High concentration of 28,30-bisnorhopane and 25,28,30-trisnorhopane at the PETM in the Faroe-Shetland basin

Conference or Workshop Item

How to cite:


Link(s) to article on publisher’s website:

© 2009 24th IMOG, Bremen

Version: Version of Record

Copyright and Moral Rights for the articles on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. For more information on Open Research Online’s data policy on reuse of materials please consult the policies page.
HIGH CONCENTRATION OF 28,30-BISNORHOPANE AND 25,28,30-TRISNORHOPANE AT THE PETM IN THE FAROE-SHETLAND BASIN

Jonathan S. Watson1,2, David W. Jolley3, Simon P. Kelley2
1Planetary and Space Sciences Research Institute, The Open University, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, UK (j.watson@open.ac.uk)
2Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, The Open University, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, UK
3Department of Geology and Petroleum Geology, University of Aberdeen, AB24 3UE, UK

INTRODUCTION

Petroleum exploration in the Faroe-Shetland basin has resulted in the drilling of wells some of which contain expanded sections across the Palaeocene Eocene thermal maximum event (PETM). Here we present data from a Faroe – Shetland Basin well (Figure 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We have been able to identify variation in a range of compounds present in the core, their variation reassuringly follow associated palynological changes and indicate a mixture of marine and terrestrial inputs, which include abundant plant derived diterpenoids (Figure 2). PETM events, are recorded in both bulk and compound specific carbon isotope excursions of -2 to -3‰ (Figure 3) and by a change in palynology which is consistent with other reports.

Demethylated hopanes 28,30-bisnorhopane (BNH) and 25,28,30-trisnorhopane (TNH), are present in relatively low concentrations throughout the core but are at high concentrations at the PETM (Figure 3 & 4). The actual bacteria responsible for TNH and BNH in geological samples has so far not been determined [1]. However, BNH and TNH are thought to be produced by chemoautotrophic bacteria, their presence in rocks which formed in inner neritic environments may indicate strong upwelling or perhaps ocean overturn. Extreme shallowing of the CCD is well documented at the PETM, but there has previously been no clear indicator for a potential ocean overturn, although this has previously been mentioned as a potential driver for the event. While this has been dismissed as a mechanism driving the PETM events because it was envisaged as a local basin overturn, and can not explain the global extent of the PETM [2], we propose that the presence of TNH and BNH indicates ocean overturn may have played a role in the PETM. While it may not explain the isotopically light carbon in its entirety, stratification and ocean overturn may be a consequence of high temperatures, since palynological evidence indicates very low salinity conditions in surface waters at the PETM in this core.

REFERENCES