



FÖLDFIZIKAI ÉS ŰRTUDOMÁNYI KUTATÓINTÉZET



HUN-REN
Magyar Kutatási Hálózat

CO₂-MEGFIGYELÉS BADACSONYTÖRDEMICEN ÉS KOVÁSZNÁN

MTA FI Lendület Pannon LitH₂Oscope és MTA FI Fluids by depth Kutatócsoportok

Kovács István, Szabó Csaba, Kővágó Ákos, Gelencsér Orsolya, Lange Thomas, **Gergely Szilveszter**, Liptai Nóra, Patkó Levente, Berkesi Márta, Palcsu László, Novák Attila, Rubóczki Tibor, Süle Bálint, Gál Ágnes, **Szakács Sándor**, Hatos Gábor, Brányi Gyöngyi, Wesztorgom Viktor, Horváth Ákos, Jurdi Dániel



2024. március 18., Budapest
Professzorok Batthyány Köre

<https://lrg.elte.hu/>

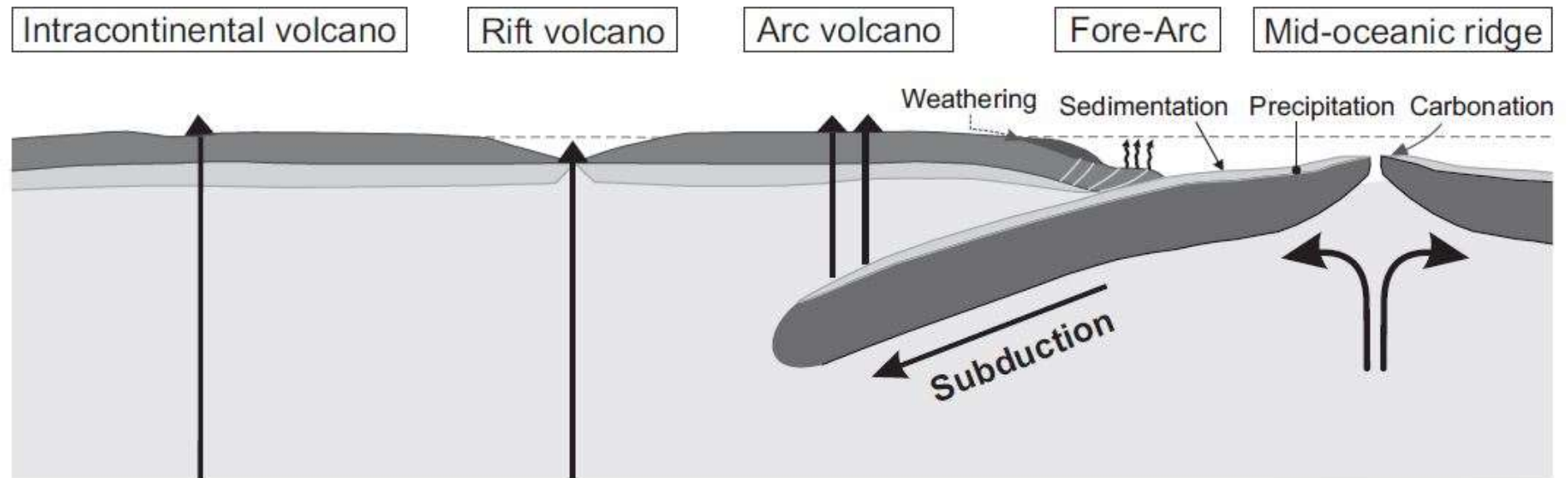
facebook.com/LitH2Oscope

lendulet.ggki.hu

Földtani eredetű CO₂ kibocsátás



Földtani eredetű CO₂ kibocsátás



Burton et al. (2013)

Földtani eredetű CO₂ kibocsátás

Eos, Vol. 92, No. 24, 14 June 2011

EOS

505, TRANSACTIONS, AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL UNION

VOLUME 92 NUMBER 24
14 JUNE 2011
PAGES 201–208

Volcanic Versus Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide

PAGES 201–202

Which emits more carbon dioxide (CO₂): Earth's volcanoes or human activities? Research findings indicate unequivocally that the answer to this frequently asked question is human activities. However, most people, including some Earth scientists working in fields outside volcanology, are surprised by this answer. The climate change debate has revived and reinforced the belief, widespread among climate skeptics, that volcanoes emit more CO₂ than human activities (Gerlach, 2010; Hower, 2005). In fact, present-day volcanoes emit relatively modest amounts of CO₂, about as much annually as mass like Florida, Michigan, and Ohio.

Volcanic and Anthropogenic CO₂ Emission Rates

Volcanic emissions include CO₂ from erupting magmas and from degassing of unsuppressed magmas beneath volcanoes. Over time, they are a major source for restoring CO₂ lost from the atmosphere and oceans by silicate weathering, carbonate deposition, and organic carbon burial (Jorner, 2004). Global estimates of the annual present-day CO₂ output of the Earth's degassing subaerial and submarine volcanoes range from 0.13 to 0.44 billion metric tons (gigatons) per year (Gerlach, 1991; Alford, 1992; Vesselinov et al., 1992; Sore and Wilkerson, 1996; Marty and Tolstikhin, 1998); the preferred global estimates of the authors of these studies range from 0.15 to 0.26 gigatons per year. Other aggregated volcanic CO₂ emission rate estimates—published in 18 studies since 1970 as subaerial, arc, and mid-oceanic ridge estimates—are consistent with the global estimates. For more information, see the background, table, and references in the online supplement to this Eos issue (<http://www.agu.org/eos/eos11/>).

Anthropogenic CO₂ emissions—responsible for a projected 35 gigatons of CO₂ in 2010 (Friedlingstein et al., 2010)—clearly dwarf all estimates of the annual

present-day global volcanic CO₂ emission rate. Indeed, volcanoes emit significantly less CO₂ than land use changes (2.4 gigatons per year), light-duty vehicles (3.0 gigatons per year), mainly cars and pickup

trucks), or cement production (1.4 gigatons per year). Instead, volcanic CO₂ emissions are comparable in the human realm to the global CO₂ emissions from flaring of waste gases (0.20 gigatons per year) or to the CO₂ emissions of about 2 dozen full-capacity 1000-megawatt coal-fired power stations (0.22 gigatons per year), the latter of which constitute about 2% of the world's coal-fired electricity-generating capacity. More meaningful, perhaps, are the comparable annual

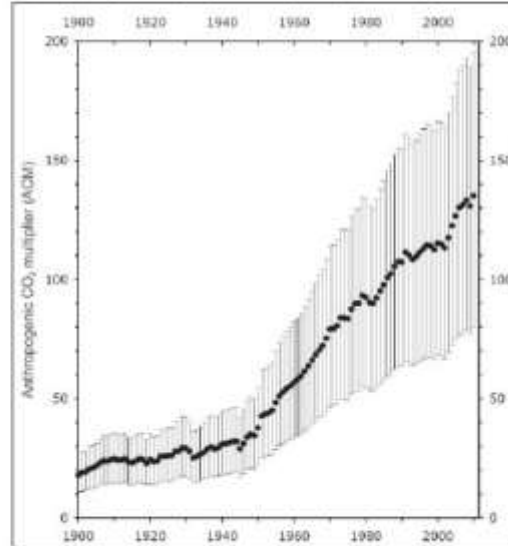
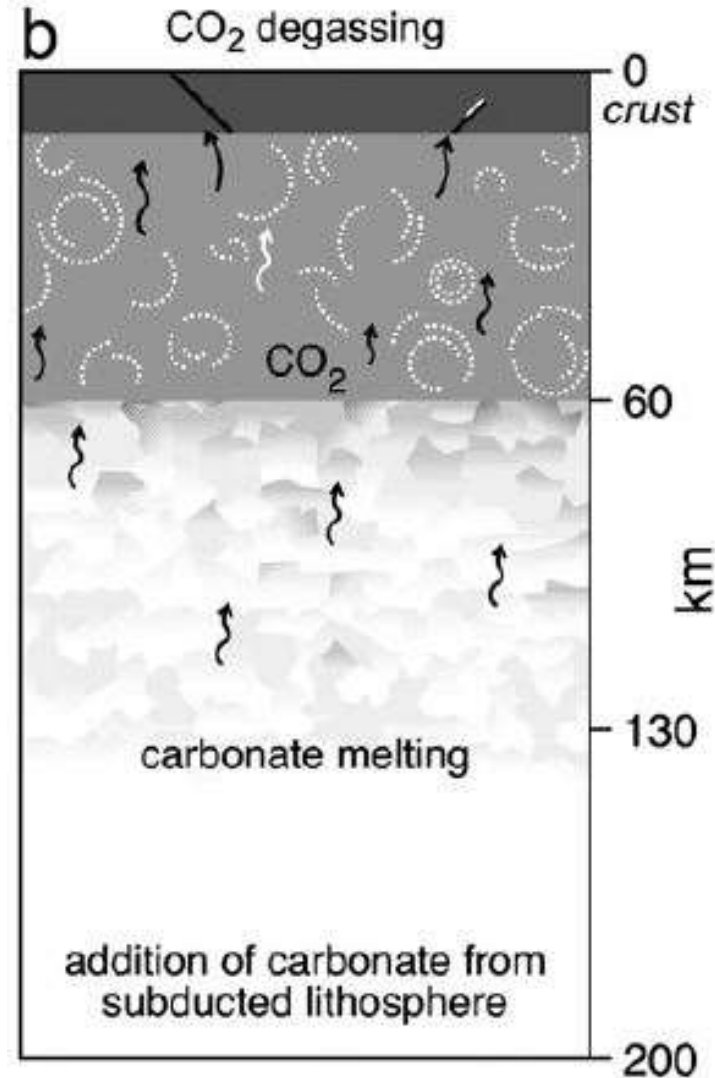


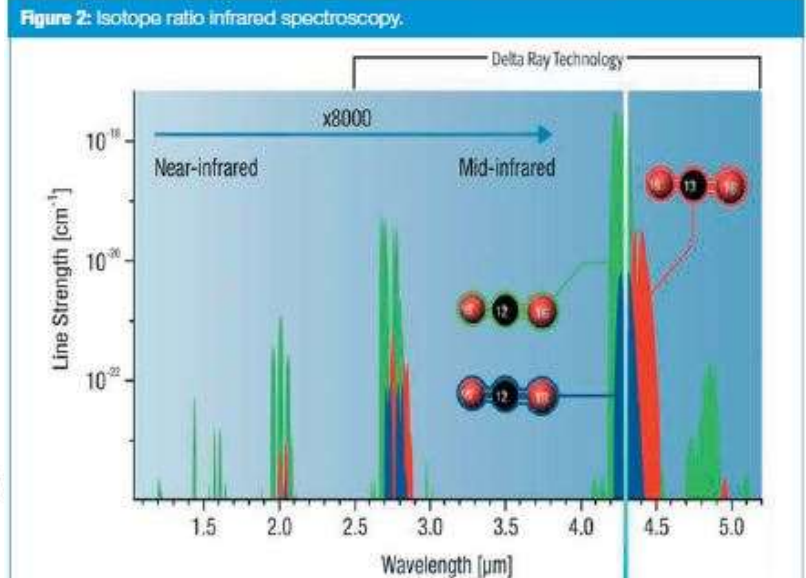
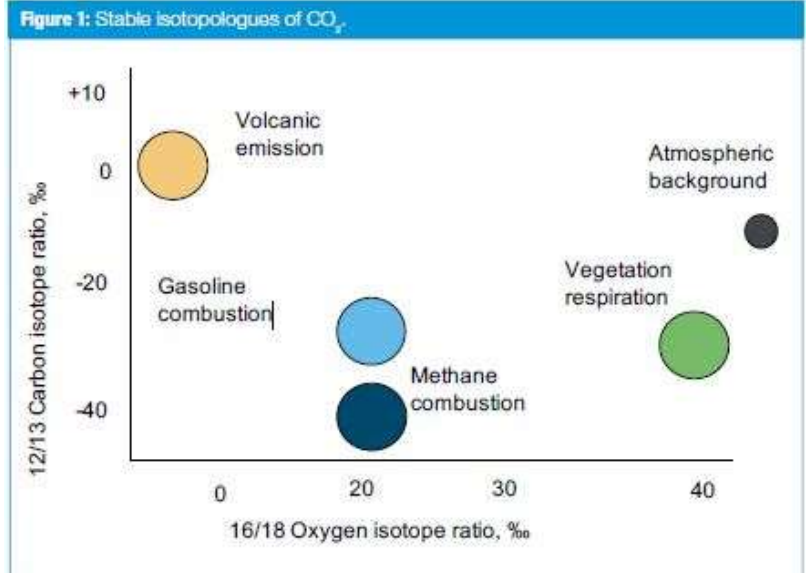
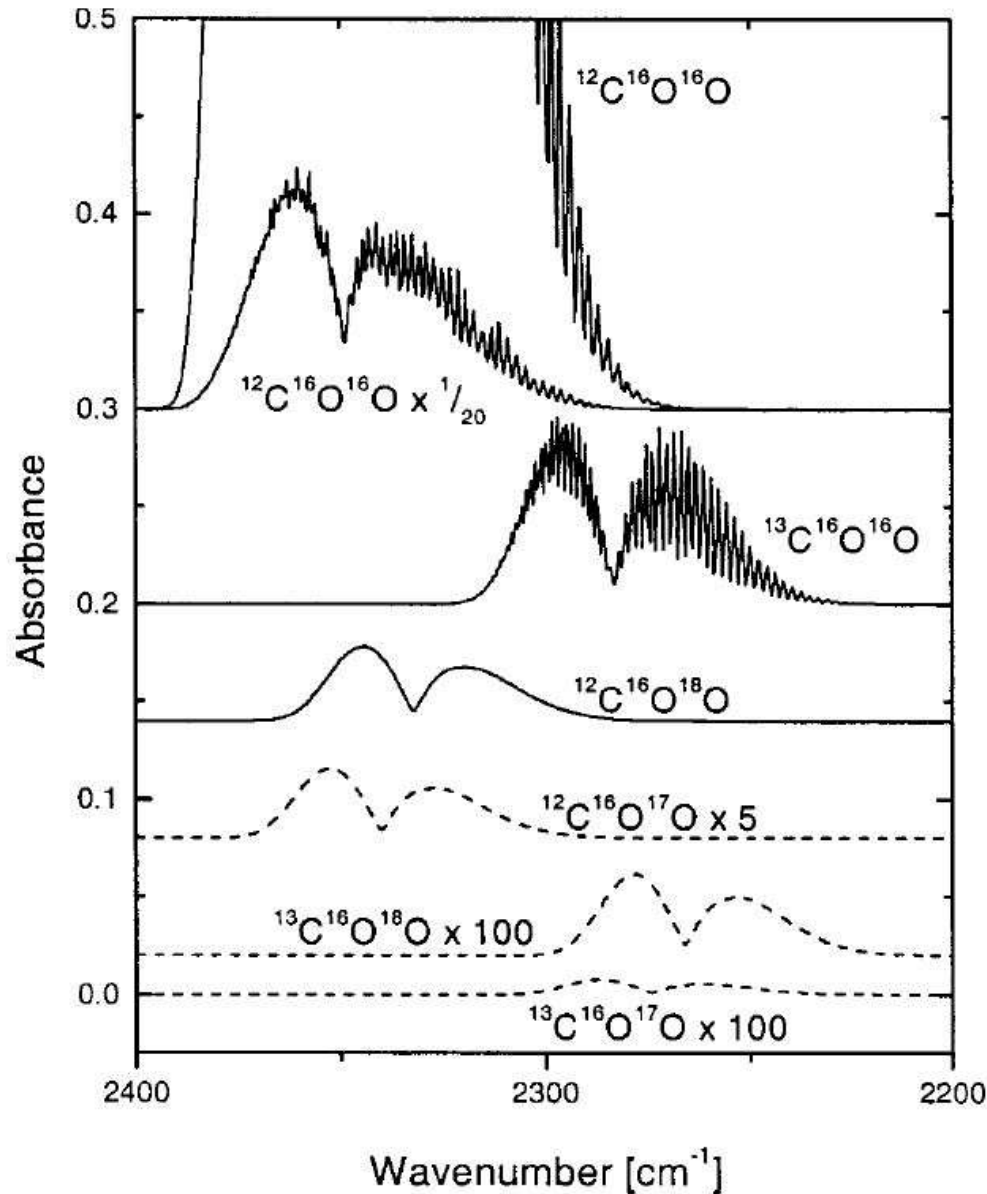
Fig. 1. Solid line shows a time series of the anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) multiplier (ACM) calculated from time series data on anthropogenic CO₂ emission rates and Marty and Tolstikhin's (1998) 0.26-gigatons-per-year preferred global volcanic CO₂ emission rate estimate. Bars show the spread of ACM values corresponding to Marty and Tolstikhin's (1998) plausible range of global volcanic CO₂ emission rates (0.13–0.44 gigatons per year). Time series data on anthropogenic CO₂ include emissions from fossil fuel combustion, land use changes, cement production, and waste gas flaring (Friedlingstein et al., 2010). Data are from http://cdiac.ornl.gov/trace/green/trace_reg.html, http://cdiac.ornl.gov/trace/green/trace_reg.html, and <http://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2010JD014888>.

Gerlach et al. (2013)

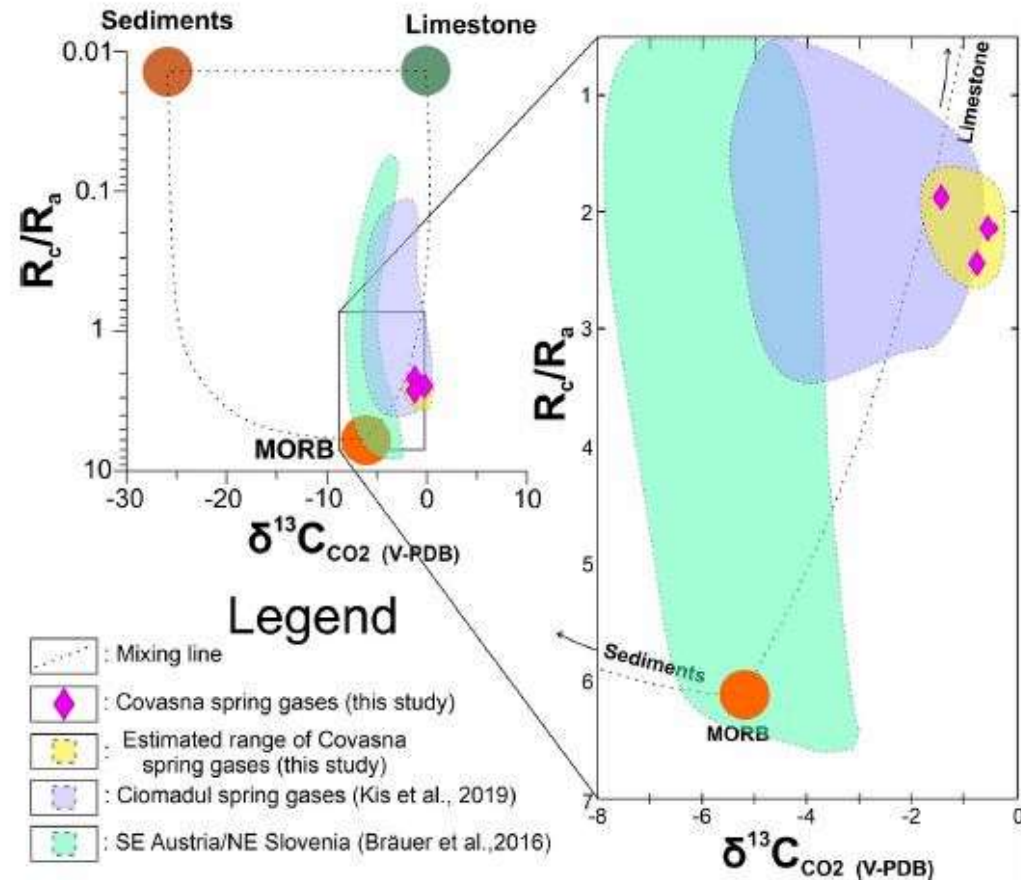
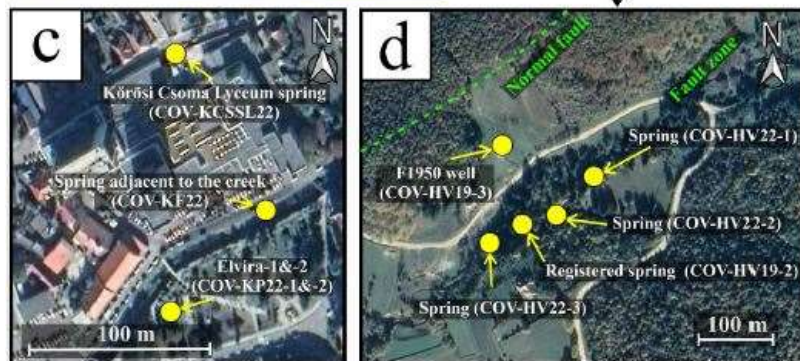
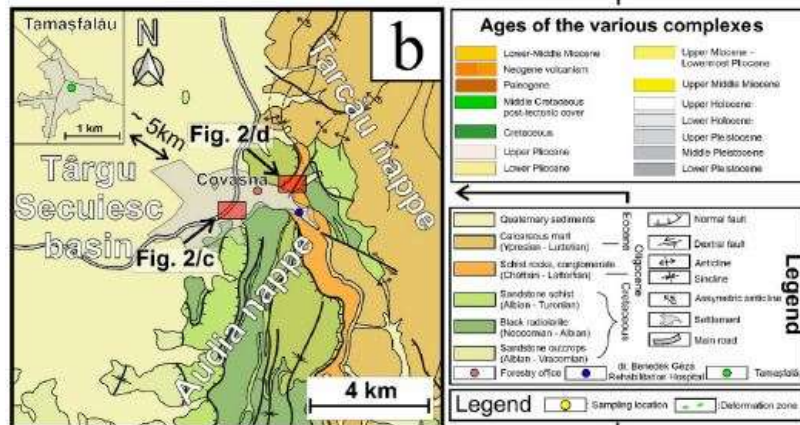


Frezotti et al. (2009)

Földtani eredetű CO₂ kibocsátás



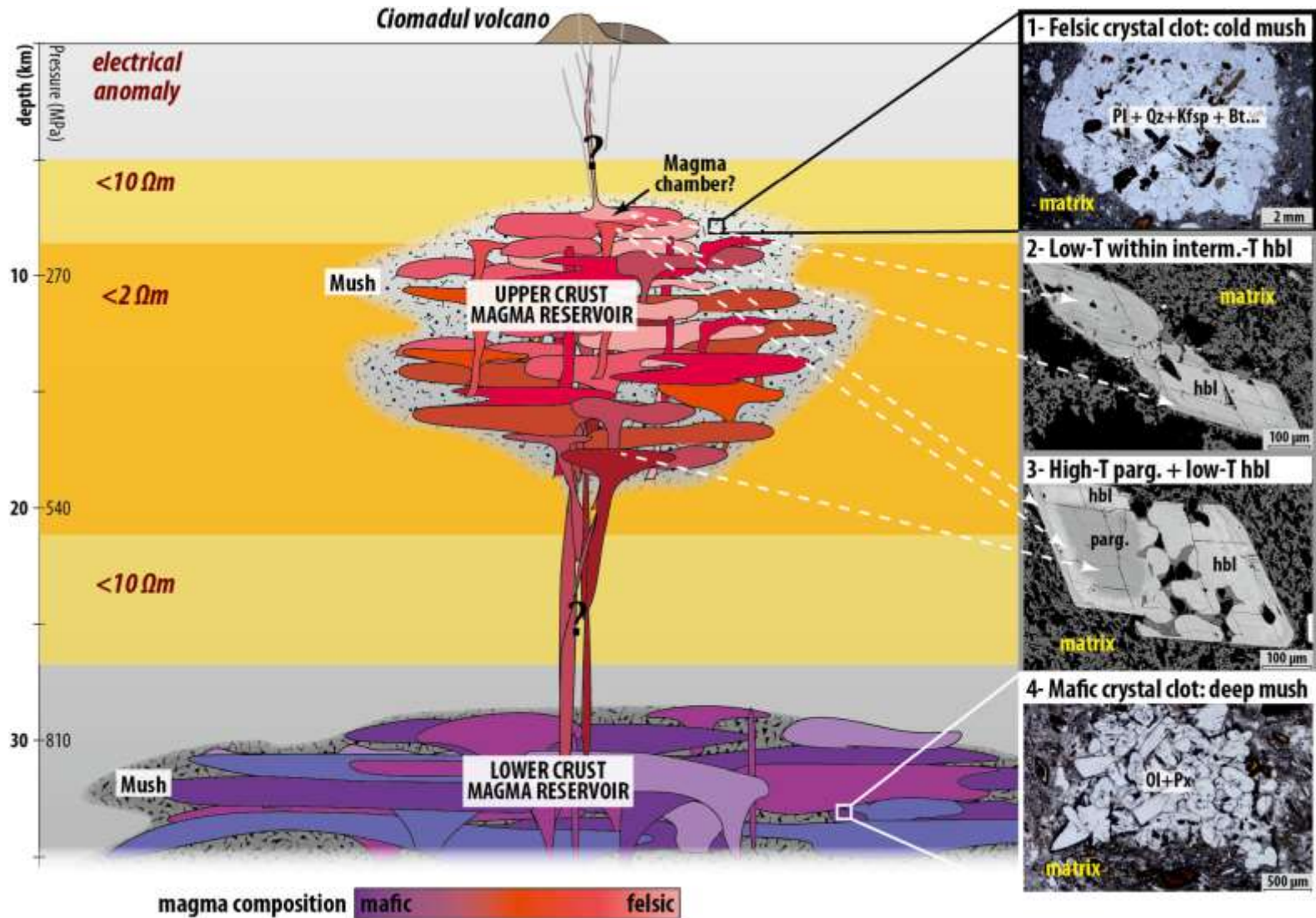
Földtani eredetű CO₂ kibocsátás



Lange et al. (2009)

Mi az újdonság?

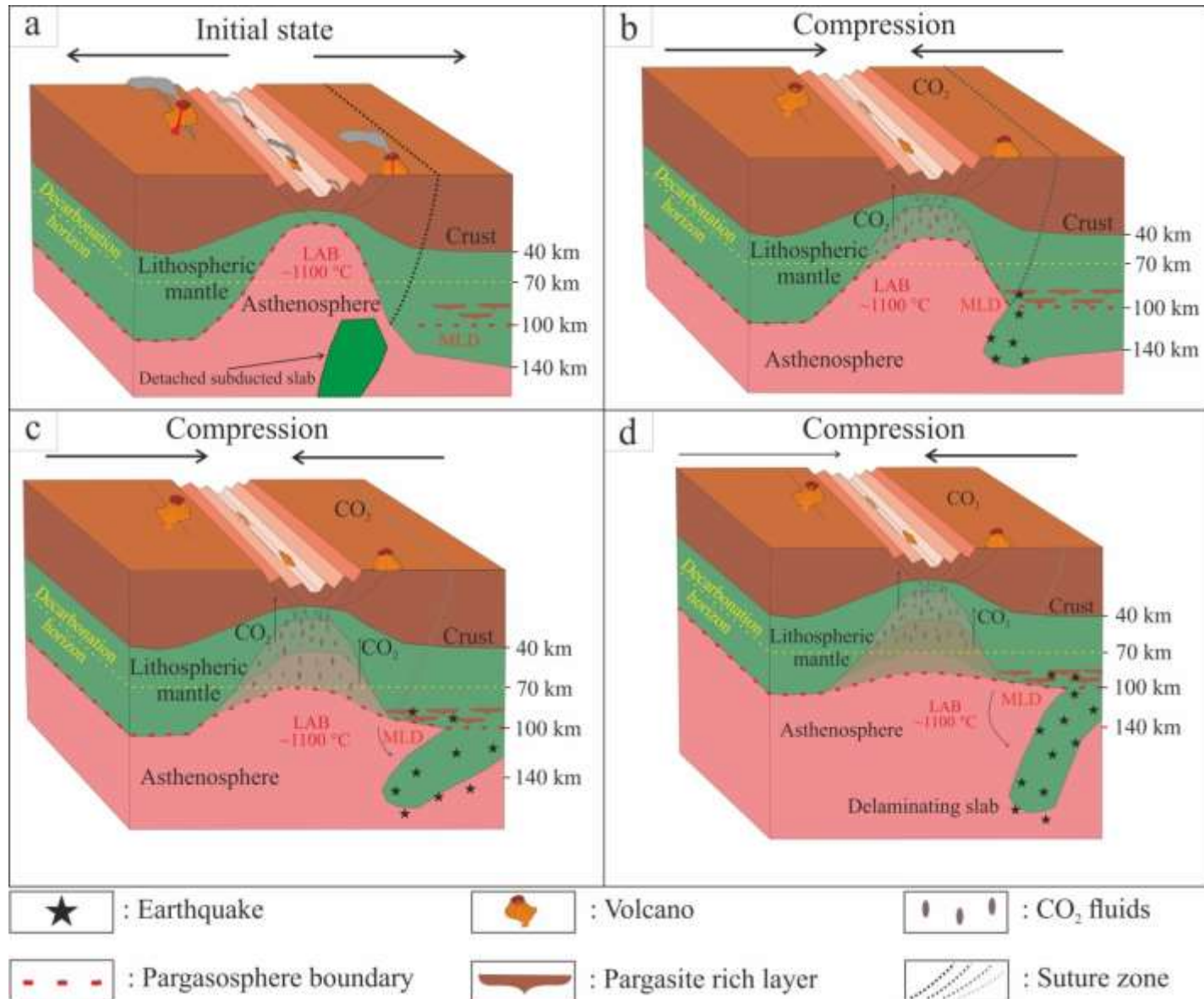
„3 a magyar igazság”



Laumonier et al. (2019)

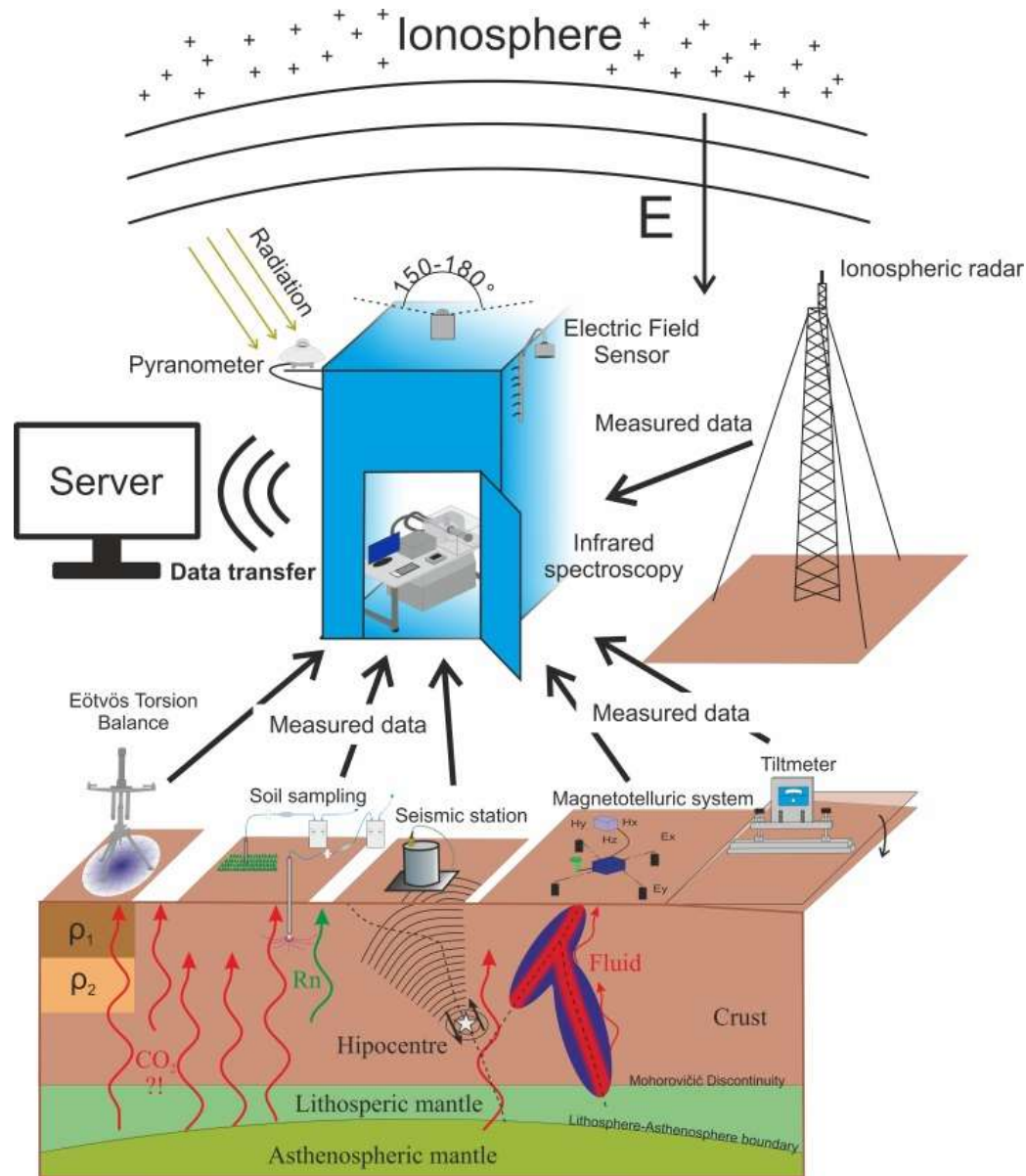
fluids by DMT

1) Egy új hipotézis



Kovács et al. (2021)

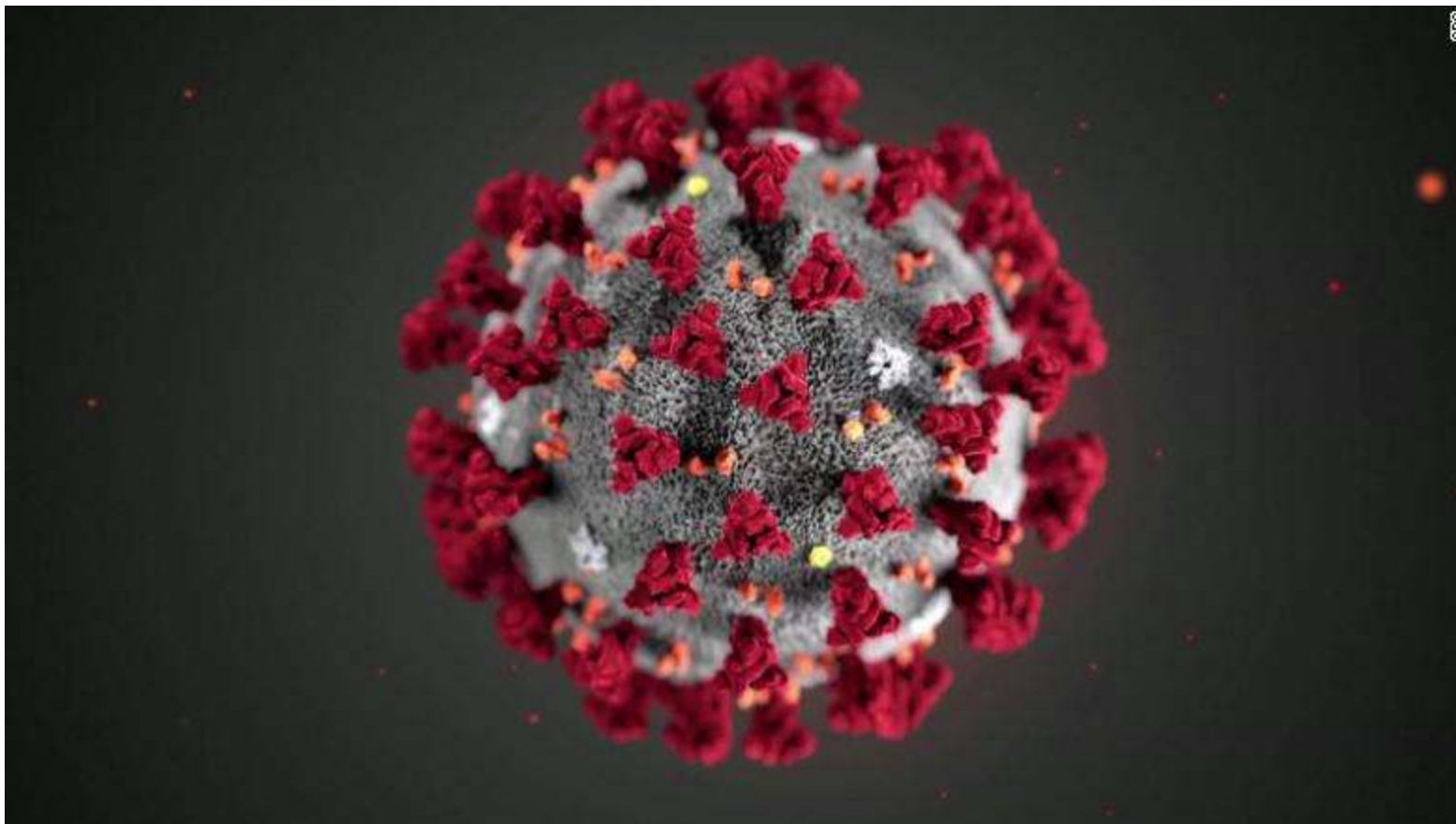
2) Különböző módszerek egyidejű, együttes alkalmazása (geokémia, szeizmológia, magnetotellurika)



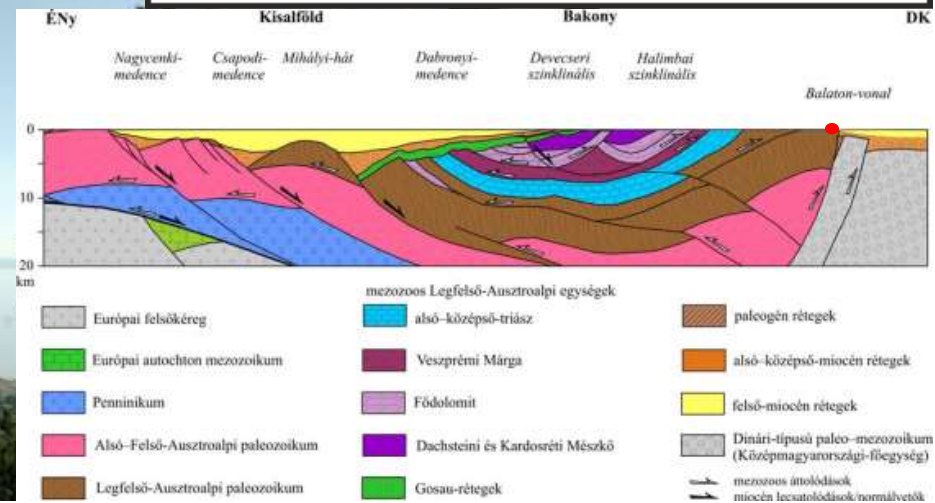
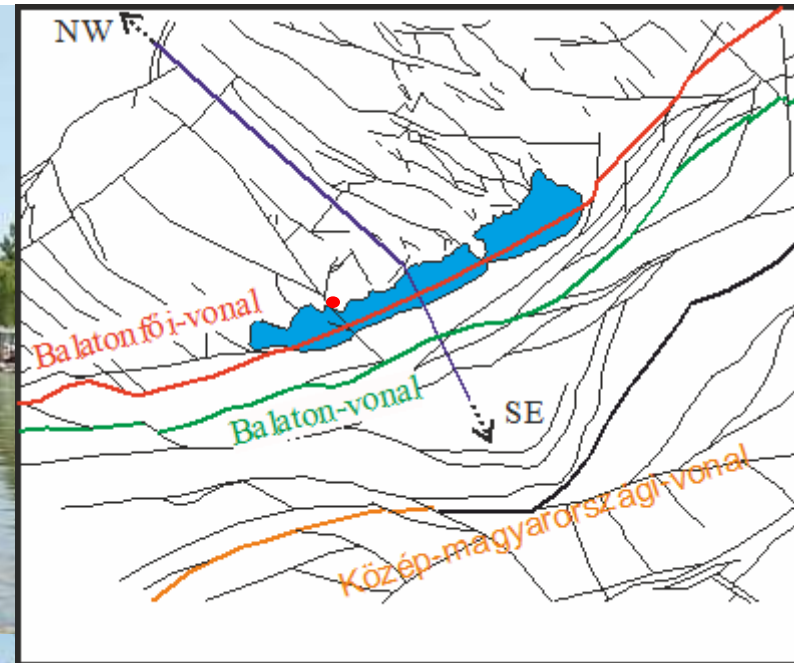
3) A kiáramló gázok folyamatos és pontos mérése



„Ember tervez, Isten végez”



Helyszín



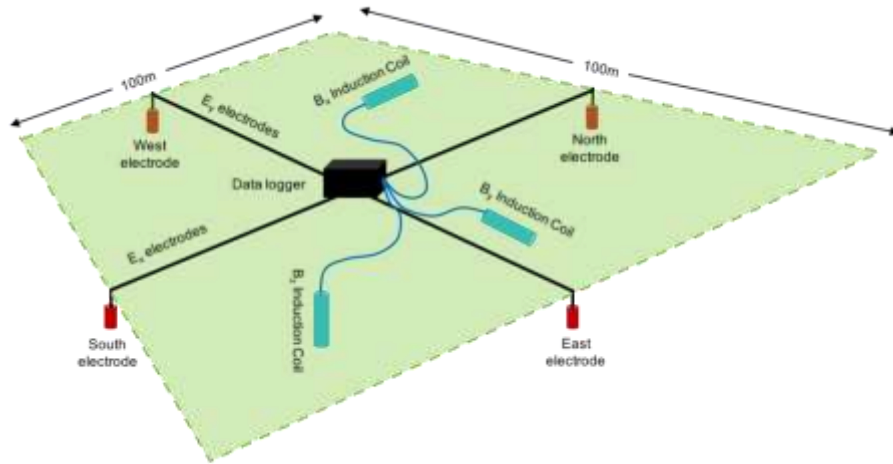
Munkálatok (2021. június)



Munkálatok (2021. július)



Magnetotellurikus (MT) mérések



<https://resistivity.io/tutorial.html>



Szeizmológiai mérések



Munkálatok (2021. augusztus)



A photograph of two men standing outdoors in front of a large blue container. The man on the left, wearing a light blue short-sleeved shirt and dark trousers, is holding a small framed picture on a wooden easel. The man on the right, wearing a dark blue jacket and light blue trousers, is looking at the picture. The background shows some trees and a clear sky.



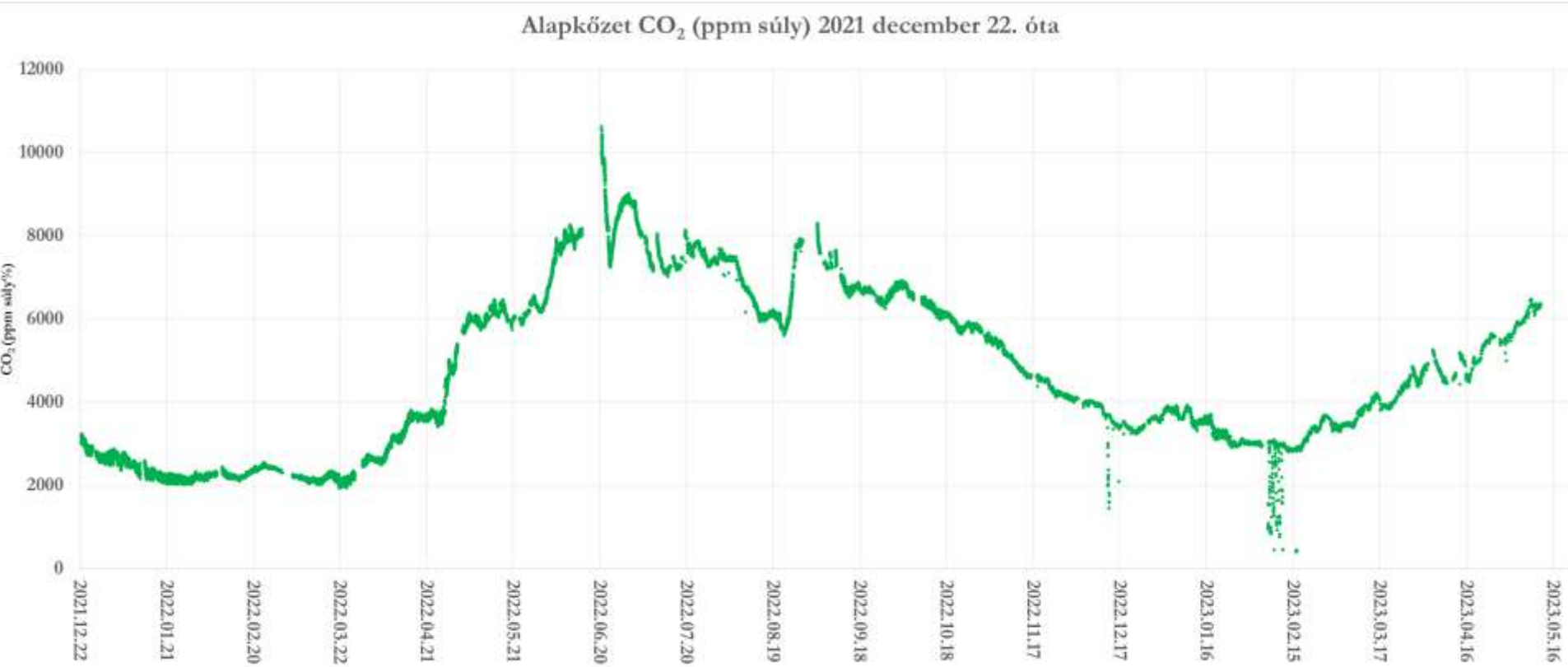
Munkálatok (2021. július)



Abszolút kalibráció (2022. július 6.)

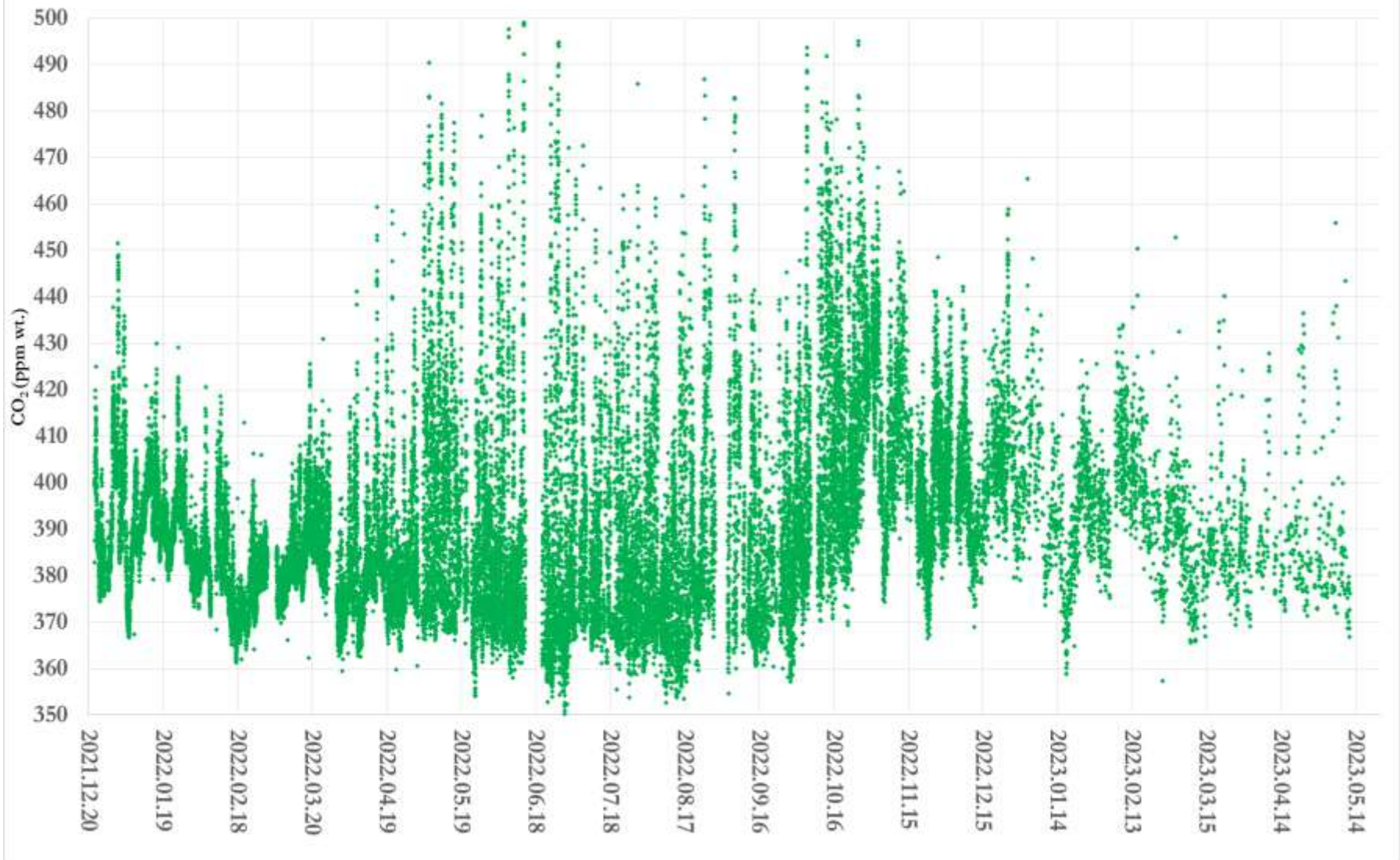


Eredmények

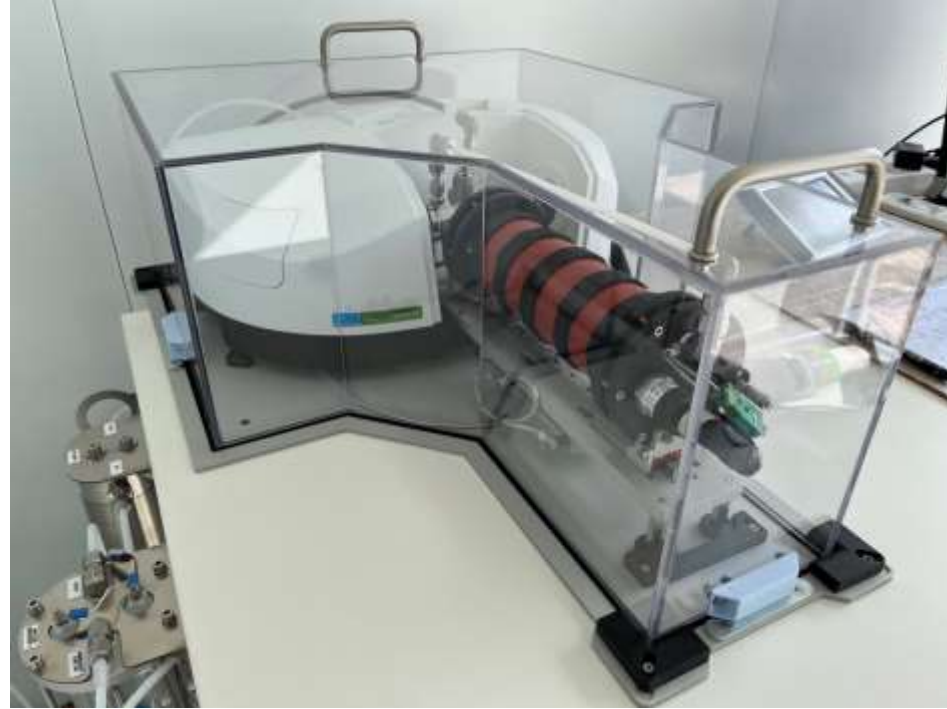


Eredmények

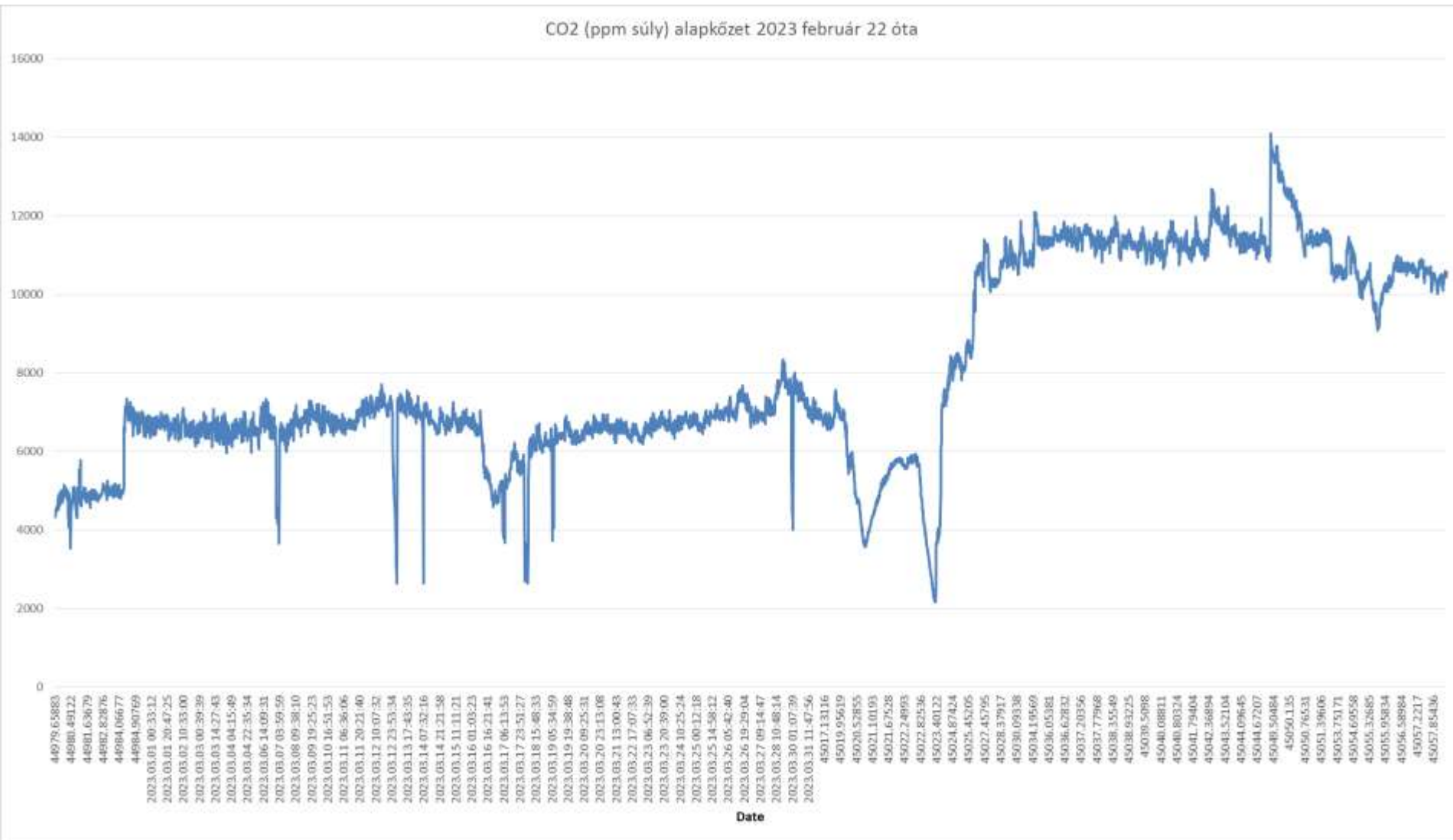
Atmoszférikus CO₂ (ppm súly) 2021. december 22. óta



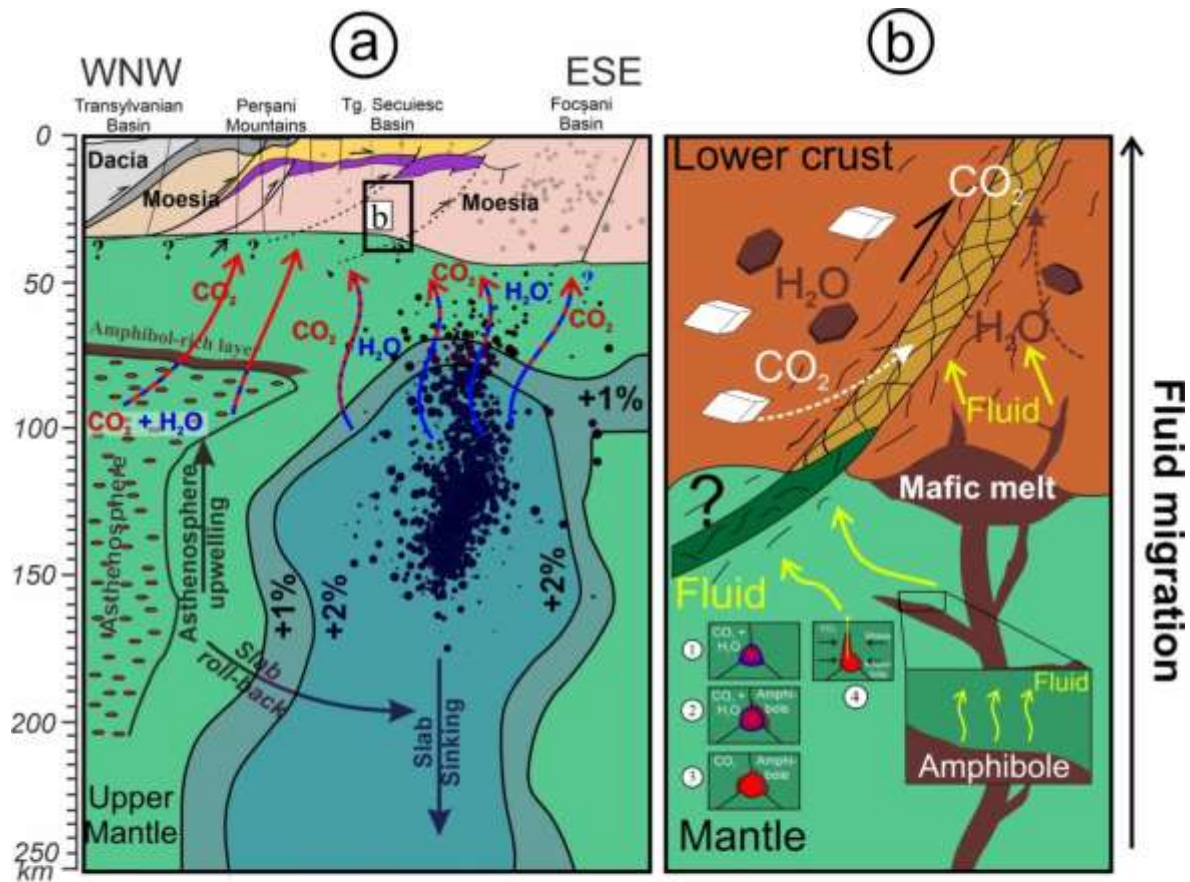
Újdonság: Integrált Geodinamikai Állomás Kovásznán (2023.02.22.)



Eredmények



Aktualitás – Mi állhat az Rn anomáliák hátterében?!

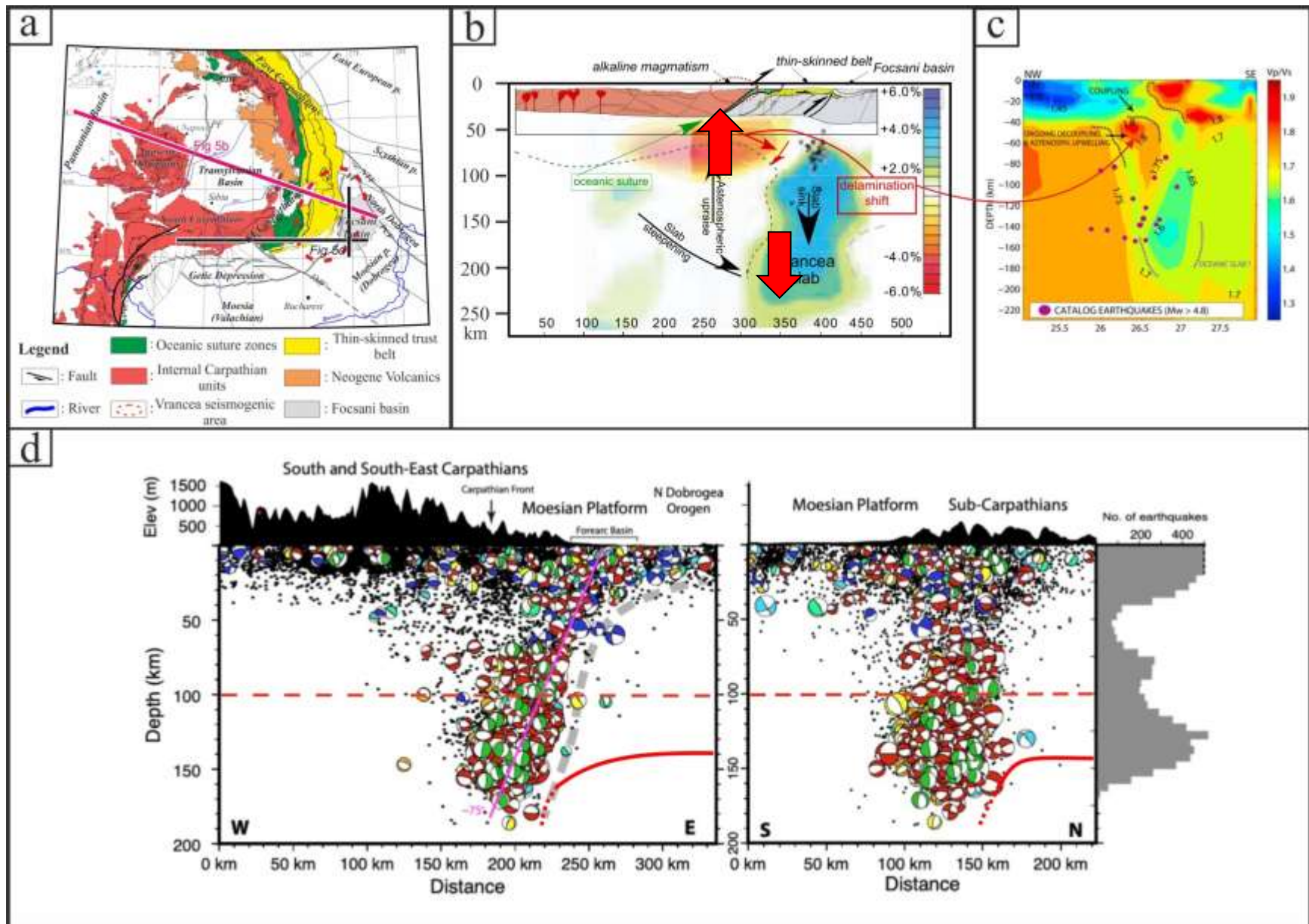


Legend

 : Calc-silicates	 : Thin-skinned nappes	 : Miocene suture zone
 : Silicate melt	 : Carbonate	 : Mica
 : CO ₂ (mantle)	 : CO ₂ (crustal)	 : H ₂ O (crustal)
 : H ₂ O (mantle)	 : Weakening zone	 : Fluid

Lange et al. (2023, under revision GPC)

Miért annyira veszélyes földrengésektől a Kárpát-kanyar?



Kovács et al. (2021)

Látványosan gyors és aktív deformációk nyomai a Kárpát-kanyarban

Putna-völgy (Keleti-Kárpátok)



Foksányi-medence



Látványos gáz kiömlések a felszínen

„Apor-lányok feredője”



Látványos gáz kiömlések a felszínen

Csíkszentimre



Aktualitás – Török földrengések 2023. februárjában



<https://3.https://apnews.com/article/earthquake-turkey-syria-photo-gallery-feb-8-c22cec8eb554cc72a41a72212c52d2bbbp.blogspot.com/-gymIzHnVD4w/UIJgvRj1rOI/AAAAAAAAAbak/66ovh75SSbI/s1600/K%C3%A1rp%C3%A1t+medence.jpg>



Earthquakes cannot be predicted

Avoid misinformation by being careful and critical
towards false claims & fake news.

???

Aktualitás – Földrengések nem előre jelezhetőek?!



Haicheng Earthquake Prediction World First

<https://www.thatsmags.com/shanghai/post/12303/this-day-in-history-the-haicheng-earthquake-prediction>

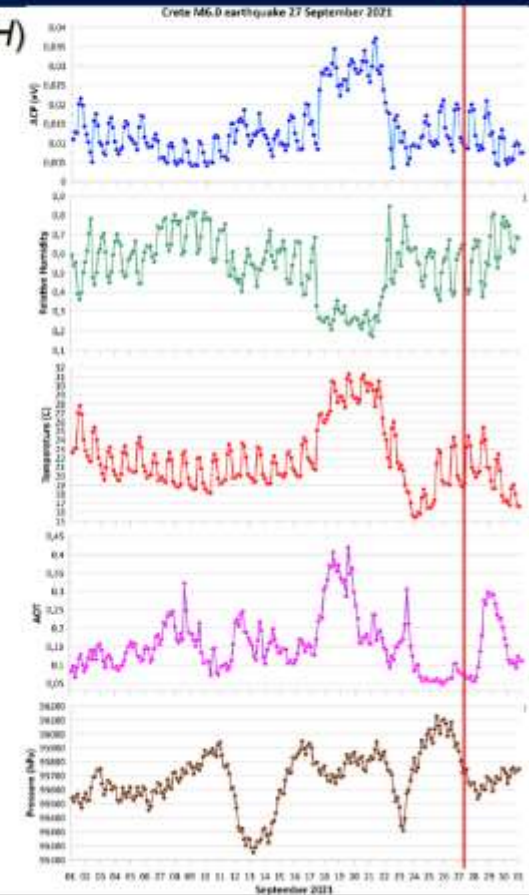
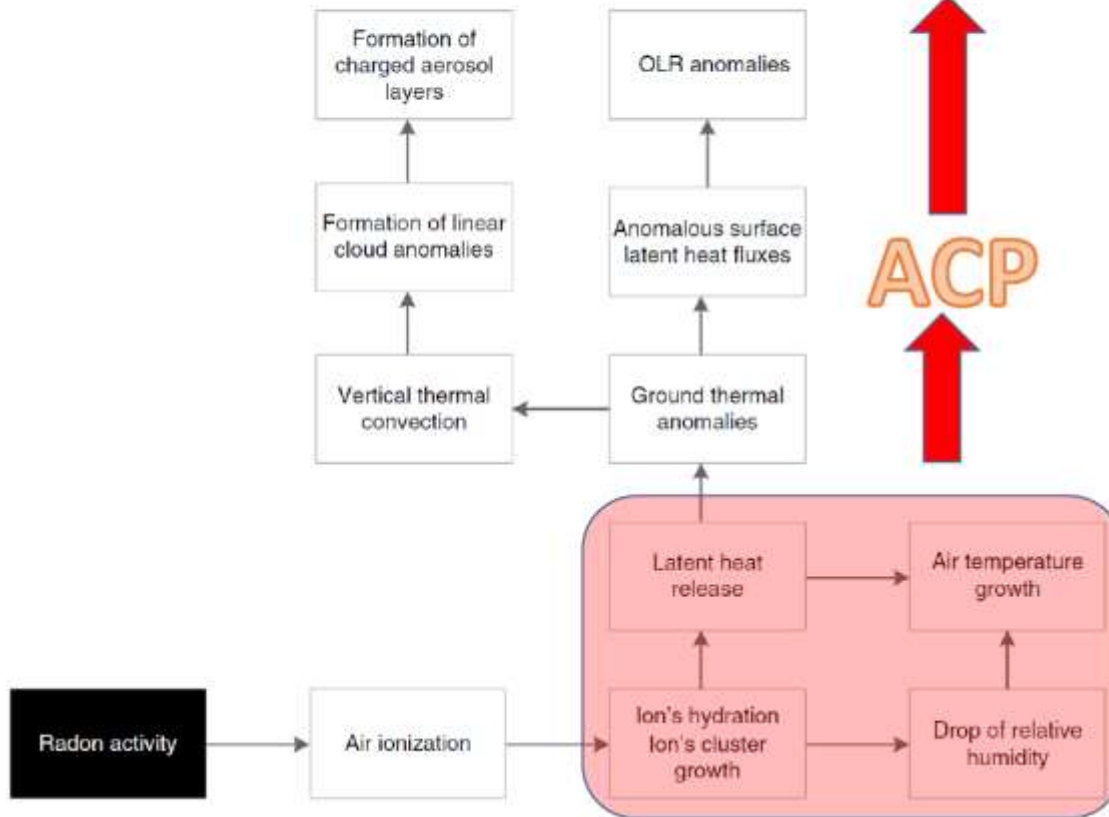
Tangshan 1976



Litoszféra – Atmoszféra – Ionoszféra csatolás

Atmospheric effects of radon and ACP as radon proxy

$$ACP (eV) = 5.8 \times 10^{-10} (20T_g + 5463)^2 \ln(100/H)$$

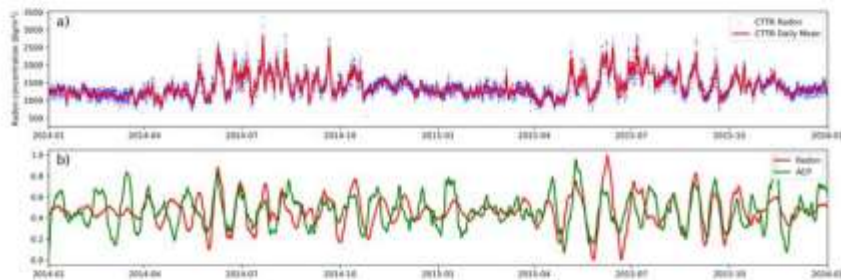


Pulinets, S. and Budnikov, P., 2022. Atmosphere Critical Processes Sensing with ACP. *Atmosphere*, 13(11), p.1920.

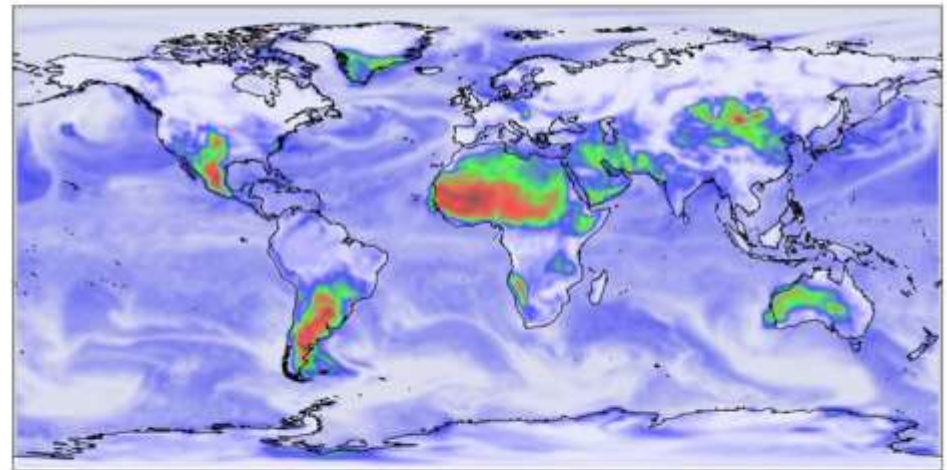
Pulinets et al. (2022) Correlation between Shear Traction field and Atmospheric Chemical Potential as a tool for earthquake forecasting. 3ECEES, September 2022, Bucharest, Romania

Litoszféra – Atmoszféra – Ionoszféra csatolás

Atmospheric Chemical Potential (ACP) – Radon proxy



- a) Radon measurements, CTRN station, Central Italy (Soldati et al., 2020).
- b) Comparison between ACP and Radon at the same site. High correlation in normalized amplitude and phase.

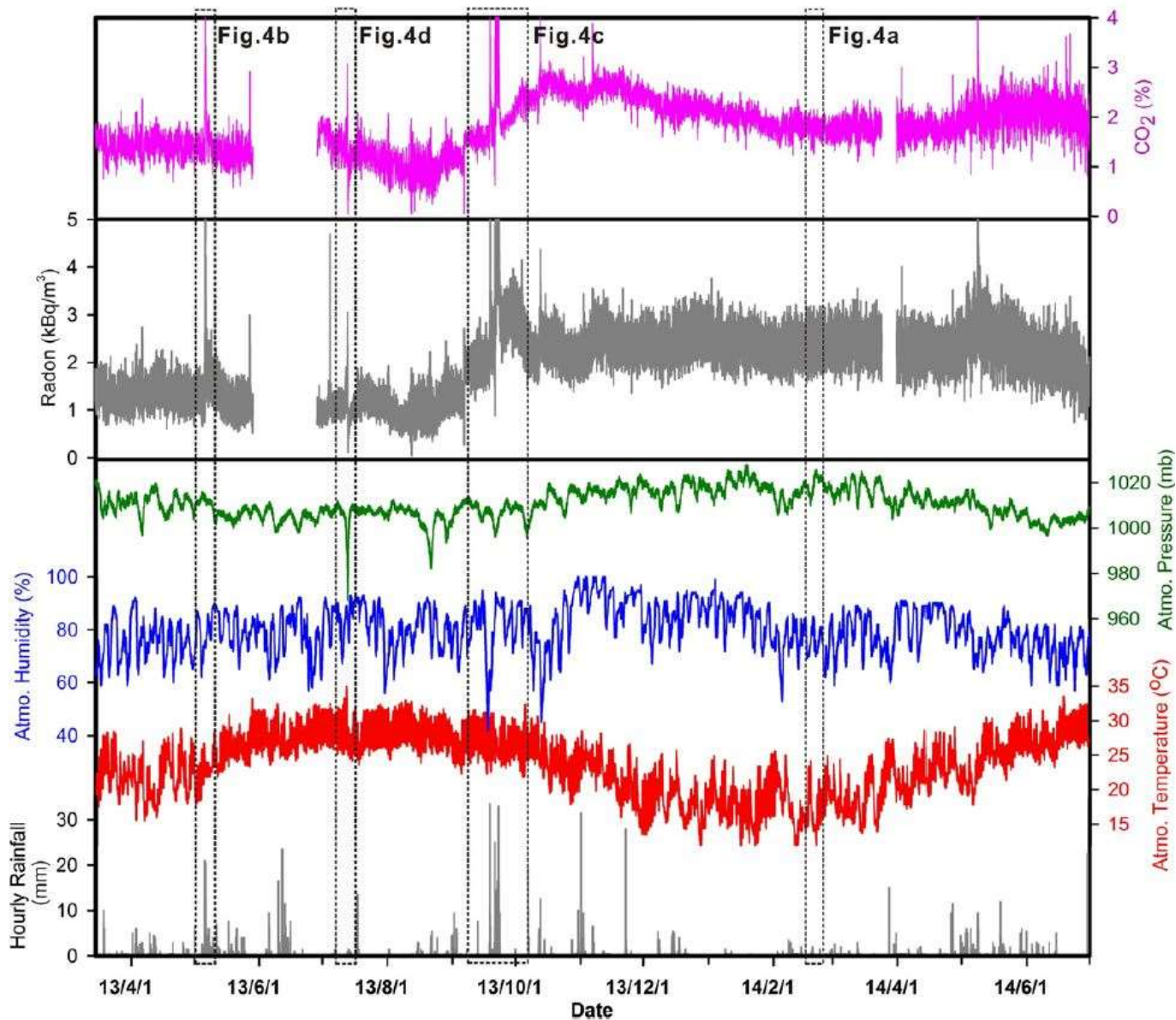


Global ACP distribution.

Pulinets, S. and Budnikov, P., 2022. Atmosphere Critical Processes Sensing with ACP. *Atmosphere*, 13(11), p.1920.

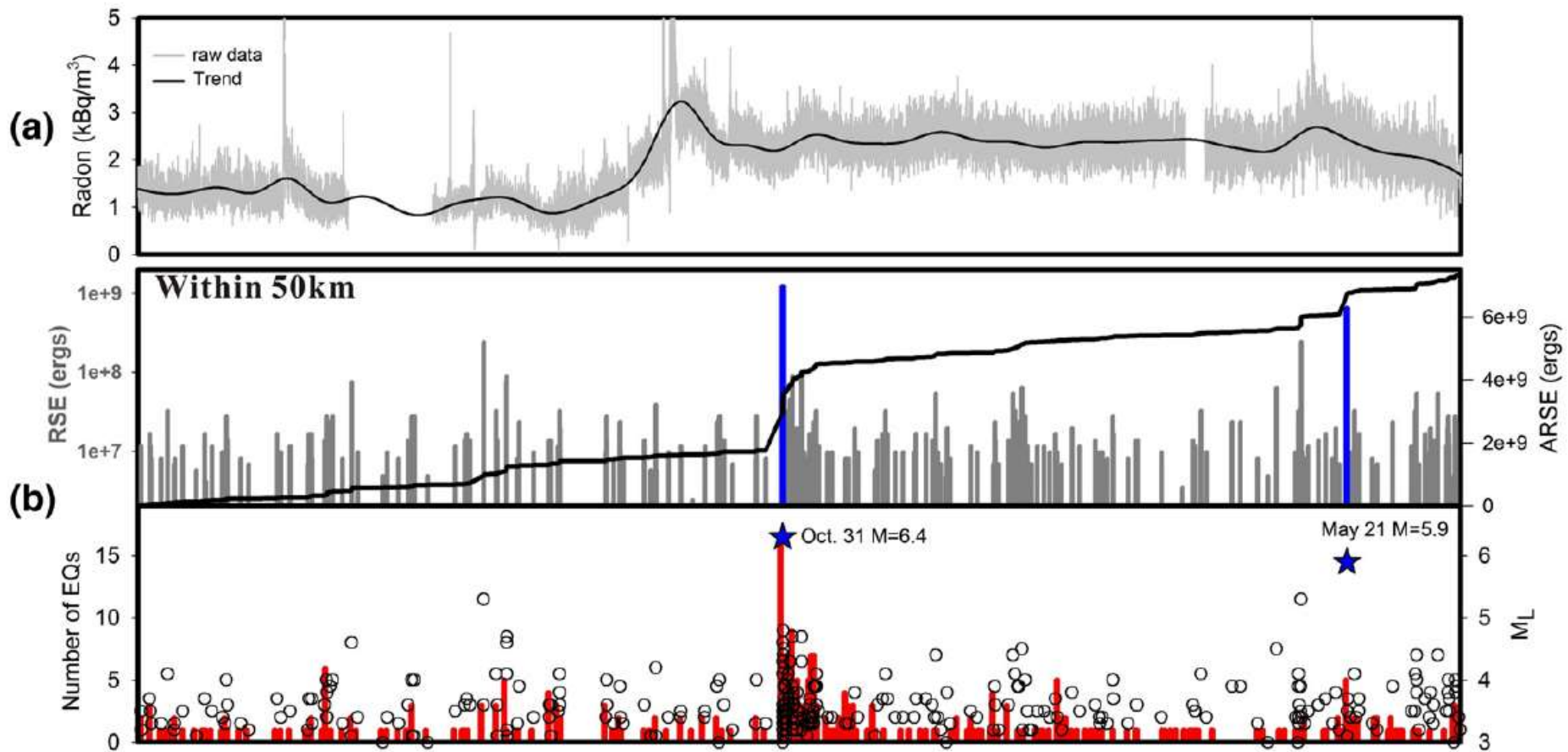
Pulinets et al. (2022) Correlation between Shear Traction field and Atmospheric Chemical Potential as a tool for earthquake forecasting. 3ECEES, September 2022, Bucharest, Romania

Aktualitás – Mi állhat az Rn anomáliák hátterében?!



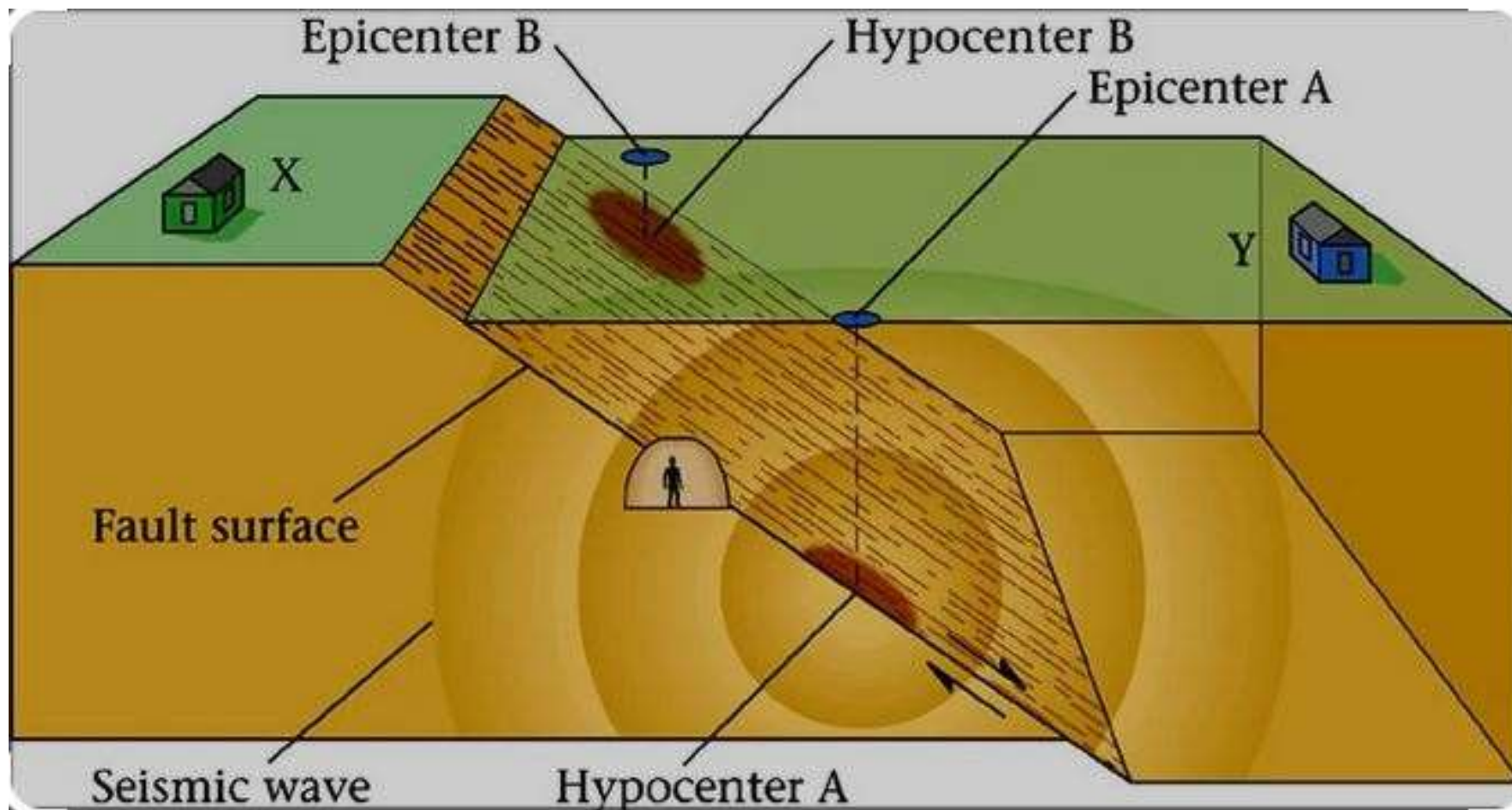
Fu, C.C., Yang, T.F., Tsai, M.C., Lee, L.C., Liu, T.K., Walia, V., Chen, C.H., Chang, W.Y., Kumar, A. and Lai, T.H., 2017. Exploring the relationship between soil degassing and seismic activity by continuous radon monitoring in the Longitudinal Valley of eastern Taiwan. *Chemical Geology*, 469, pp.163-175.

Aktualitás – Mi állhat az Rn anomáliák hátterében?!



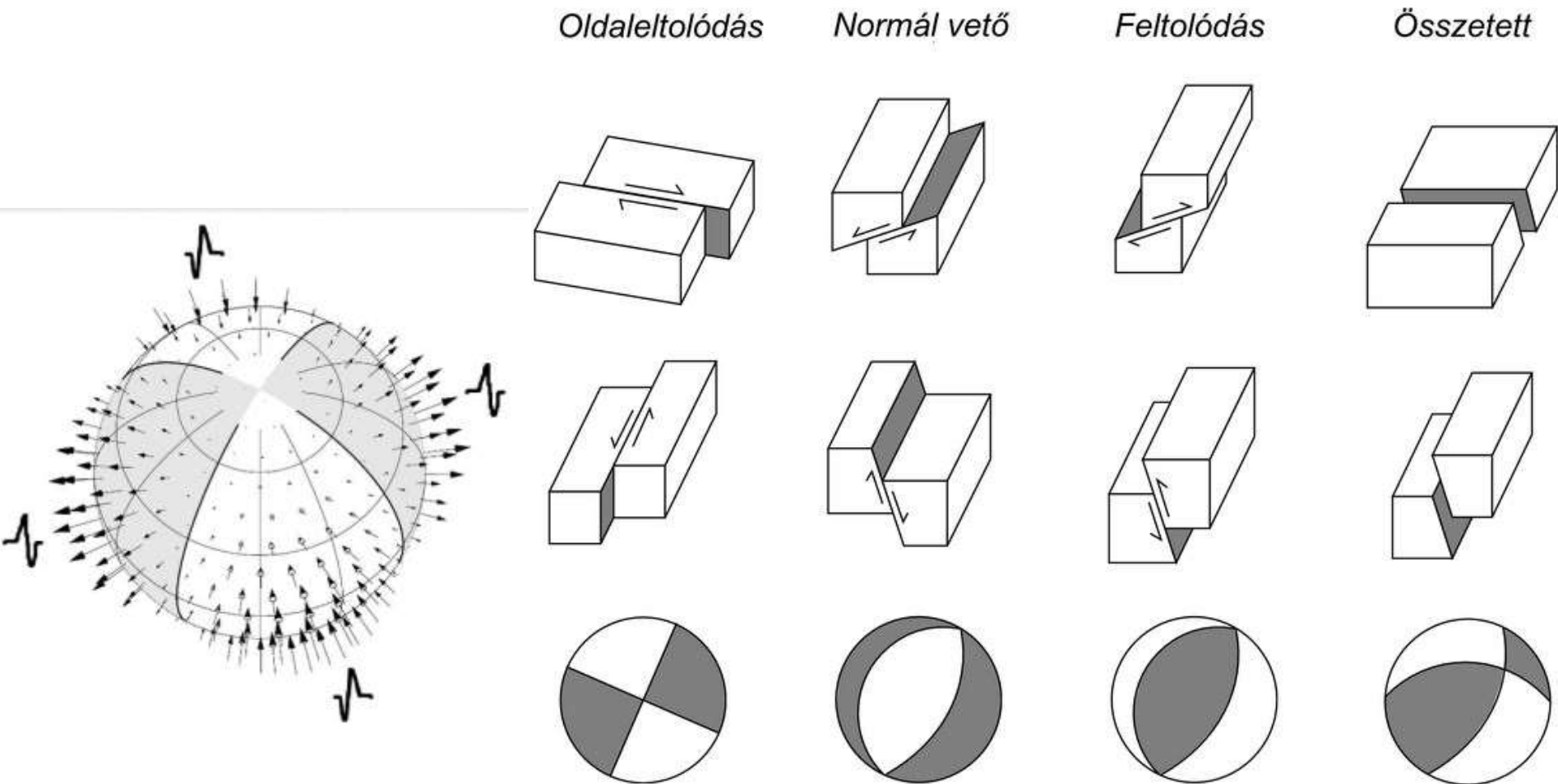
Fu, C.C., Yang, T.F., Tsai, M.C., Lee, L.C., Liu, T.K., Walia, V., Chen, C.H., Chang, W.Y., Kumar, A. and Lai, T.H., 2017. Exploring the relationship between soil degassing and seismic activity by continuous radon monitoring in the Longitudinal Valley of eastern Taiwan. *Chemical Geology*, 469, pp.163-175.

Aktualitás – Mi állhat az Rn anomáliák hátterében?!



<https://eschool.iaspaper.net/earthquake-terminology/>

Aktualitás – Mi állhat az Rn anomáliák hátterében?!



<http://www.seismology.hu/index.php/hu/ismeretterjesztes/feszekmechanizmus/>

Köszönjük a figyelmet!



www.lendulet.ggki.hu

<https://www.facebook.com/LitH2Oscope>

kovacs.istvan.janos@epss.hu

Radon and crust deformation

STRESS INDUCED RELEASE OF Rn^{222} AND CH_4 ,
TO PERCOLATING WATER IN GRANITIC ROCK

C.G. Sammis, M. Banerdt, and D.E. Hammond
Proceedings Seventh Workshop Geothermal Reservoir
Engineering
Stanford, December 1981. SGP-TR-55.

Earth science

Radon and rock deformation

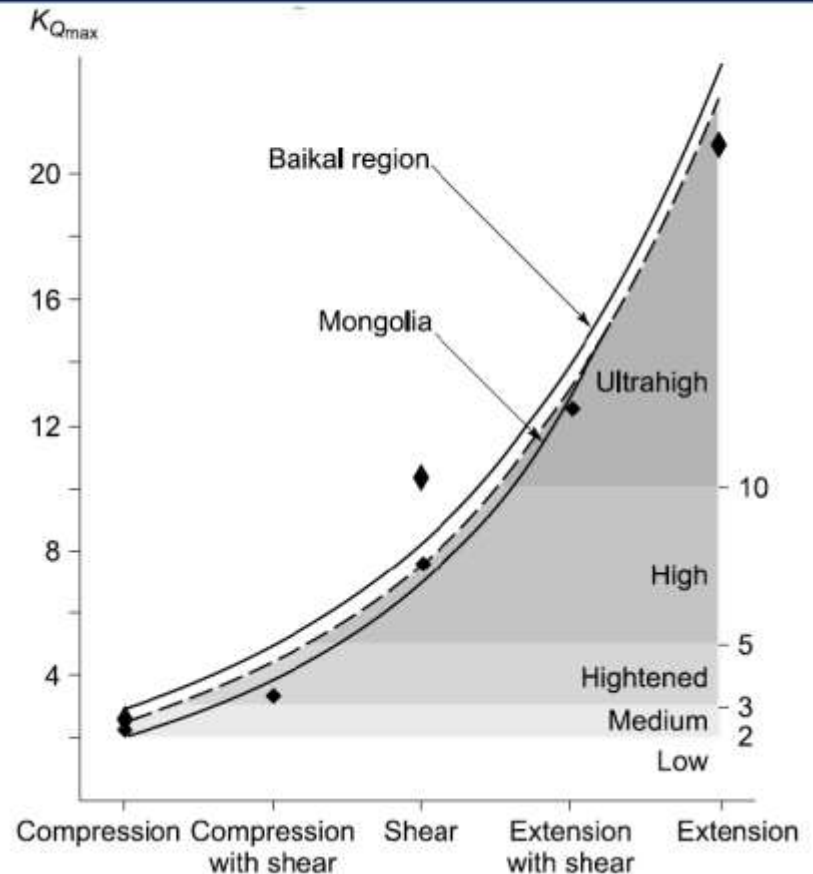
Evelyn Roeloffs

NATURE | VOL 399 | 13 MAY 1999 | www.nature.com

Radon and Tectonic Activities of Crustal Faults: the Case of Central Mongolia

K.Zh. Seminsky^{a,*,}, A.A. Bobrov^a, S. Demberel^b

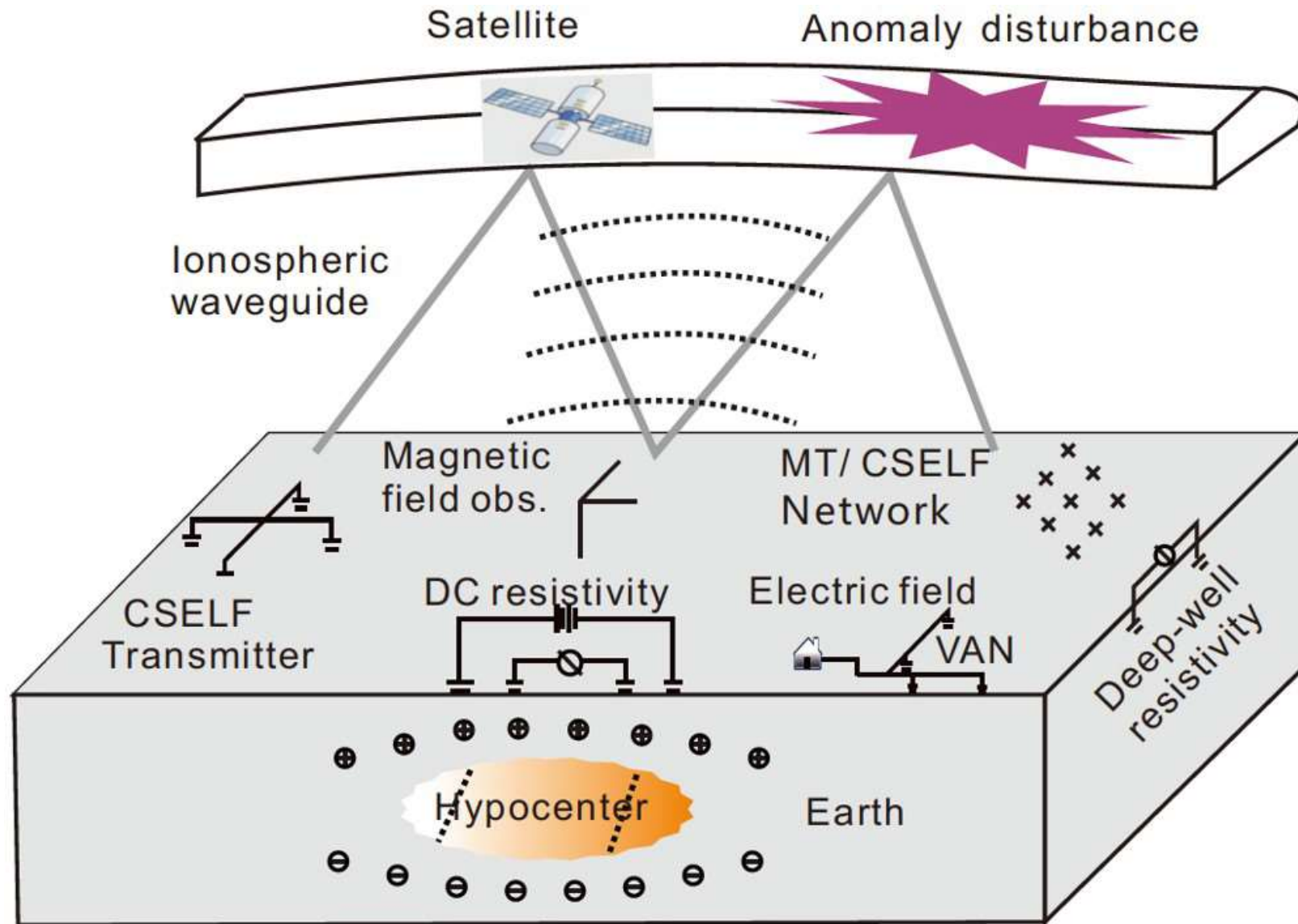
Russian Geology and Geophysics © 2019, V.S. Sobolev IGM, Siberian Branch of the RAS
Vol. 60, No. 2, pp. 204–214, 2019 DOI:10.15372/RGG2019016



Pulinets, S. and Budnikov, P., 2022. Atmosphere Critical Processes Sensing with ACP. *Atmosphere*, 13(11), p.1920.

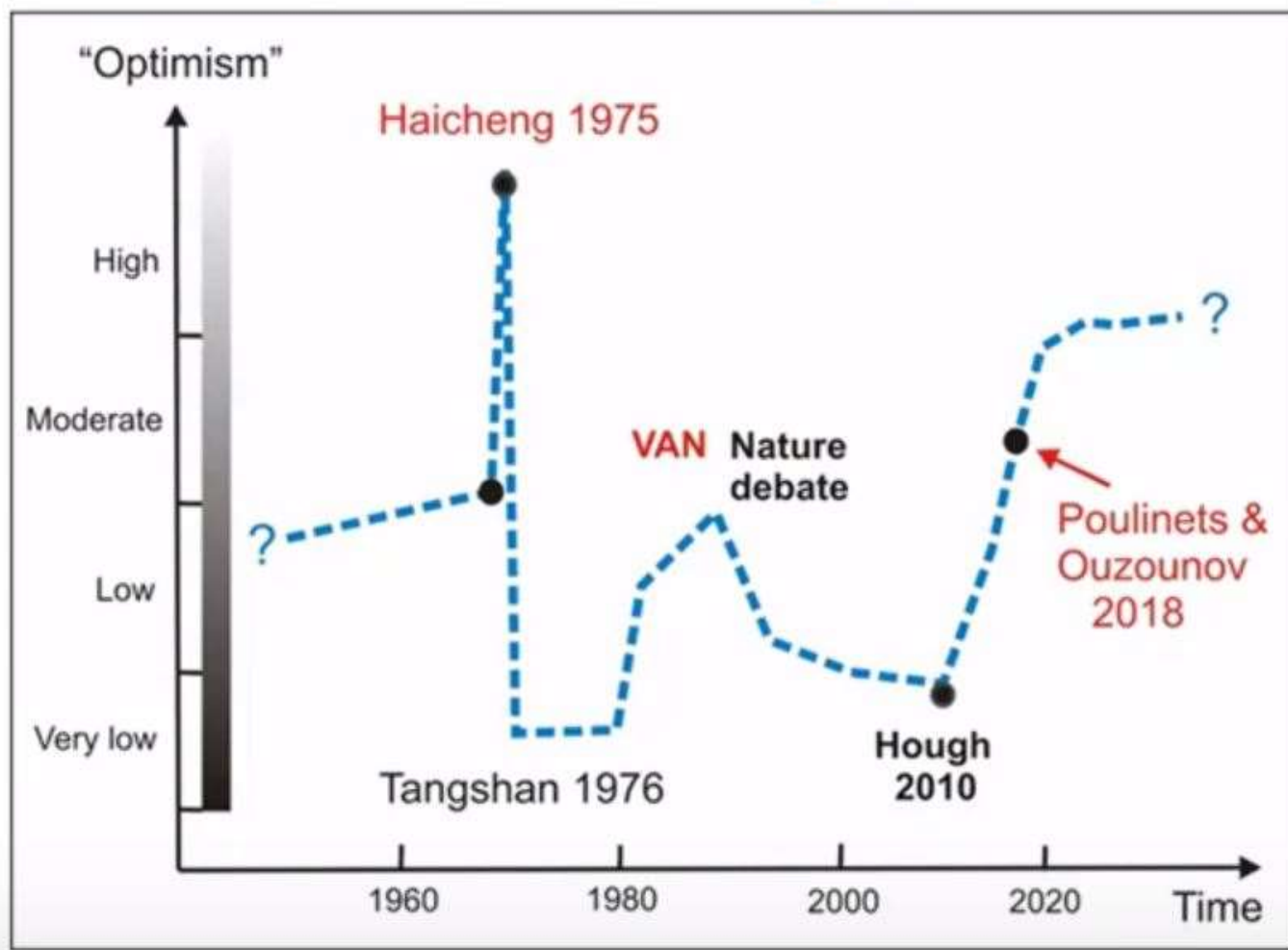
Pulinets et al. (2022) Correlation between Shear Traction field and Atmospheric Chemical Potential as a tool for earthquake forecasting. 3ECEES, September 2022, Bucharest, Romania

Egyéb lehetőségek (elektromágneses jelek, gravitáció)

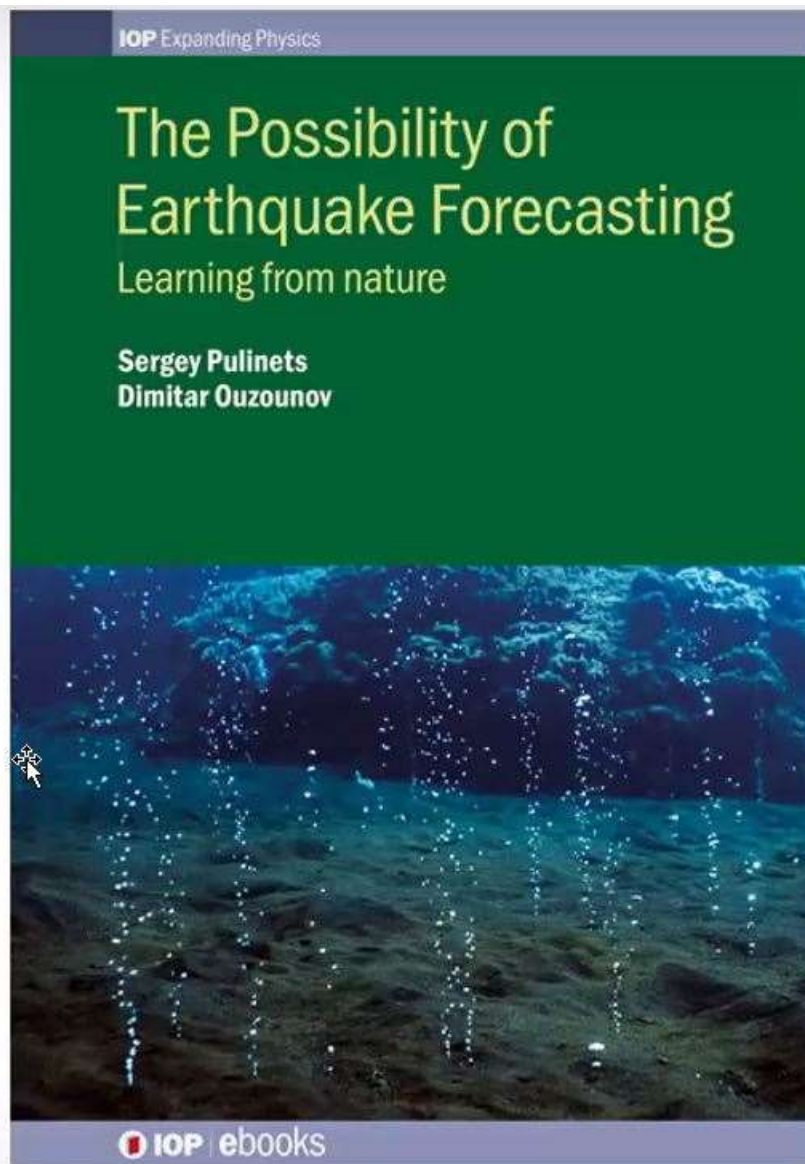
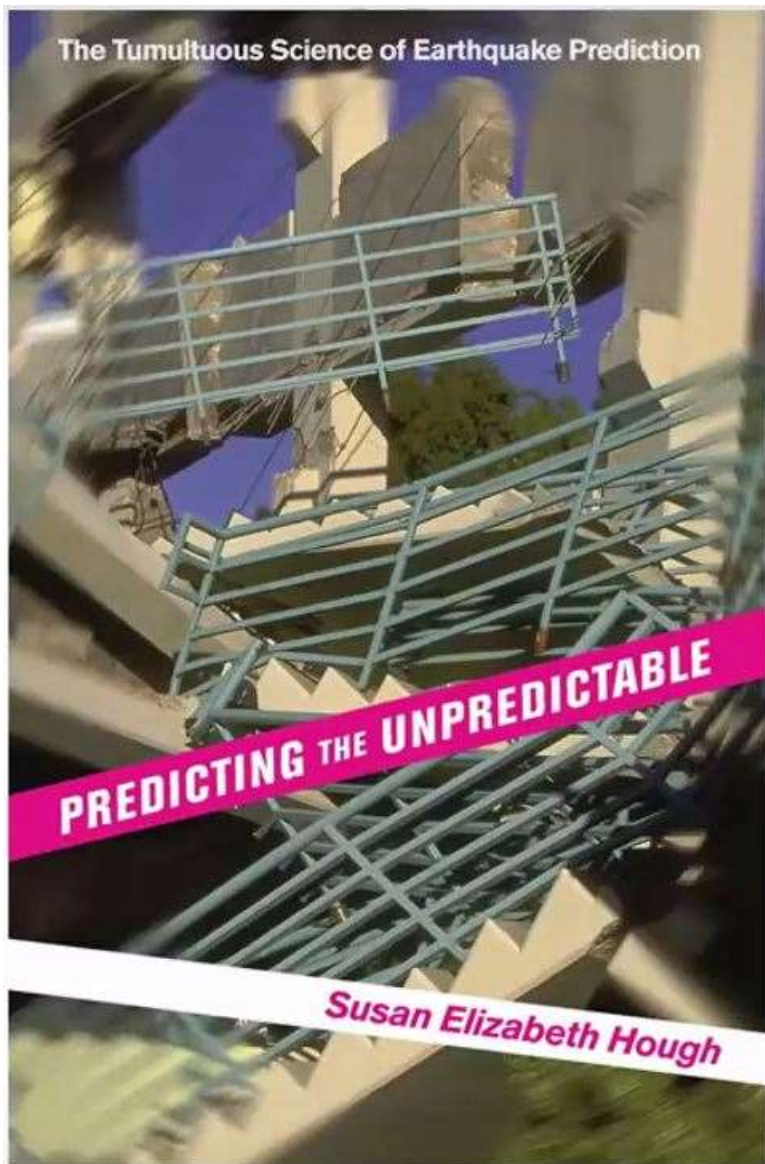


Aktualitás – Földrengések nem előre jelezhetőek?!

A prekursor-alapú földrengés-előrejelzéshez való szakértői viszony „optimizmus görbéje” az utóbbi 50 év folyamán



Aktualitás – Földrengések nem előre jelezhetőek?!



Aktualitás – Földrengések nem előre jelezhetőek?!



Precursor-Based Earthquake Prediction Research: Proposal for a Paradigm-Shifting Strategy

Alexandru Szakács *

Department of Endogene Processes, Natural Hazard and Risk, Romanian Academy, Institute of Geodynamics, Bucharest, Romania

The article discusses the controversial topic of the precursor-based earthquake prediction, based on a personal perspective intending to stir the current still waters of the issue after



Egy alternatív – szerényebb – kutatási programot megalapozó paradigma

- Kiindulási premissza: a prekursor alapú földrengés-előrejelzés **elvileg nem lehetetlen**
- Konceptuális premissza: **a földrengés-szerkezetek egyedisége ...**
- ... amiből következik az adott szerkezet **prekursor jeleinek is az egyedisége ...**

Aktualitás – Földrengések nem előre jelezhetőek?!

- ... amiből következik az adott szerkezet **prekurzor jeleinek is az egyedisége** ...
- ... amit az illető szerkezet saját, egyedi „**prekurzor ujjlenyomatának**” lehet tekinteni.
- Ergo, a kutatásokat a (minél több) egyedi földrengés-szerkezetek „prekurzor ujjlenyomatának” a megtalálásra kéne összpontosítani.
- Ennek érdekében minden potenciális prekursor jelenség megnyilvánulásait szükséges kutatni és felmérni minden vizsgált szeizmikus szerkezet esetében: **fizikai, kémiai és biológiai** földrengés-előrejelző jelenséget.
- Valószínű kimenetel: nemcsak egyedi „prekurzor ujjlenyomatok” hanem kategorizálható **ujjlenyomat-típusok**nak is a kimutatása hosszú távon

Litoszféra – Atmoszféra – Ionoszféra csatolás

