

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910299437803321
Autore	Etioppe Giuseppe
Titolo	Natural Gas Seepage : The Earth's Hydrocarbon Degassing // by Giuseppe Etioppe
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	3-319-14601-7
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (203 p.)
Disciplina	055 550
Soggetti	Earth sciences Earth Sciences, general
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Gas seepage classification and global distribution -- Gas migration mechanisms -- Detecting and measuring gas seepage -- Seepage applied to field geology and petroleum exploration -- Environmental impact of gas seepage -- Seepage in serpentinised peridotites and on Mars -- Gas seepage and past climate change -- Seeps in the ancient world: myths, religions, and social development.
Sommario/riassunto	The book offers a modern, comprehensive, and holistic view of natural gas seepage, defined as the visible or invisible flow of gaseous hydrocarbons from subsurface sources to Earth's surface. Beginning with definitions, classifications for onshore and offshore seepage, and fundamentals on gas migration mechanisms, the book reports the latest findings for the global distribution of gas seepage and describes detection methods. Seepage implications are discussed in relation to petroleum exploration, environmental impacts (hazards, pollution, atmospheric emissions, and past climate change), emerging scientific issues (abiotic gas and methane on Mars), and the role of seeps in ancient cultures. With an updated bibliography and an integrated analysis of available data, the book offers a new fundamental awareness - gas seepage is more widespread than previously thought and influences all of Earth's external "spheres", including the

hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere, and anthroposphere.
