

A new hypothesis that contributes to the formation of cold sludge volcanoes and fluid outlets in tectonic seabed & terrestrial regions; with its helpful interpretation for time fracture sequence of fault segments

Dursun Acar a,b,*, Sinan Özeren b Nazmi Postacıoğlu c, Sebnem Onder d, Ulku Ulusoy e, K. Kadir Eris a,b, Serdar Akyüz f, Namık Çağatay a, and Bedri Alpar g

(a) İstanbul Technical University, EMCOL, Istanbul
(b) İstanbul Technical University, Institute of Avrasya Earth Sciences, İstanbul
(c) İstanbul Technical University, Physical Division, İstanbul
(d) Çanakkale 18 Mart University, Geophysical Division, Çanakkale
(e) Hacettepe University, Physical Engineering, Beytepe, Ankara
(f) İstanbul Technical University, Geological Engineering, İstanbul
(g) İstanbul University, Institute of Marine Sciences and Management, İstanbul
* dursunacaracar@hotmail.com

Virus and bacteria are not responsible for Environmental Pollution



introduction

 In sedimentology : Vacuum presence is emerge when material rupture occur in a space-free environment under short time force load conditions. Weak force loading in long time is let to elongation of material without vacuum keeper cavity (for sediments).



Sediment motions during underwater eartquakes : Vertical S-wave is not able to presence self motion under deep water, because its supressor is Liquid weigth responce of instantenous total water mass in the basin. But lateral S-wave (love) also known as Q-wave is able to forming on sediment surface at underwater. Movements are create instantenous fructures at the sediments where the some differentiated opposite directions occur with permanent or unpermanent sediment cracks. (or surfacial faults) In convenient conditions, they create vacuum and later, gaps fillings occur with water and sludge from surrounding sediments. Wrench fault systems is capable to create biggest sludge reservoirs at along the fault. When tectonic forces create compressional regime at the same reservoir, cold sludge type mud volcanoes and fluid outles occur.



Description record of Leonardo da Vinci about earthquake observation at Antalya (Turkey)

Jean Paul Richter 1880 The notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci

Edward Maccurdy 1938 The notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci vol1p359

In eighty-nine [the year 1489] there was an earthquake in the sea of Satalia near to Rhodes, and it opened the depths of the sea and into the opening that was made such a torrent of water was poured that for more than three hours the bed of the sea lay bare because of the water which had been lost from it, and then it closed up again to its former level. Whatever changes may occur in the weight of the earth the surface of the sphere of waters will never cease to be equidistant from the centre of the world.

> SELF-PORTRAIT Royal Library, Turis

(his observation or he is sure about observers)



Fig 2 1999 Izmit Earthquake ; 2 fishermen observation of sea surface on Izmit Bay event occurred via high vacuum force
a) on top of North Anatolian Fault at sea
b) shoreline observation ikeya et all 2002

.



Fig 3 High vakuum with air wedge on sea surface, in 2011 Japan Earthquake aftershocks, the principle was same as Leonardo's description

It is not a circular whirpool ! Circular whirpools mostly water current related

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= Bvi44Cptqw

What is fracture vacuum for seafloor?

- Some of the block members of main fault moves with much different velocities during tectonic rupture, or sediment masses blown in different directions with effect of 'love waves' (only able seismic S-wave type with P-wave in underwater conditions)
- A sudden gap occurs via pulling whole liquid / particular material down fast; different from gravitational force.
- It is most quick way to provide water conduction to asthenosphere for reprocessed mineralization. Item supports similar to Cai (2008)
- It can change physical equilibrium of sediments after liquid intake , and restarted tectonic loads provide clay sludge jets in the gates of fault walls.

under tectonic conditions, similarity of hard and more soft material physical interaction with water

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Leonardo da Vinci

That there are springs which as a result of earthquakes or other unforeseen causes suddenly burst forth and as suddenly fail. And this happened in a mountain in Savoy where certain woods sank in and left a very deep abyss; and at about four miles distance from there the ground opened on the slope of a mountain and threw out suddenly an immense flood of water, which swept through a whole valley of tilled fields vineyards and houses and did irreparable damage wherever it spread.

That there are many springs which come to fail suddenly: and this happens through some subsidence in a cavern that is pent up within the body of the earth whereby the passage of the said springs is blocked and hindered.

similar events apply to continuity of: mud volcano or fluid outlets

That there are many springs which spring up suddenly and are permanent; and this occurs when some river in its long course has worn away so much of the mountain that it bursts open springs of water which have a passage there; it may also occur as I said before when a cave has fallen in ruin and blocked up a spring, so that its water has been forced up to such a height in this cavern tha: it reaches the level of some fissure in the rock and so has made its escape, creating a new river.

similar events apply to continuity of:

mechanism under displacing pockmark strings ?

Leic. 11 v.

Main-rock Deformation and its reflection to soft sediment topography



Development of a shear zones in instantenous deformation levels



Fig 5 Development of a shear zone Sengör 2014. original explanation Brown areas are structures associated with extension and (or) transtension Key to lettering: F is fold axial trace; P is P shear; R is a Riedel shear; R= is an anti-Riedel shear; T is a tension gash X is an X, Y is Y shear; o is the angle of internal friction of the material being sheared.

Here is long period internal sludge reservoir generation starting at stage A

Strike slip fault zone - extentional and compressional regimes have similar relative pressure regions at different scales





Tohoku -oki eartquake related fissure (sediment surface fault) at 5000 meter east of Sanriku coastline (japan) video-photo :JAMSTEC Fig 6 Fissure and sediment dynamics after 2011 great Tohoku-oki earthquake (sediments and water vacuumed in to fissure) Where the instantaneous or permanent regional fault openings occur with vacuum effect?

- Major and secondary Riedel faults
- Strike-slip (lateral) faults of rotational block regime
- Crust subduction or collision area
- Listric faults
- Magmatic rise and rift propagation
- Slow creep movement deform to sediments



Fig 7 Soft sediment deformation &cracks (Picture of folded sediments Emin Demirbag)

• S waves with amplitude on the vertical axis do not occur in sediments under sufficient water depth during ground shaking, but S waves with horizontal amplitude (Love or Q Waves) is forming. Sediment ruptures and deformed sedimentary material accumulation occur as the form of lystric faults at the borders of their dominant regions.

Effects during seperation

- High vacuum and sediment suction first
- Sediment and internal wall material suction with water
- At shallow sea, water separating as two piece of parallel walls (Notes of Leonardo da Vinci 1489 and Ülkü Ulusoy 2002 for 1999 İzmit Earthquake, 2011 Japan Earthquake video)
- New scientific problem here for tsunami wave generation (sudden opening suction gate how effectible on tsunami wave form)
- Shallow regions can let to air intake to gap
- Gap occurrence can pull petroleum and gas hydrogels, or can help to their formation activity.



A	Sedimentation
<u>B</u>	Elasto-plastic & plastic age
<u>C</u>	Ruptured fault filled with clay &water
<u>D</u>	Sedimentation & smooth topography with erosion
E	Compression begin
F	Compression with mud leakage
	·

stage F high pressure and water squeeze; generation of mud volcano

Fig 8 vacuumed and squeezed sediments Stage C Sediment Vacuumed during tectonic activation (Non-gravitational movement)

E

F

E

A R

Т

Q U

A

Κ

E

Continuous topographic surveys for elevation changes



section D negatif type sediment topography with outlets can be clue about past eartquakes.

> Different far topographic collapse regimes as in linearity can give considerable idea about time and physical specications of broken fault segment

increasing and reducing outlet activities
 helps to understand basin deformation

Cause to what?

- Water or sediment mixed carbon compounds let to creep or silent earthquake (when they infiltrate to inner surface of faults)
- Sediment reservoirs can be spread as volumetric explosion to sedimentary basin during on next earthquake
- Tectonically or gravitationally recompressed gap can squeeze all vacuumed material in time under high pressure

(Surface material or current of underground open-end fluid systems can stop with same forces)

It can be a reason for lens type discontinuities in seismic data where taken around the fault.

 Captured cold slurry sediments under continuous or quick compress can create pockmarks and displacing pockmark strings. (Strings can be occur as a response to continuous sediment deformation or physical material displacement cycle)

Fisherman nets : an example of quick squeeze phase

Geçici patlama açıklığı ? Erimiş ve siyah kütle takılmalı bölümler içeren balık ağları



Fig 10 illustration for During the 1999 İzmit Earthquake (Ms=7.4), the fisherman nets over the main active fault (NAF) were melted. Natural occurrances must be archieved during hazard for future works

Slow squeeze phase provides non-thermogenic originated cold sludge volcanoes or some types cold flud escapes

Experiment

- Experiment setup for 'turbulent water current via vacuum action & soft sediment response on the temporary or permenant gaps of activated fault' were tested. Underwater vacuum conditions were created under the action of separating the adjacent blocks. Rupturing of The durable bottom layers of the sediments (or the bedrock) were equalized to seperation of blocks , and plant-based hydrated colloidal particles were acted as the top sediments that could be pulled with the power of vacuum force.
- At the experiment, shallow water conditions were not modelled, because atmospheric air intake during sediment material suction make disturber effect on sonic tracing of particles about reduced p-wave conductivity.
 (Oncoming air volume to low surface pressure area of water is artificially added to figures. If block separation velocity is increased to create that natural air wedge, observation of particles may not be possible. This is because they are more quick than reflection time of sound.)

NAF in marmara sea as an example of instantenous sea floor seperating for strike slip fault observations



interlaying unpermanent gaps



Fig 11 underwater sediment vacuum experiment

underwater vacuum experiment settings

sonographic picture dimension 12x17 cm wxh

X ve Y scale : 1*1

experiment aim : modelling of underwater vacuum conditions how effecting turbulent water current with plant based hydrated colloidal particules

Plastic block with curved edges & filled clean water used because perpendicular shape creating air cavity. (Natural soft sediment block has curvy edges under water current)

Records from (Ulusoy 2002)

Air gap and water elevation on top of high vacuum and ultrasonic tracing



x oncoming air volume to low surface pressure area of water is artificially added to experiment. Because block seperation velocity if increased for create that natural air wedge then observing of particules not possible because they are more quick than reflection time of sound

Results

- Generation of some types of vertical material carrier occurrences from inside of sedimentary basin to seafloor surface which one not originated by plumes or direct magmatic rise, as a Derivatives of them can triggered by tectonically captured cold fluid and sediments. They can classified under root name of **cold sludge type**, especially being a close to tectonic fault systems. (mud volcanoes, fluid outlets, pockmarks, even cold seeps with tectonic fracture connection to gas hydrates) Their thermogenic versions also known well but hybrids of cold and thermogenic types can be a different research subject.
- Their changing activities or regeneration places can gives a clue about past or future tectonic events. For past tectonic activity we need to check where the topographic collapse detected. For future tectonic activities ; looking to where , rising or the material outlets occurring is the considerable idea. And when their activity abnormal than before we can consider that idea; about material strength value of fault segment is reached to its maximum before failure stress (earthquake).

(Reverse considerations always possible belong to crossing systems).

References

Aral Okay et all 2000. Active faults and evolving strike-slip basins in the Marmara Sea, northwest Turkey: a multichannel seismic refection study. Tectonophysics 321, 189-218. doi: 10.1016/S0040-1951(00)00046-9

T.iffany A.C., Zitter, et all 2008. Cold seeps along the main Marmara Fault in the Sea of Marmara (Turkey). Deep-Sea Research 55, 552–570. doi: 10.1016/j.dsr.2008.01.002.

Marzia Rovere, et all 2014. Venting and seepage systems associated with mud volcanoes and mud diapirs in the southern Tyrrhenian Sea. Marine Geology 347, 153–171. doi:10.1016/j.margeo.2013.11.013.

Céline Grall et all UPWARD MIGRATION OF GAS IN AN ACTIVE TECTONIC BASIN: AN EXAMPLE FROM THE SEA OF MARMARA, Deep-Sea Research Part II, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2018.06.007

Alan judd Seabed Fluid Flow: The Impact on Geology, Biology and the Marine Environment January 2007Publisher: Cambridge University Press ISBN: 9781139461603

A.M. Celâl Şengör et all 2014 The geometry of the North Anatolian transform fault in the Sea of Marmara and its temporal evolution: implications for the development of intracontinental transform faults *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 2014, 51(3): 222-242, <u>https://doi.org/10.1139/cjes-2013-0160</u>

M.D Tryon et all G3 Pore fluid chemistry of the North Anatolian Fault Zone in the Sea of Marmara: A diversity of sources and processes Volume 11 29 October 2010 Q0AD03, doi:10.1029/2010GC003177

Chen Cai. Et all 2018 Water input into the Mariana subduction zone estimated from ocean-bottom seismic data

Nature volume 563, pages389-392(2018)

Motoji Ikeya et all 2002 Split sea and walls of water - Moses'phenomenon at the Izmit earthquake, Turkey Proceedings of the Japan Academy, Series B vol 78 no2 p 24-29.

Leonardo Da Vinci (Author), Edward McCurdy (Compiler) 1938 **The Notebooks of Leonardo Da Vinci** Leonardo Da Vinci (Author), Jean Paul Richter (Compiler) 1880 **The Notebooks of Leonardo Da Vinci** earthquake japan 2011 weird ocean in japan video <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Bvi44Cptqw</u> JAMSTEC <u>東北地方太平洋沖地震震源海域に大きな亀裂を確認</u> <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZAidW9t6f9Q</u>

Thank you for reading !

which is real problem? viruses, or human-induced pollution? evolving of virus for living effort in human pollution is natural.

Human made mean is nature is capable for made it.

