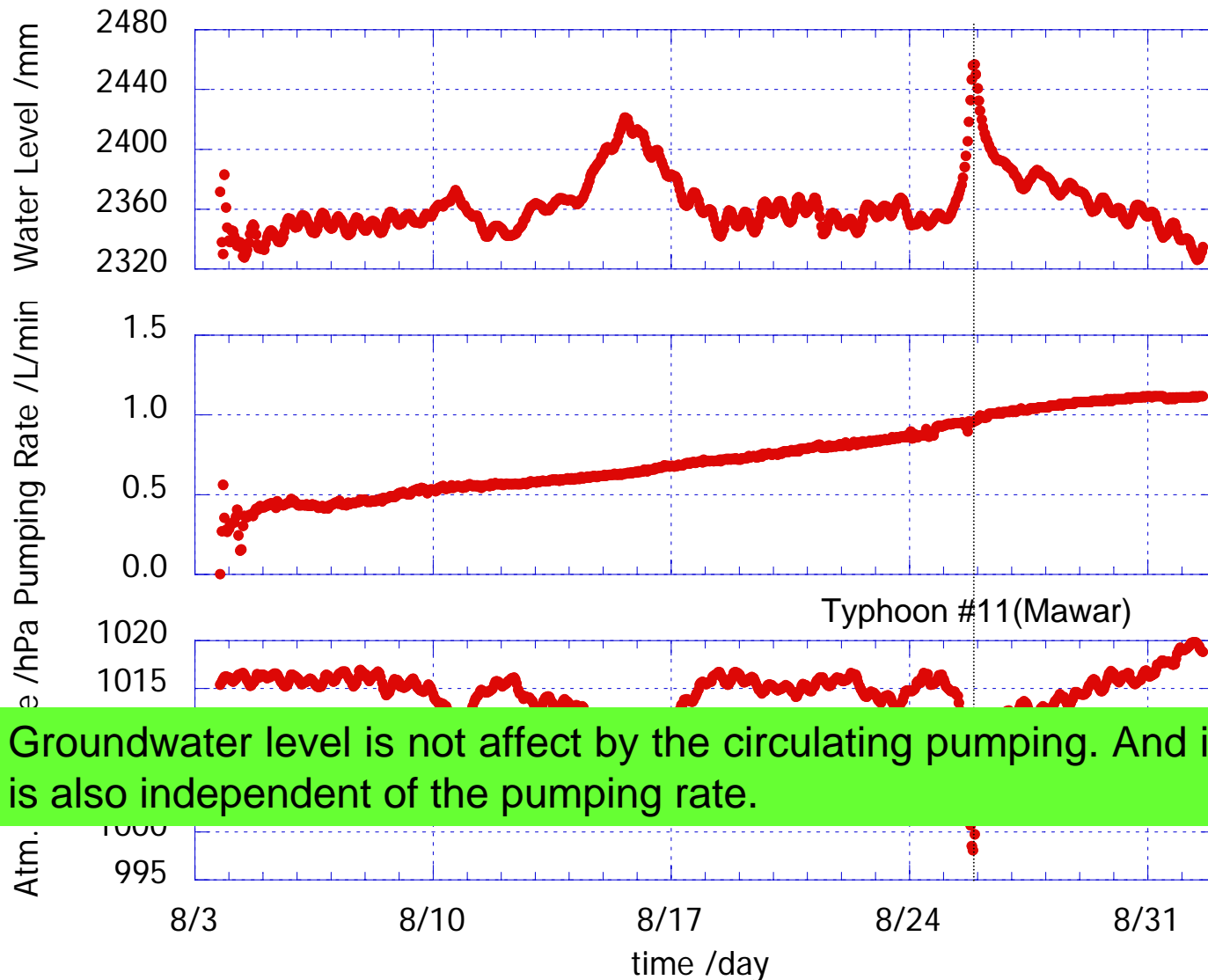
# Summary for 100m Well

- There is no effect of circulating pumping on groundwater temperature.
- Gas composition is stable in normal time.
- A gas extraction module is only useful for both clean and non-bubbling water.

# Final Modification of Sampling Equipment

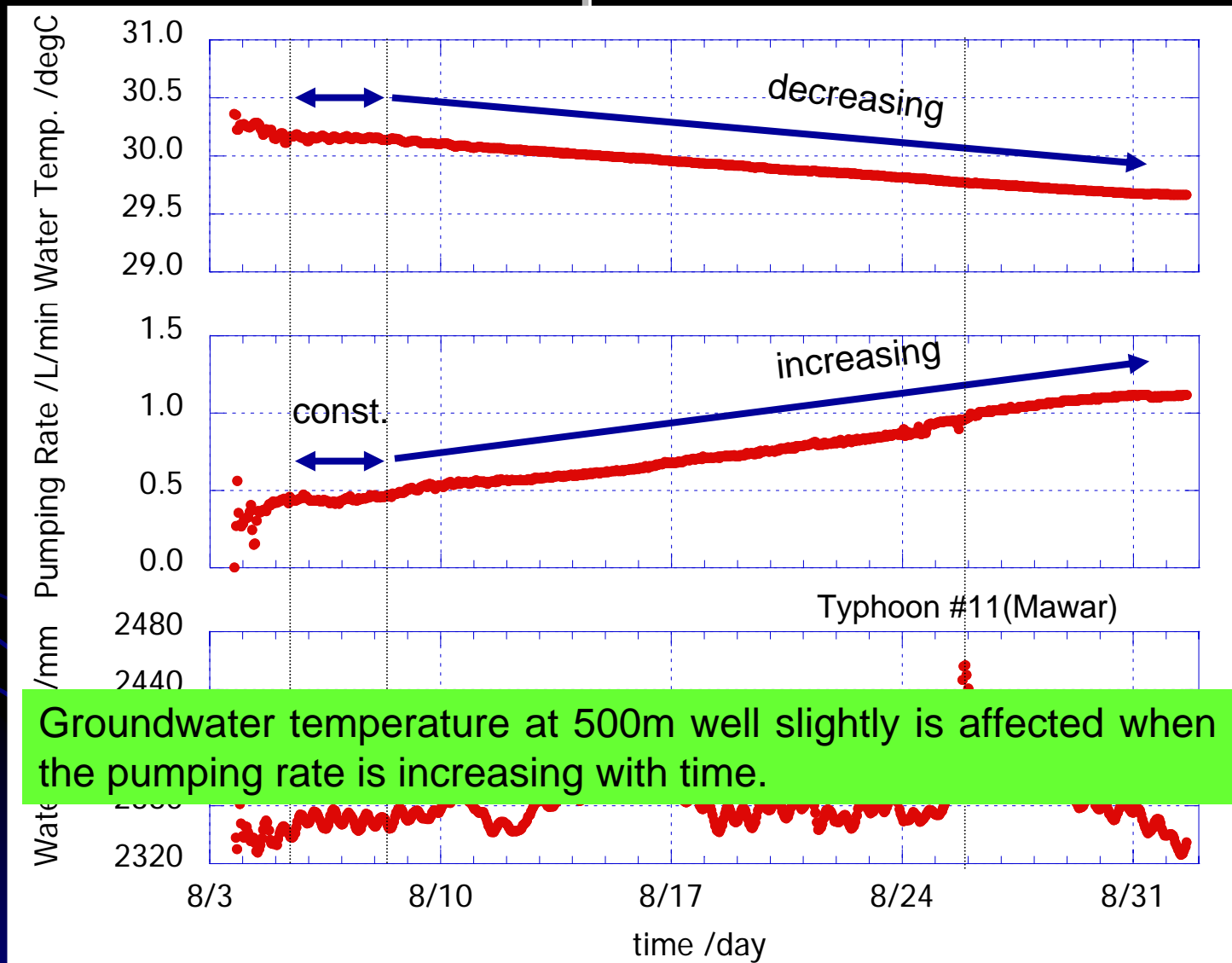


# Effect of Circulating Pumping on Groundwater Level at 500m Well



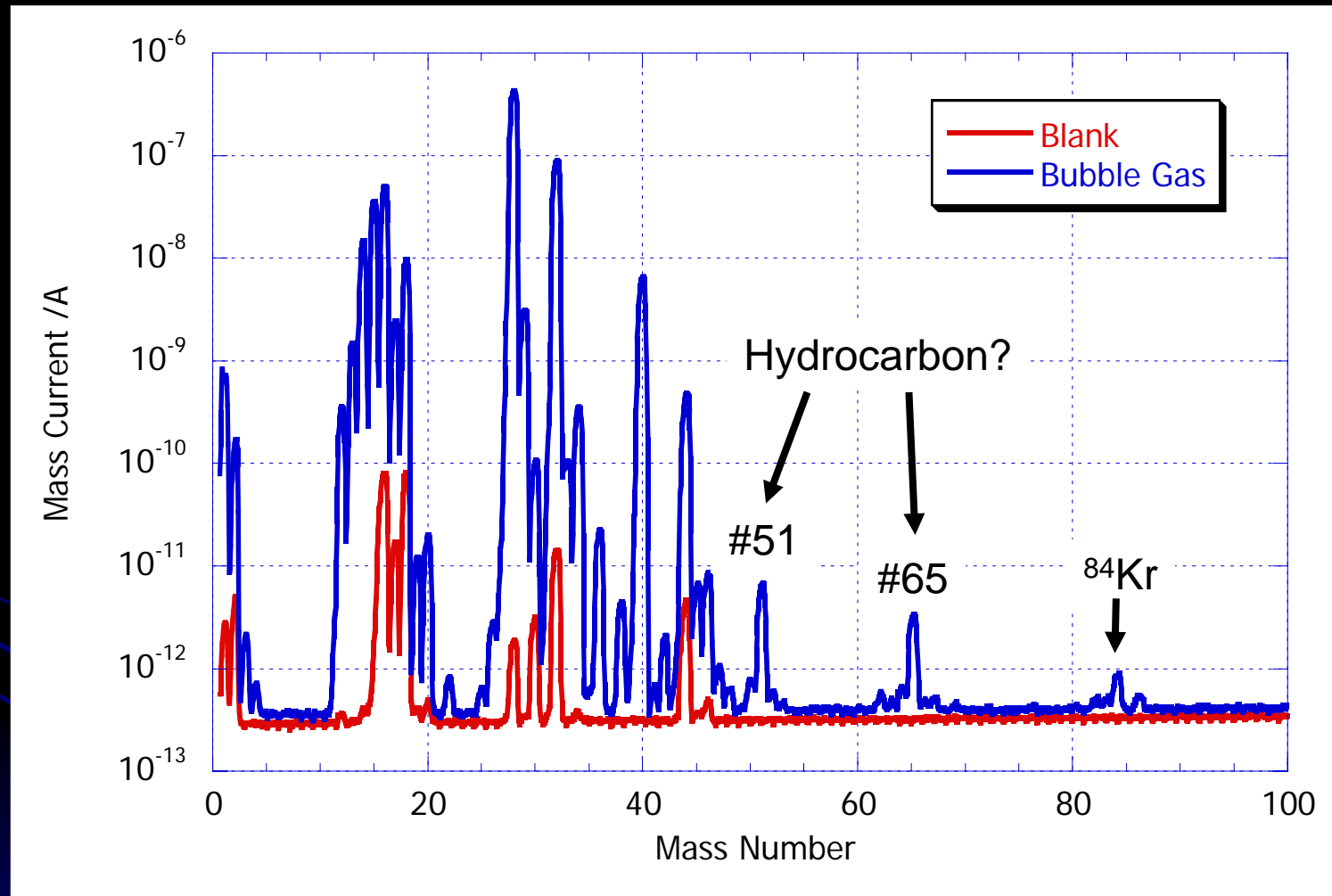
Groundwater level is not affected by the circulating pumping. And it is also independent of the pumping rate.

# Effect of Circulating Pumping on Groundwater Temperature at 500m Well

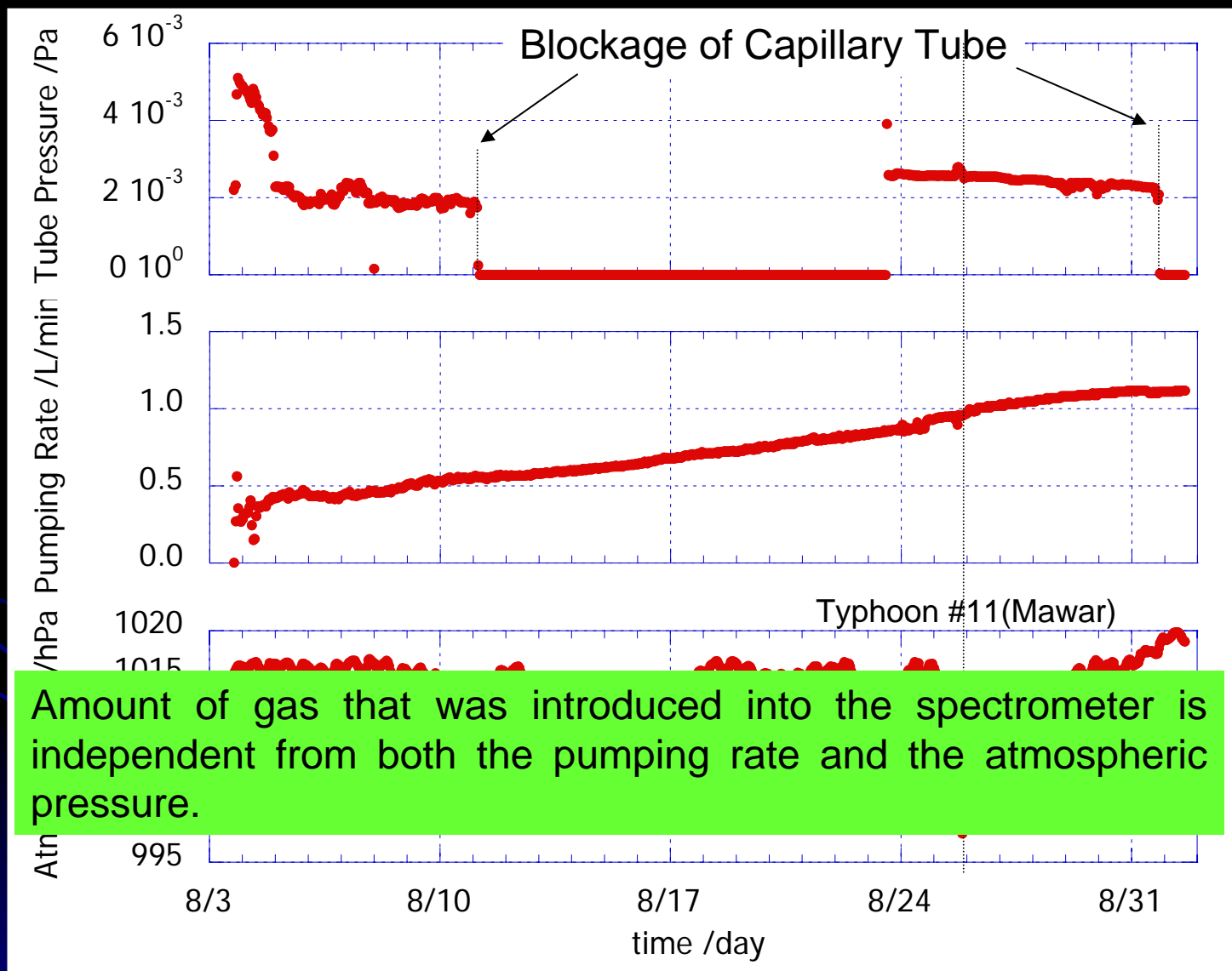




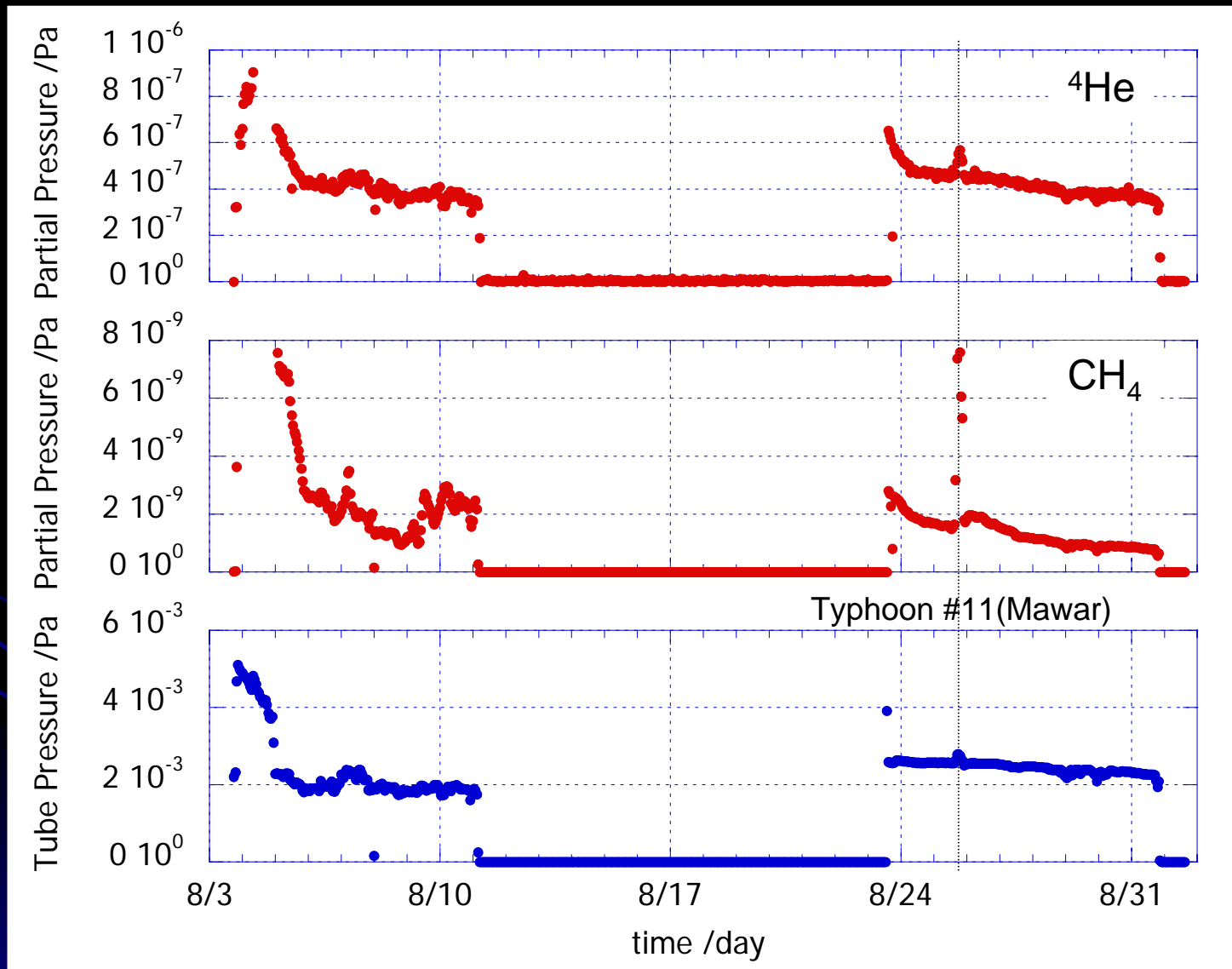
# Mass Spectrum of Bubble Gas at 500m Well



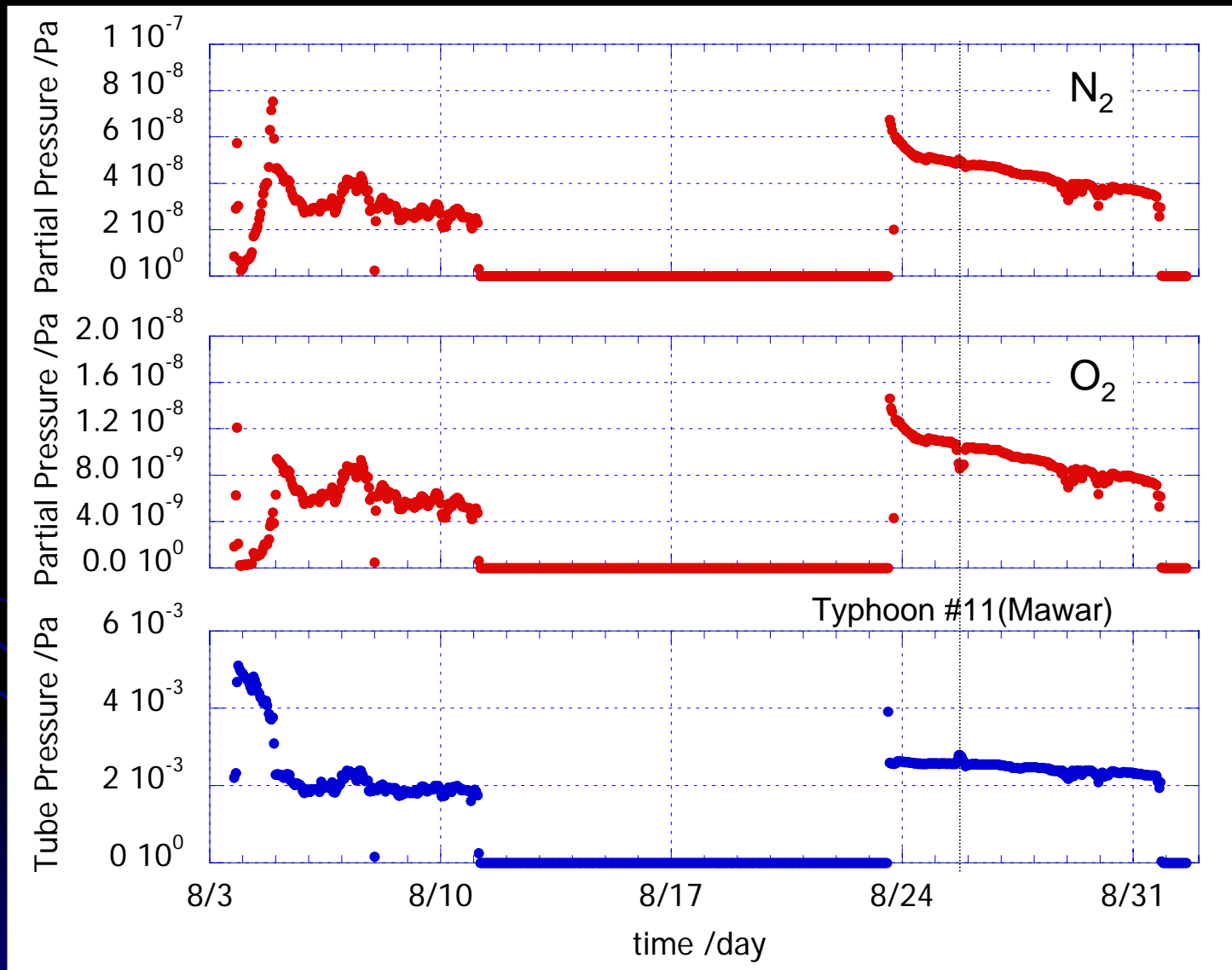
# Amount of Analyzed Gas at 500m Well



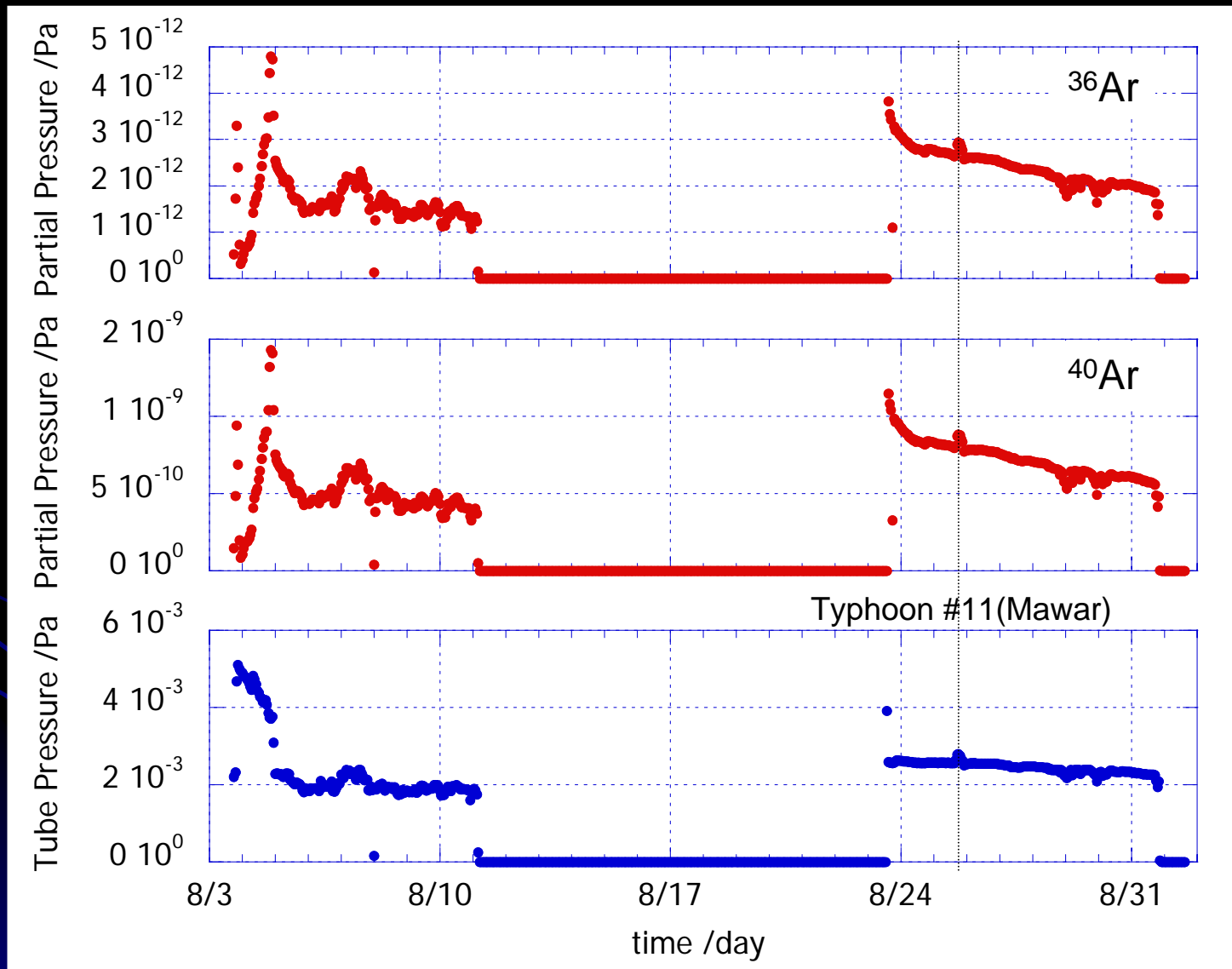
# Time Series of Partial Pressure (1)



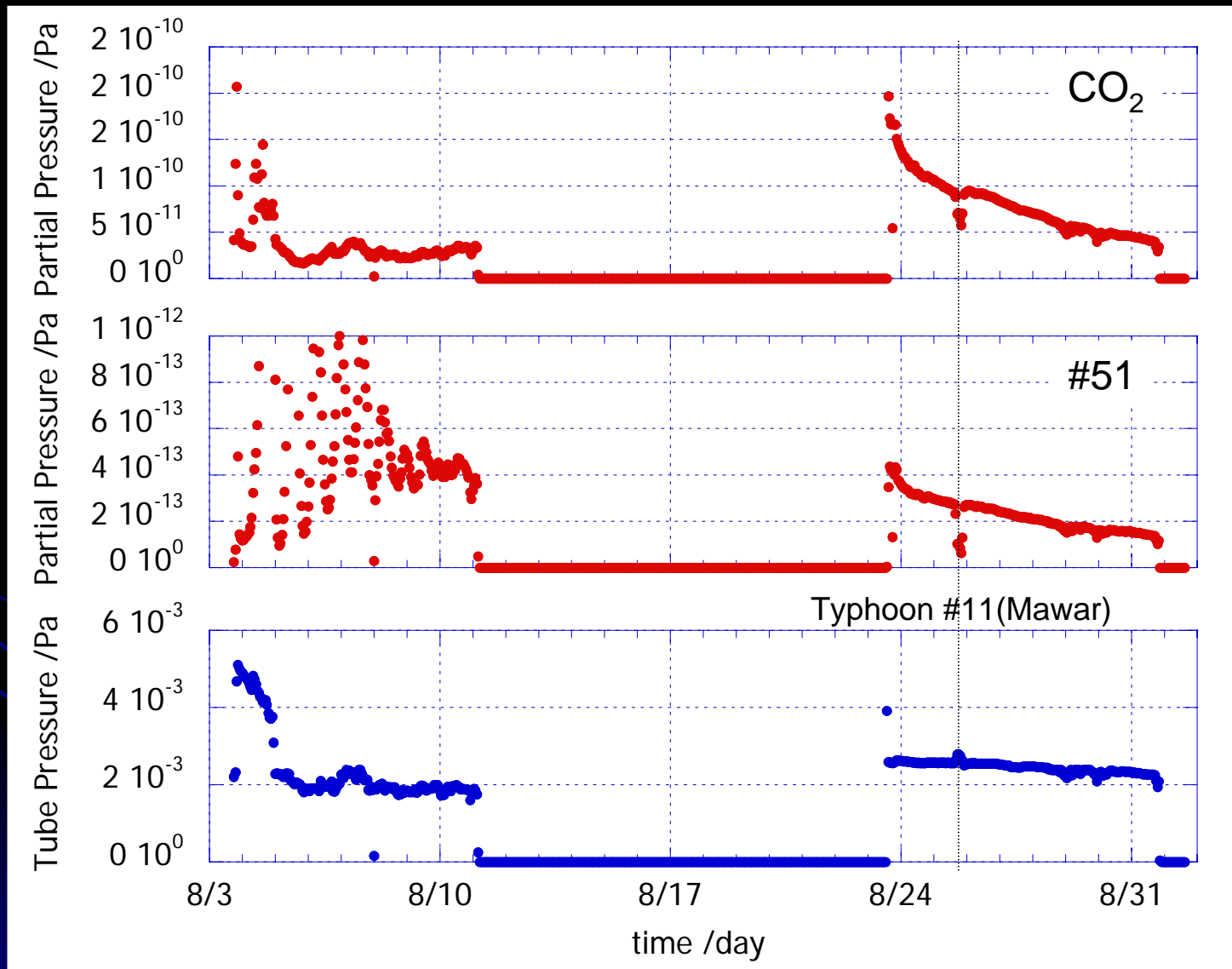
# Time Series of Partial Pressure (2)



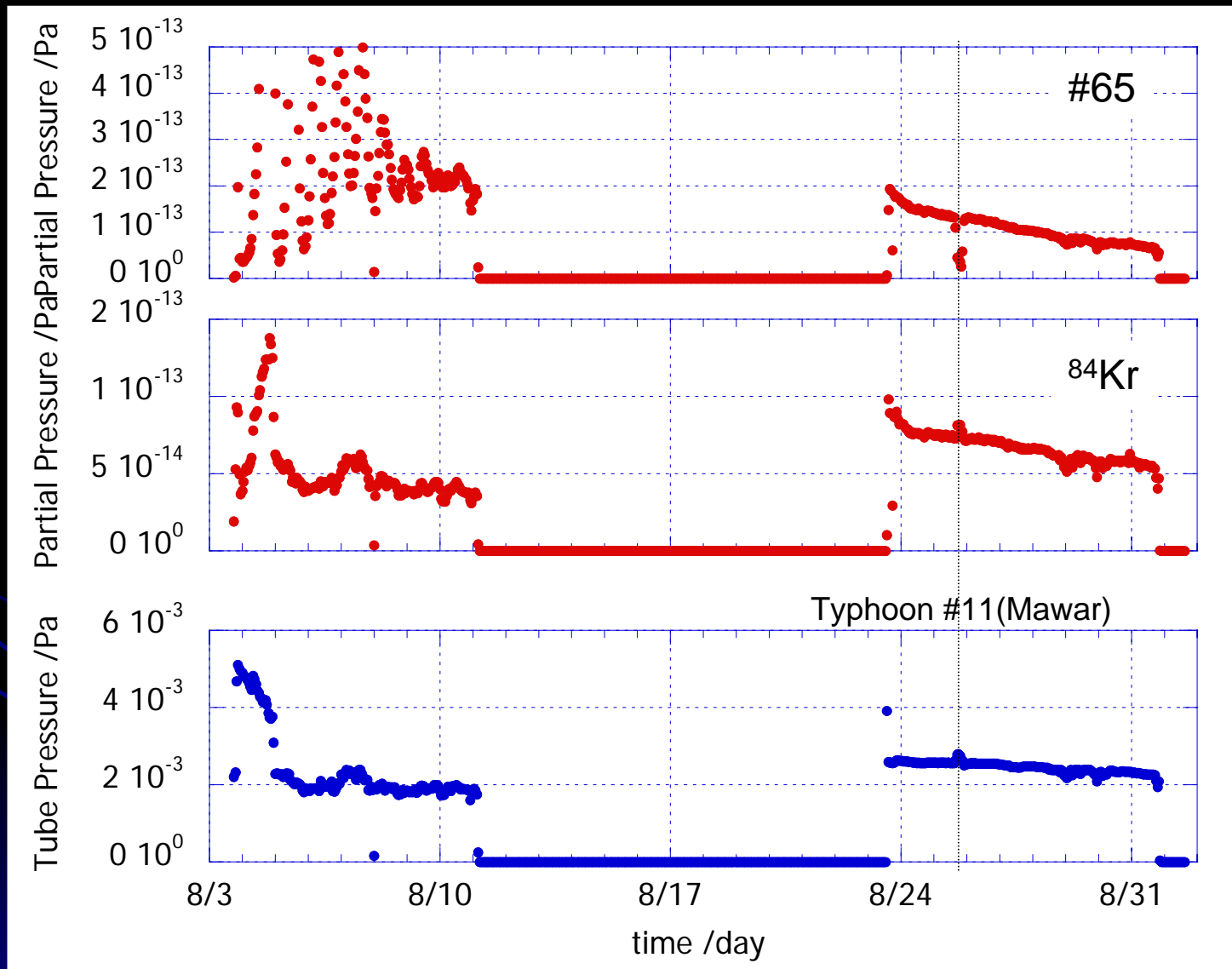
# Time Series of Partial Pressure (3)



# Time Series of Partial Pressure (4)

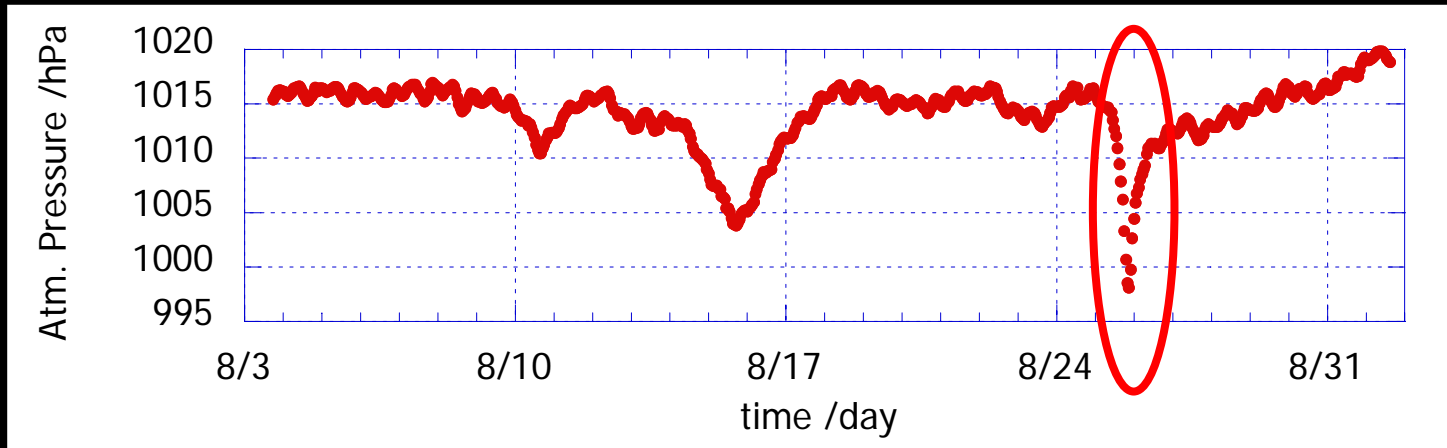


# Time Series of Partial Pressure (5)



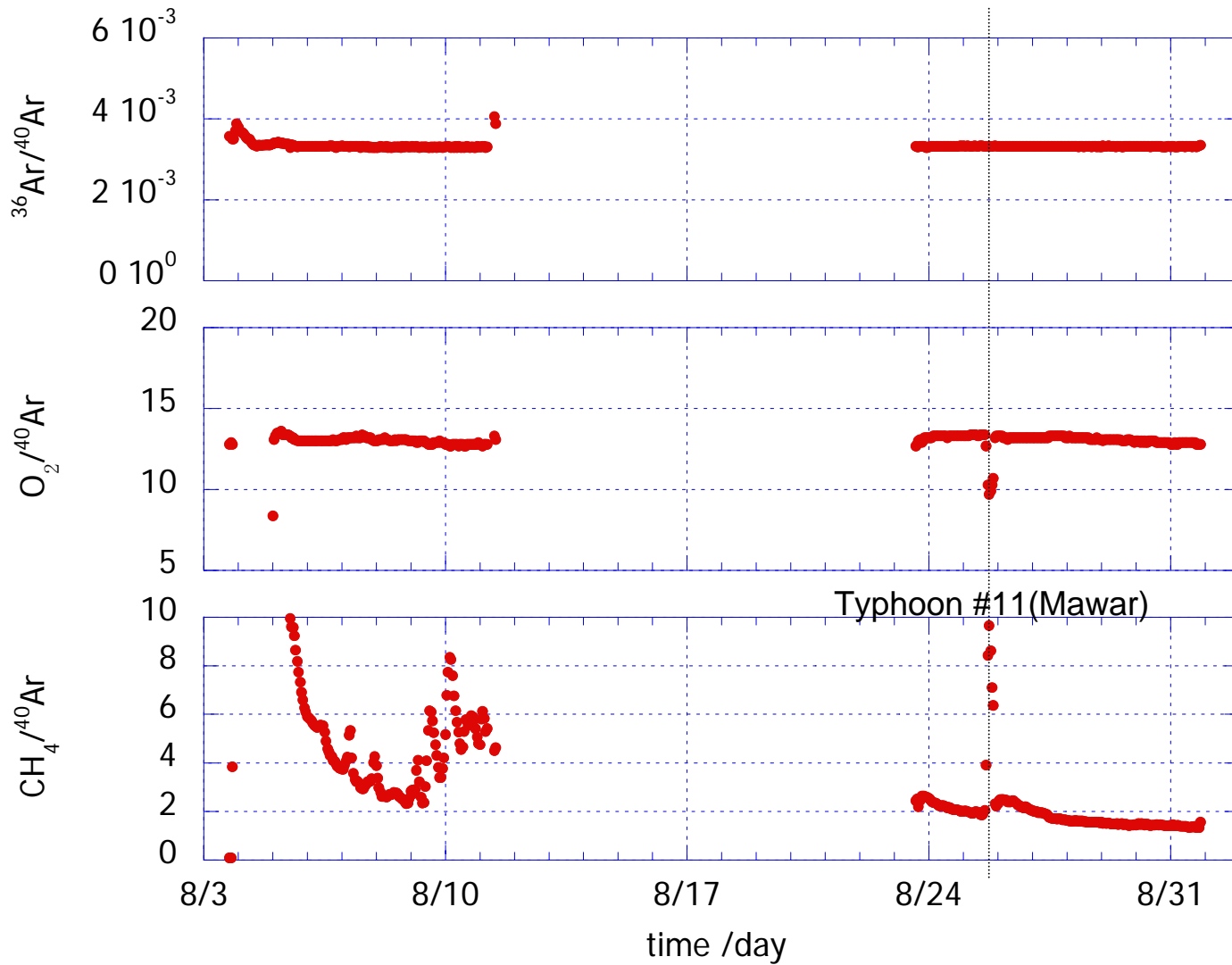


# Comparison of Change in August 25 at 500m Well

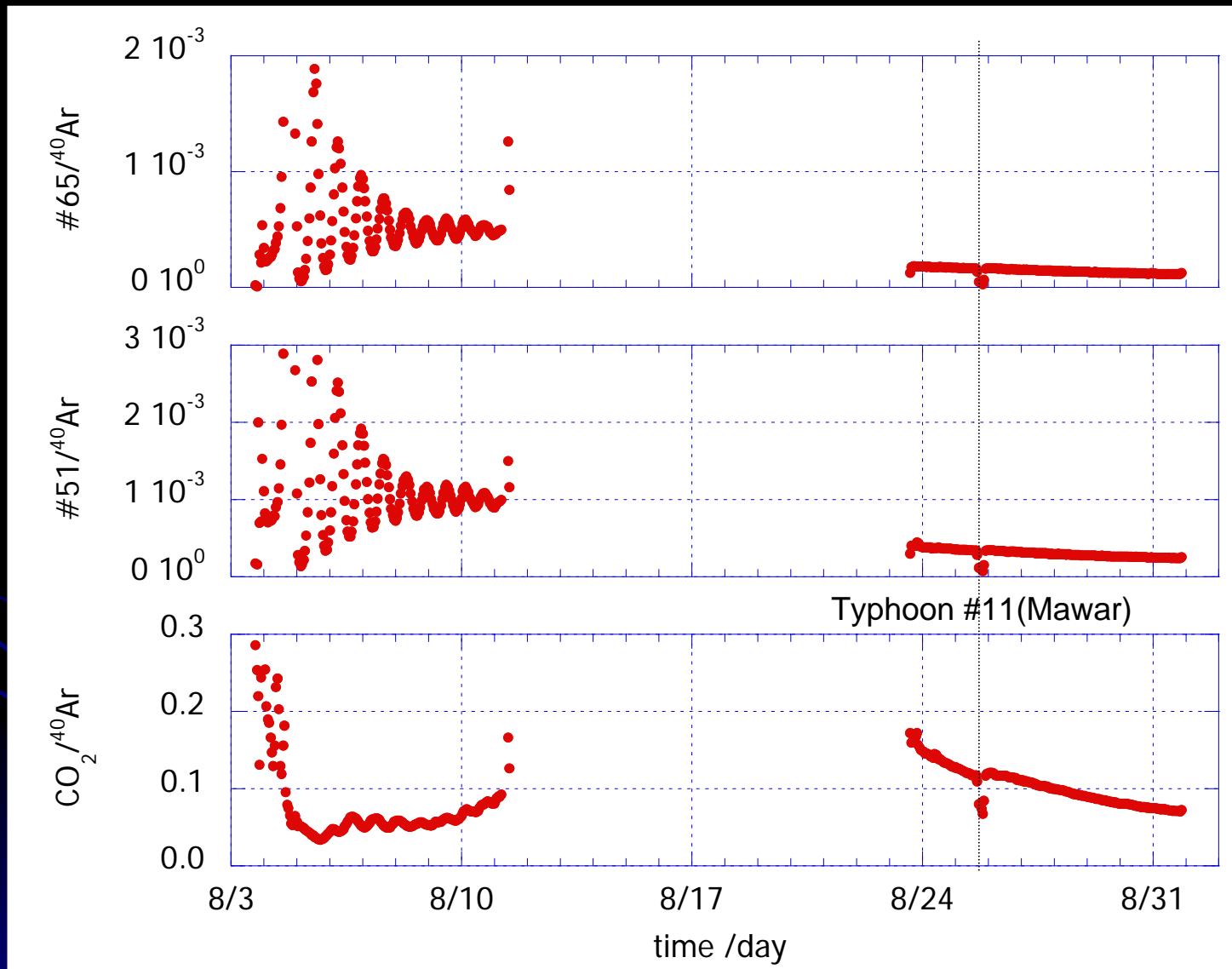


$^4\text{He}$	$\text{CH}_4$	$\text{N}_2$	$\text{O}_2$	$^{36}\text{Ar}$
$+1 \times 10^{-7}$ (+15%)	$+8 \times 10^{-9}$ (+200%)	0	$-2 \times 10^{-9}$ (-15%)	$+3 \times 10^{-13}$ (+10%)
$^{40}\text{Ar}$	$\text{CO}_2$	#51	#65	$^{84}\text{Kr}$
$+1 \times 10^{-10}$ (+10%)	$-4 \times 10^{-11}$ (-40%)	$-2 \times 10^{-13}$ (-60%)	$-2 \times 10^{-13}$ (-60%)	$+8 \times 10^{-15}$ (+10%)

# Gas Ratios (1)



# Gas Ratios (2)



## Summary for 500m Well

- The circulating pumping does not disturb the water level measurement. If the pumping rate is constant, the groundwater temperature is stable.
- Increase of deep crustal gas in groundwater is sensitively detected by use of abundance ratio.
- Abundance ratios of methane become available as an indicator of deep-crustal component after a few weeks past from the beginning of pumping.

# Conclusions

- Continuous gas monitoring system has been established.
  - Circulating pumping is able to realize the simultaneous measurement of meteorological measurement with gas measurement.
  - Abundance ratios such as  $^4\text{He}/^{40}\text{Ar}$  and  $\text{CH}_4/^{40}\text{Ar}$  will be sensitive indicators of acute release of deep crustal gas from crust into groundwater.
- Appropriate method to analyze the abundance ratio should be studied.

Thank you for your attention.



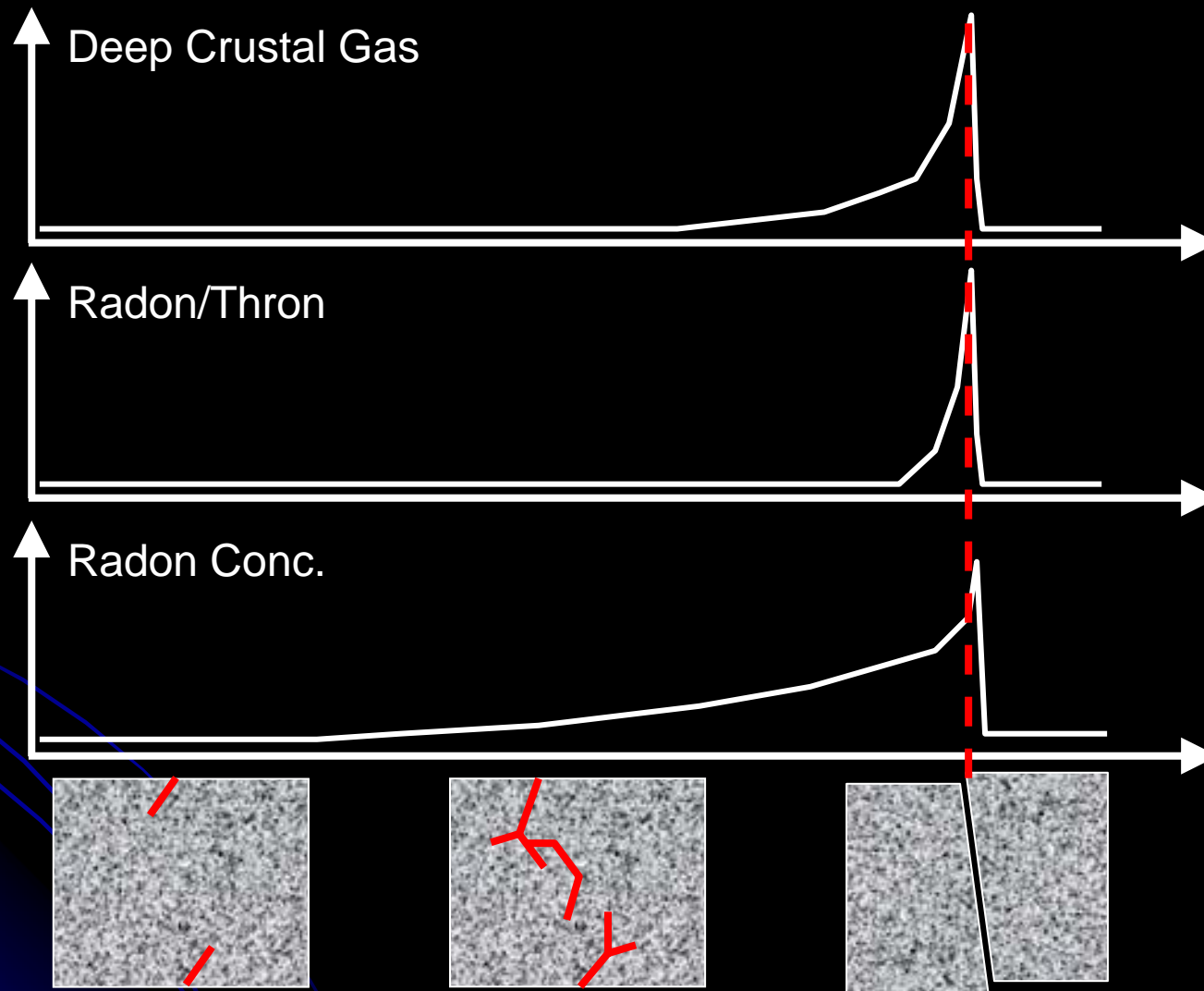
4th Taiwan-Japan International Workshop on Hydrological and Geochemical Research for Earthquake Prediction, Workshop Program, Sep. 13-14, 2003



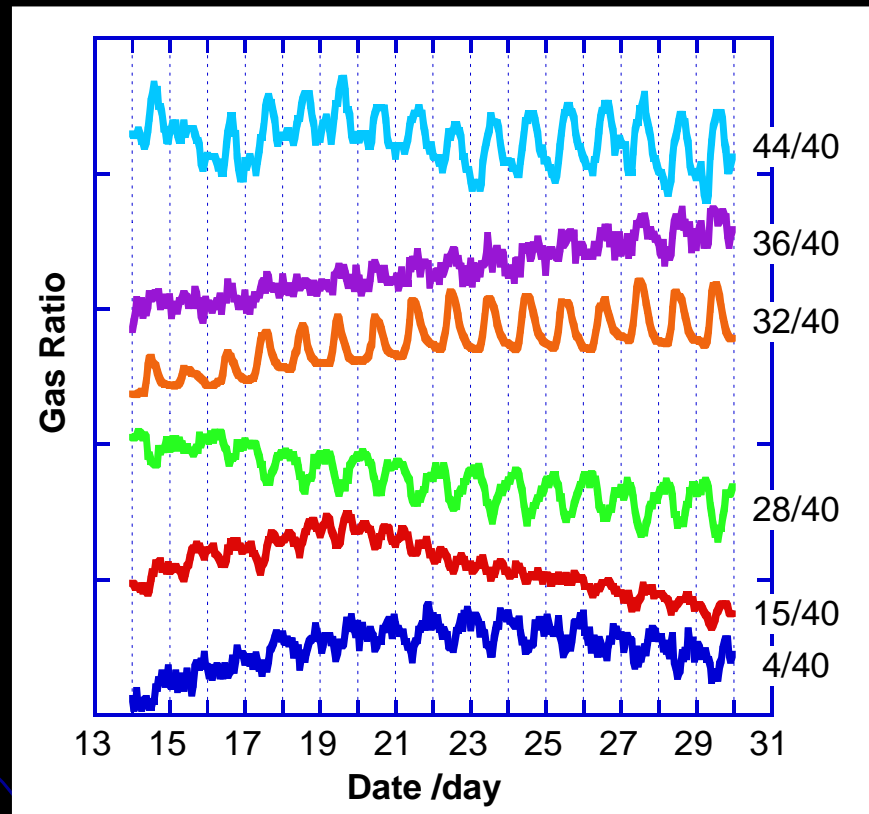
# Future Works

- Capillary tube is stopped up frequently. Reason is not clear yet.
- Percentage of deep crustal gas should be calculated automatically.

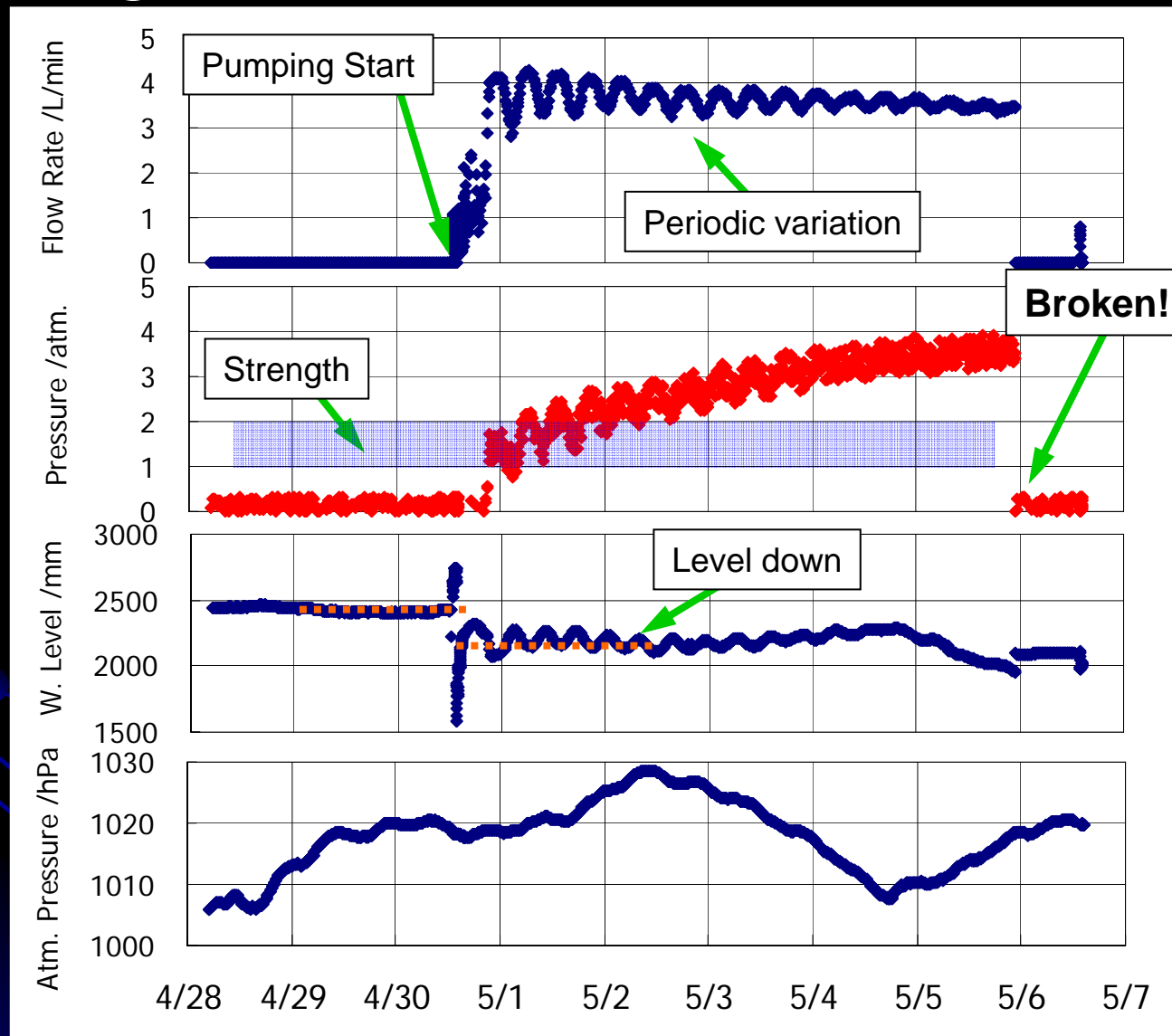
# Expected Change before Event



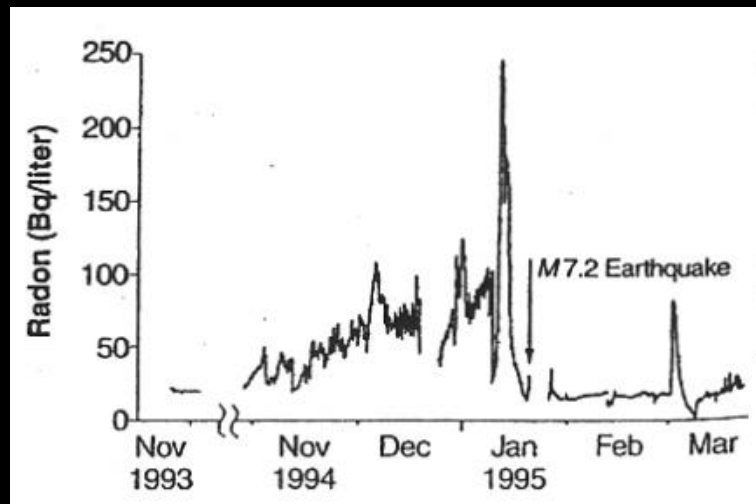
# Periodic Variation in Abundance Ratio in August 2000 at Omaezaki



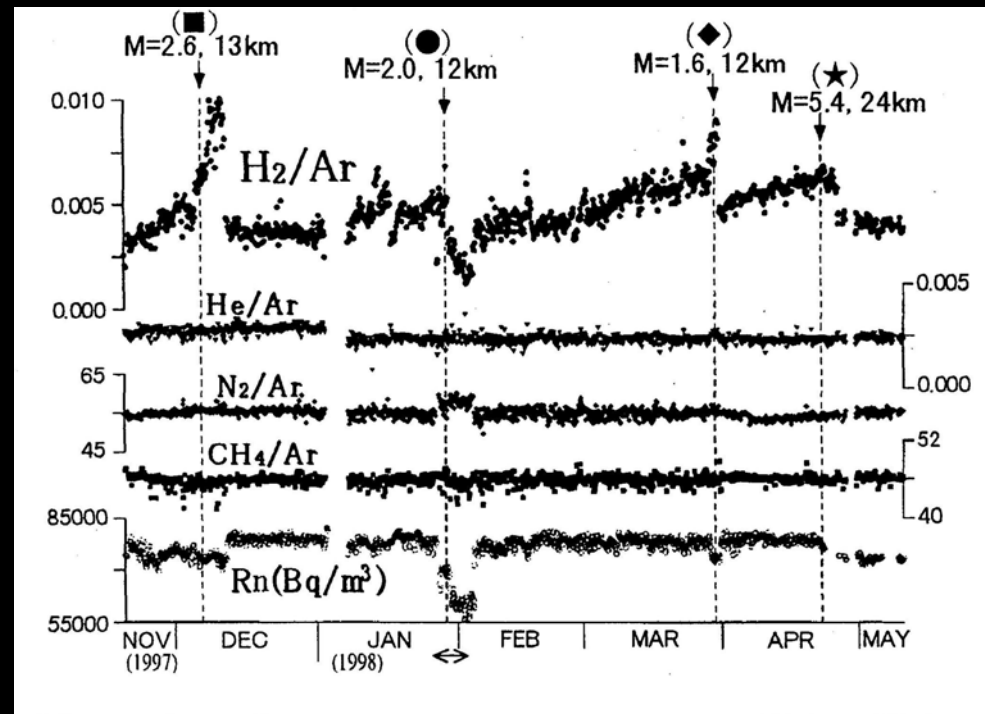
# Breakage Test of Gas Extraction Module



# Gas Concentration as Indicator

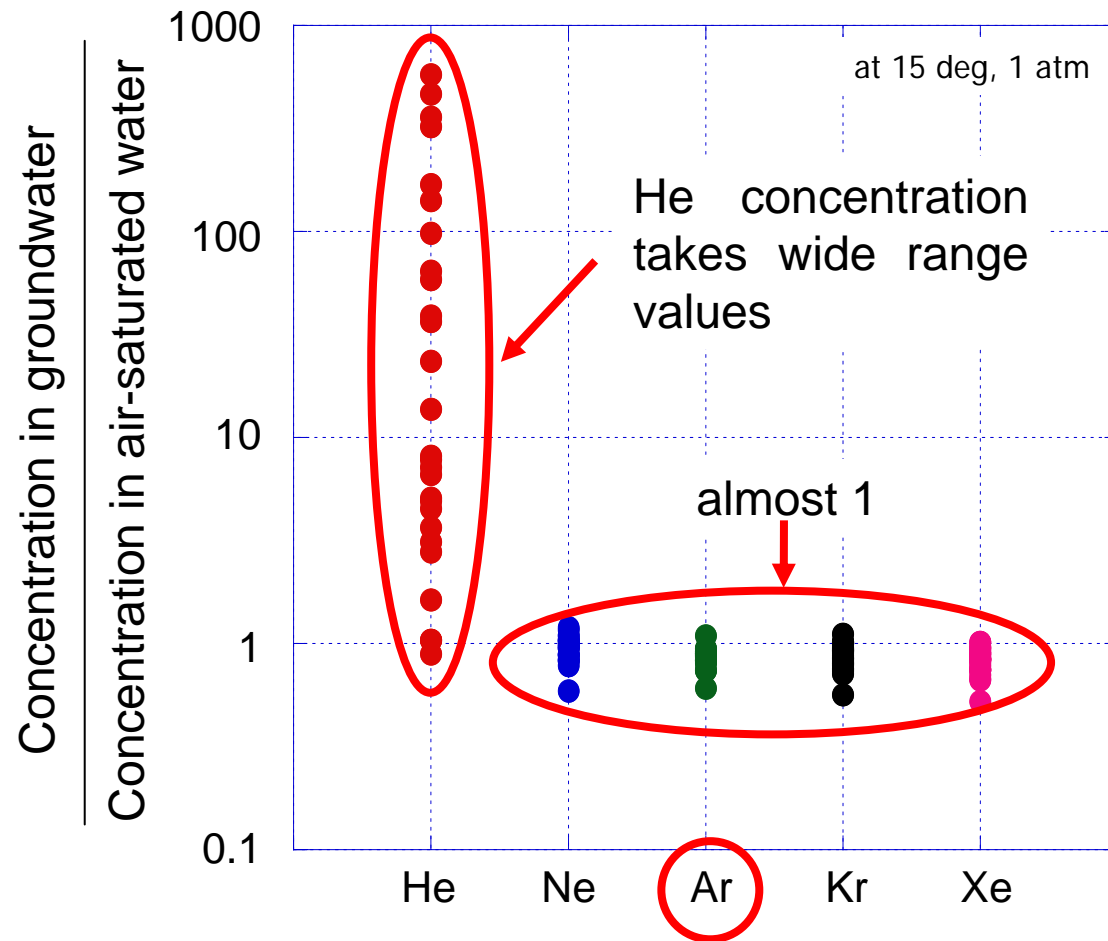


(Igarashi, 1995)



(Ito, 1999)

# $^{40}\text{Ar}$ as Reference Gas

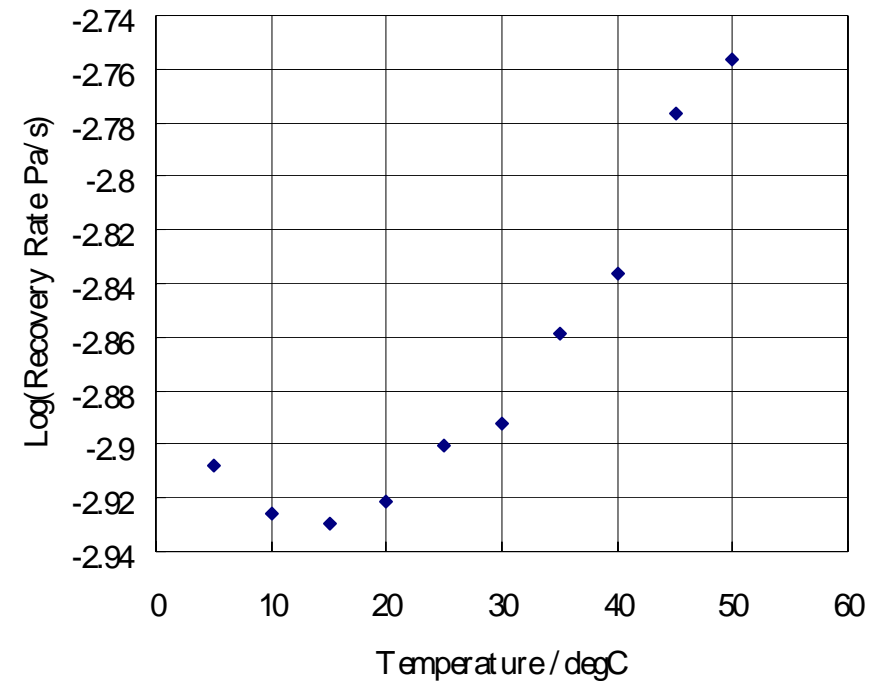
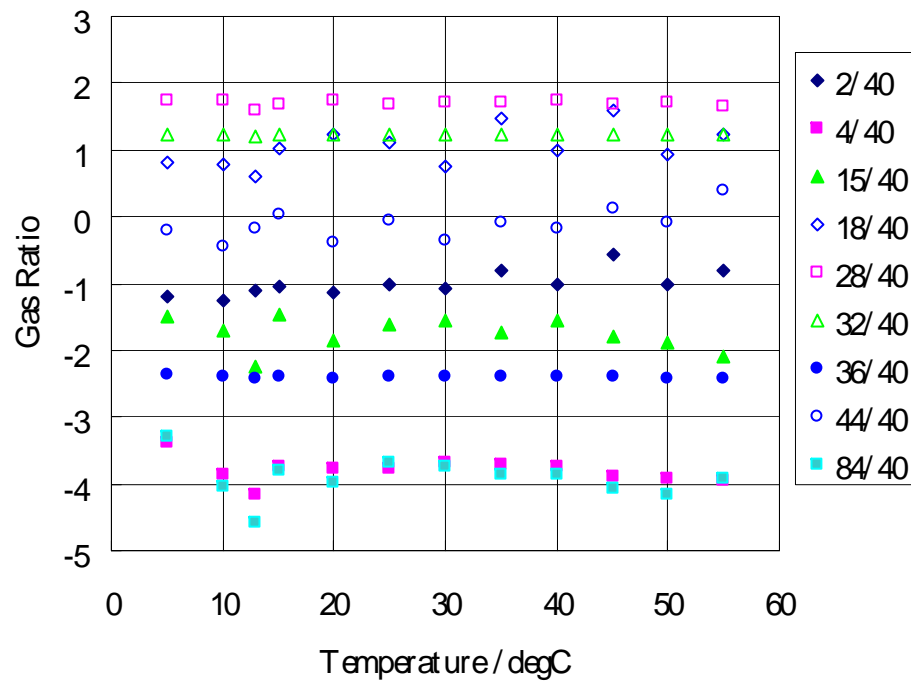


Noble gas concentration  
in air-saturated water  
( $\text{cm}^3$  STP gas/ $\text{cm}^3$  water)

He	$4.60 \times 10^{-5}$
Ne	$1.95 \times 10^{-7}$
<b>Ar</b>	<b><math>3.50 \times 10^{-4}</math></b>
Kr	$7.60 \times 10^{-8}$
Xe	$1.05 \times 10^{-8}$

(Mazor, 1972)

# Characteristics of Gas Extraction Module



# Frequency of Tokai Earthquake and Expected Focal Region

