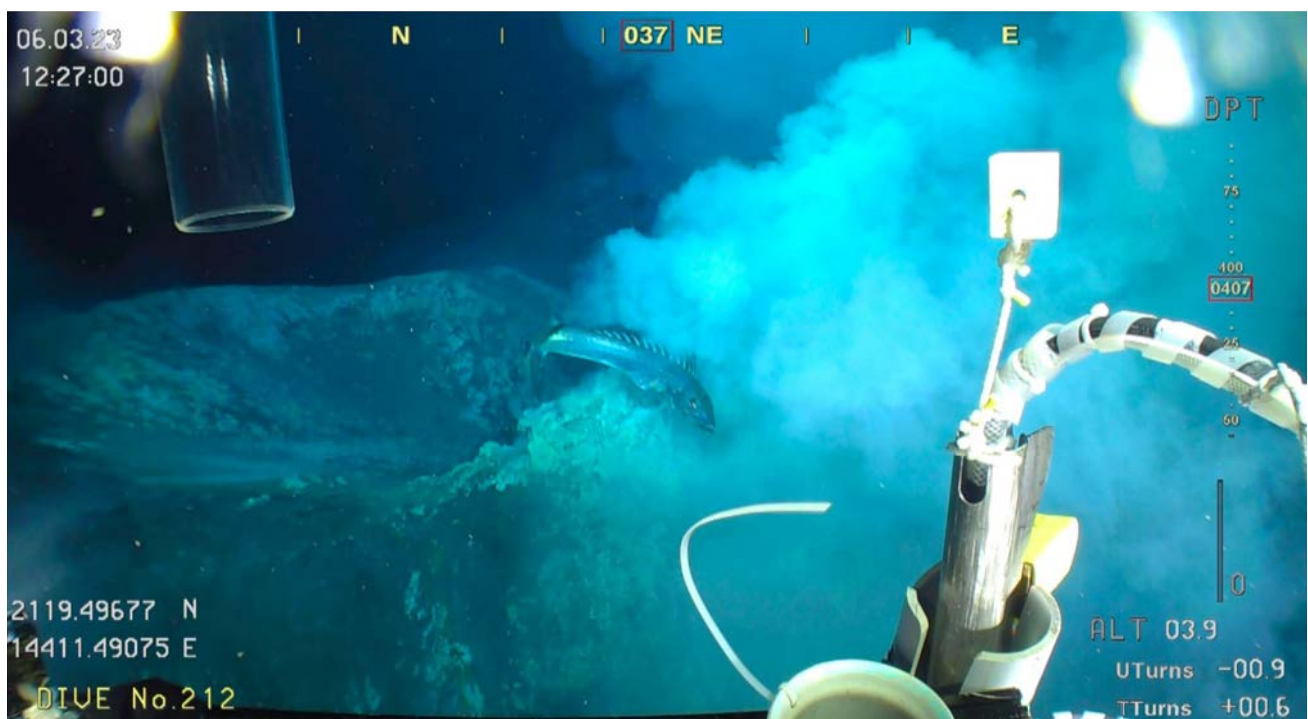




# **R/V Kaimei, KM-ROV, and BMS Cruise Report**

## **KM23-05**

**Geochemical, microbiological and biological processes in  
abnormal fluid pools of the Mariana Forearc Serpentinite  
Seamounts and Volcanic Arc hydrothermal systems**



**March 1, 2023 from JAMSTEC Yokosuka - March 29, 2023 to**

**JAMSTEC Yokosuka**

**Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)**

## **Acknowledgements**

We are grateful to Captain Mr. N. Kimura, Chief Officer Mr. R. Yamaguchi and Chief Engineer Mr. M. Tsukada for their safe navigation and their skillful handling of “R/V Kaimei”. Great thanks are due to KM-ROV and BMS Operation Manager Mr. A. Miura and KM-ROV and BMS operation team for their operations in sampling. We thank all the JAMSTEC persons who have supported us and this cruise.

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Cruise information

**Cruise ID: KM23-05**

**Vessel: Kaimei**

**Title of the cruise:** Geochemical, microbiological and biological processes in abnormal fluid pools of the Mariana Forearc Serpentine Seamounts and Volcanic Arc hydrothermal systems

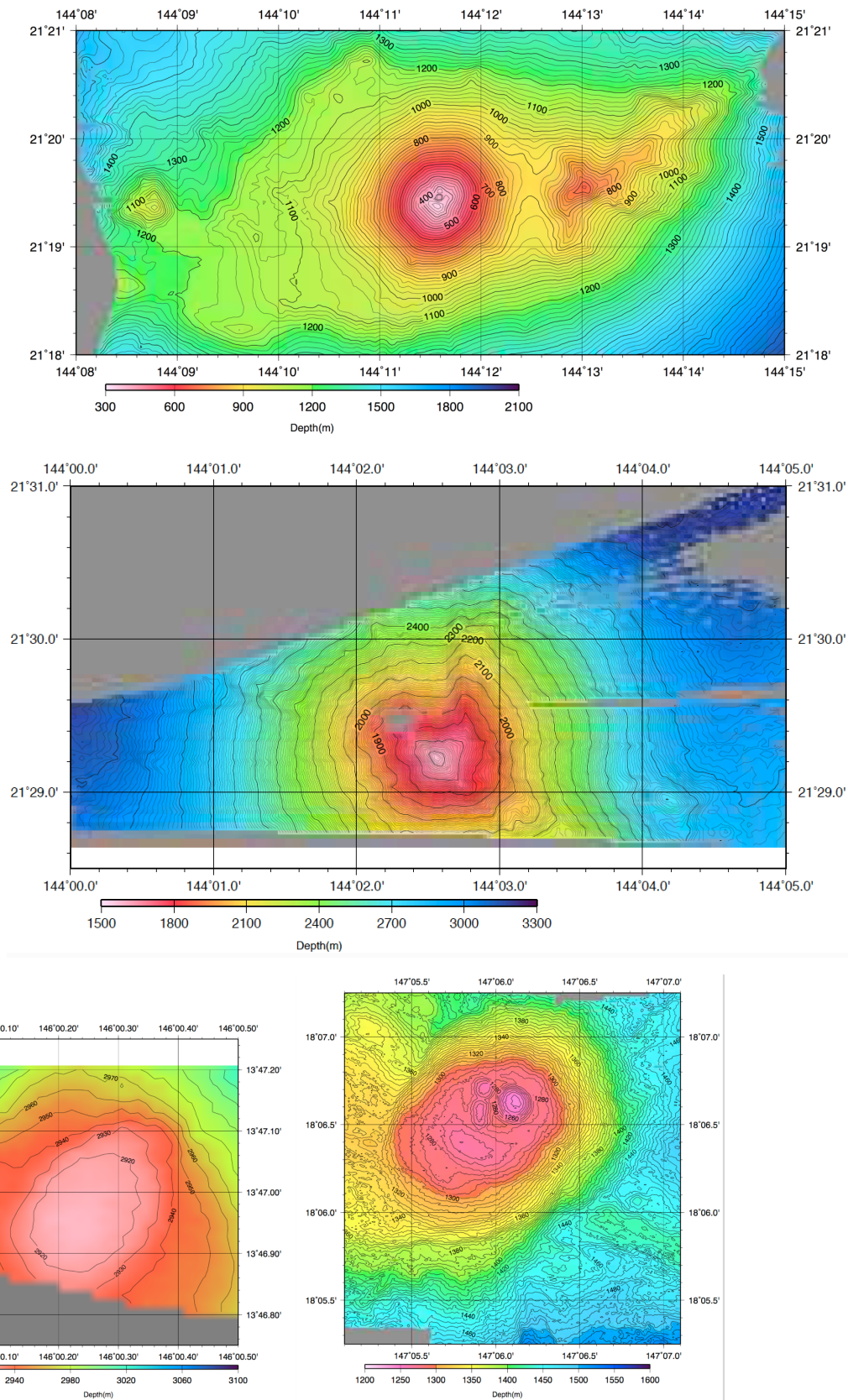
**Cruise period:** March 1 – March 29, 2023

**Ports of call:** JAMSTEC Yokosuka – JAMSTEC Yokosuka, Japan

**Research area:** NW Eifuku SMt., Daikoku SMt., AsuTesoru SMt., and South Chamorro SMt.



## Research maps:



**General topographic maps of Daikoku (top), NW Eifuku (middle), South Chamorro (bottom left), and Asút Tesoru Seamounts (bottom right)**

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<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Officer</b>	<b>INOUE MIYU</b>
<b>Chief Engnieer</b>	<b>TSUKADA MINORU</b>
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<b>Able Seaman</b>	<b>SHIMPO SATOSHI</b>
<b>Able Seaman</b>	<b>HIRAI SAIKAN</b>
<b>Able Seaman</b>	<b>OHJIRI YUTA</b>
<b>Sailor</b>	<b>INOUE SHINNOSUKE</b>
<b>Sailor</b>	<b>SEGUCHI KEITO</b>
<b>No.1 Oiler</b>	<b>HIGASHIGAWA YUJI</b>
<b>Oiler</b>	<b>OISHI HIROYUKI</b>
<b>Assistant Oiler</b>	<b>ISHIDA MASAKAZU</b>
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<b>Chief Steward</b>	<b>ONOE TATSUNARI</b>
<b>Steward</b>	<b>KUNITA MASANAO</b>
<b>Steward</b>	<b>NOJIRI TAKEHIRO</b>
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<b>1st ROV Operator</b>	<b>ISHITSUKA TETSUYA</b>
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<b>3rd ROV Operator</b>	<b>KOGUMA ATSUSHI</b>
<b>3rd ROV Operator</b>	<b>OKUHIRA YUTO</b>
<b>3rd ROV Operator</b>	<b>ASANO WATARU</b>
<b>3rd ROV Operator</b>	<b>TAKEDA KAI</b>

# I. CRUISE SUMMARY

In KM23-05 cruise, we totally conducted 19 dives of KM-ROV and BMS in the NW Eifuku, Daikoku, South Chamorro, Asut Tesoru Seamounts. One of the cruise foci was whether a true active seafloor microbial ecosystem is present in the extreme alkaline and reductive seafloor environments of the Mariana Forearc serpentinite seamounts or not. The other one was to justify that the hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools host a diversity of feedstock inorganic compounds and building block organic molecules, and abiotic chemical evolution, as a hatchery places for generation of primordial life.

In the NW Eifuku Seamount, we successfully gathered liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> containing other volatiles, directly derived from the pristine magmatic degassing, at the seafloor, and measured the composition by in situ Raman spectroscopy. The Raman spectrometry obtained from genuine liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> without contamination of hydrothermal fluids and seawater was the first example ever. In addition, the depth-spectrometry of the phase transition was also determined by in situ Raman spectroscopy and genuine liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> was sampled by the pressure-conserved sampler. The laboratory measurement of the detail volatile composition will clarify what kinds of chemical species, especially feedstock inorganic compounds and building block organic molecules for prebiotic chemical evolution, are preserved in the genuine liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> of the NW Eifuku Seamount, and are identified by our in situ Raman spectroscopy. Furthermore, we are now planning another similar expedition in the Okinawa Trough in August-September, 2023. The Okinawa Trough has a diversity of deep-sea hydrothermal systems that host large scales of liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools in the organics-rich sediments. The geological and geochemical environments of hydrothermal systems between the Okinawa Trough and Mariana Volcanic Arc are quite different. Thus, future comparative study of the chemical composition and isotopic properties between the Okinawa Trough and Mariana Volcanic Arc hydrothermal systems will provide much deeper insight into previous unknown properties and roles of seafloor liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools in the primordial ocean and even in the modern ocean.

In the Daikoku Seamount, we also gathered CO<sub>2</sub> droplets and bubbles containing other volatiles, directly derived from the pristine magmatic degassing, at the seafloor, and measured the composition by in situ Raman spectroscopy. However, due to the located shallow depth of the hydrothermal field (<430 m), all the CO<sub>2</sub> droplets and bubbles were present as gas phase. Although the genuine volcanic gas was sampled and measured by in situ Raman spectroscopy for the first time at the seafloor, investigation of liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools was not successful in the Daikoku Seamount hydrothermal field. However, we encountered a big surprise in the Daikoku Seamount. The Daikoku Seamount is famous to host lakes of molten sulfur, specifically 'Sulfur Cauldron' discovered in 2006, and a number of dive surveys have



revealed the significant volcanic activities, including an eruption event in 2014 leading to the formation of a new basin-like crater. During this cruise, we found that the new crater is currently home to a much larger molten sulfur lake than the Sulfur Cauldron, which we named the 'Rengoku' sulfur lake. This discovery was immediately summarized as a manuscript of field observation by the lead authors of Drs. Sawada and Chen, and submitted to an appropriate journal via internet from the ship. Outstanding volume of sulfur supply of the Rengoku sulfur lake and the Daikoku Seamount caldera would support probably entire planktonic, benthic and seafloor microbial and faunal communities in the seamount. The Daikoku Seamount, because of its shallower depth and enormous volcanic volatile emission, may represent the heaven for hidden biodiversity of microorganisms and metazoans in the ocean supported by volcanic volatiles.

In the South Chamorro Seamount, we successfully obtained the relatively clean core samples of serpentinite mud at deeper than 20 mbsf for onshore microbiological exploration of cultivation and metagenomic approaches through struggling BMS operations, and a plenty of pristine serpentinization-driven fluid through the artificial well established (destroyed) through the previous ODP & IODP expeditions and other dive surveys by the well trained ROV operations. As compared to the previous observation, the H<sub>2</sub> concentration in the fluid was increased (>1 mM) and the pore-water H<sub>2</sub> concentration was for the first time determined. One of the most important target samples, fluid and pore-water gas samples, was abundantly collected. Future combined microbiological and geochemical investigation will clarify whether a true active seafloor microbial ecosystem is present in the extreme alkaline and reductive seafloor environments of the South Chamorro Seamount or not, and whether the simple abundant organic compounds in the serpentinite mud and fluid are derived from abiogenic or biogenic processes, or thermogenic sources. In addition, during this cruise, we successfully re-classified the distribution and composition of chemosynthetic faunal communities in the summit area of the South Chamorro Seamount. Indeed, the distribution and composition of chemosynthetic faunal communities have been never documented as the peer-reviewed scientific article. Thus, the re-classification was immediately summarized as a manuscript of field observation of distribution and brief description of faunal composition by the lead author of Dr. Chen, and submitted to an appropriate journal via internet from the ship.

Finally, in the Asut Tesoru Seamount, we again successfully obtained the relatively clean core samples of serpentinite mud at deeper than 20 mbsf for onshore microbiological exploration of cultivation and metagenomic approaches through struggling BMS operations, and a plenty of pristine serpentinization-driven fluid through the artificial well established in IODP expedition 366 by the well trained ROV operations. Extraordinary high concentration H<sub>2</sub>, even more abundant concentration, and less abundant hydrocarbons were determined in the Asut Tesoru Seamount as compared to those in the South Chamorro Seamount. The significantly increased H<sub>2</sub> concentration in the artificial well fluid than in the pore-water was

common in both the South Chamorro and Asut Tesoru Seamounts. This may be due to the extra amount of H<sub>2</sub> production in the artificial wells, e.g., H<sub>2</sub> generation during the metal iron of casing pipe and highly alkaline and reductive pore fluid. Anyway, future combined microbiological and geochemical investigation, and comparison between different serpentine seamounts with different geological and geochemical conditions will clarify whether a true active seafloor microbial ecosystem is present in the extreme alkaline and reductive seafloor environments of the Mariana Forearc serpentinite seamounts or not, and whether the simple abundant organic compounds found in the Mariana Forearc serpentinite seamounts are derived from abiogenic or biogenic processes, or thermogenic sources. In addition, during this cruise, we successfully found the existence of chemosynthetic faunal species in the summit area of the Asut Tesoru Seamount. Indeed, the discovery of deep-sea chemosynthetic faunal ecosystem associated with seepages of serpentinization-driven fluids was the second example in the Mariana Forearc serpentinite seamounts, the third in the Mariana region, and the fifth in the world. Thus, the discovery was immediately summarized as a manuscript of field observation of distribution and brief description of faunal composition by the lead author of Dr. Chen, and submitted to an appropriate journal via internet from the ship.

What a fruitful expedition this is! This is the simple words for summary of this cruise.

## II. INTRODUCTION

### **General backgrounds & Scientific objectives**

The scientific objective of this cruise is to clarify the microbial communities and their biogeochemical processes under the extreme conditions of the Mariana Forearc serpentinite seamounts and the Mariana Volcanic Arc hydrothermal systems. The target seamounts are South Chamorro SMt and Asùt Tesoru SMt in the Mariana Forearc, and NW Eifuku SMt and Daikoku SMt in the Mariana Volcanic Arc. In the South Chamorro and Asùt Tesoru SMts, the primary objective is whether a true active seafloor microbial ecosystem is present in the extreme alkaline and reductive seafloor environments or not. In the NW Eifuku and Daikoku SMts, the primary objective is to justify that the hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools host a diversity of feedstock inorganic compounds and building block organic molecules, and abiotic chemical evolution, as a hatchery places for generation of primordial life.

In 2016, International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) expedition 366 was conducted to obtain the samples of serpentinization-derived fluids, rocks and mud in several Mariana Forearc serpentinite seamounts (Fryer et al., 2018; 2020). The geochemistry characterization of the pore-water samples demonstrated that the seafloor environments of the South Chamorro and Asùt Tesoru SMts are extreme environment of which pH reaches to pH12.5, the strongest hyperalkaline in this planet (Fryer et al., 2018). Meanwhile, the microbiological exploration suggested interesting but somewhat confusing image of the seafloor biosphere. Based on the microbial activity surveys, we found a tiny but a certain signal of active microbial function but the other molecular and cultivation techniques found no apparent evidence of active microbial populations (Kawagucci et al., 2018; Aoyama et al., 2018). The seafloor environment under pH12.5 is marginal for the microbial habitability (the highest pH limit for microbial growth is known as pH12.4). If the active microbial communities are present in the habitats, the communities might represent the novel microbial populations and functions beyond the presently known limits of life. However, the core samples obtained and distributed from IODP Expedition 366 were not enough for further detail molecular and cultivation analyses in quantity to clarify whether a true active seafloor microbial ecosystem is present in the extreme alkaline and reductive seafloor environments or not.

To clarify these questions, this cruise will focus on multidisciplinary investigation of core samples obtained from Boring Machine System (BMS) equipped with Research Vessel (R/V) Kaimei. The BMS will drill the crest seafloor of the South Chamorro and Asùt Tesoru SMts down to maximally 60 m below seafloor (mbsf) and take core samples onboard. Using the

enough amount of core samples, we will conduct polyphasic geochemical and microbiological analyses to address the above question. In addition, we will conduct other investigations using a Remotely Operative Vehicle (ROV) equipped with R/V Kaimei such as in situ electrochemical analyses of serpentinite fluids and post-IODP seafloor tools, and survey and collection of chemosynthetic animals associated with serpentinite fluid flows.

In the Mariana Volcanic Arc, many deep-sea hydrothermal systems have been identified (Lupton et al., 2006). Some of the deep-sea hydrothermal systems (e.g., NW Eifuku and Daikoku SMts) are known to host discharging liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>. These hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> fluids and pools were for the first time found in the deep-sea hydrothermal systems in the Okinawa Trough (Sakai et al., 1990), and the preliminary geochemical and microbiological characterizations were conducted for the hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools in the Okinawa Trough hydrothermal systems (Inagaki et al., 2006; Konno et al., 2006). However, the hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools in the Mariana Volcanic Arc hydrothermal systems are poorly studied. Recently, the hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools have been interested in as the possible hatchery place of prebiotic chemical evolution for the subsequent origin of life in the ancient deep-sea hydrothermal environments (ca. 4 Ga) (Shibuya and Takai, 2022). Nevertheless, there has been little known chemical compositions and reaction behavior of natural liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> fluids and pools. The preliminary data are now obtained from the natural liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> fluids and pools in the Okinawa Trough but no previous study was conducted in those of the Mariana Volcanic Arc.

Thus, this cruise will be focused on multidisciplinary investigation of hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> samples obtained from a ROV equipped with R/V Kaimei. The ROV will dive in the deep-sea hydrothermal vents of the NW Eifuku and Daikoku SMts and take liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> samples onboard. Using the enough amount of liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> samples and surrounding rocks and deposits, we will conduct polyphasic geochemical and microbiological analyses to clarify the microbial community compositions and functions affected by the natural liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> fluids and pools and to address that the hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pools host a diversity of feedstock inorganic compounds and building block organic molecules, and abiotic chemical evolution, as a hatchery places for generation of primordial life. In addition, we will conduct other investigations using a ROV and R/V KAIMEI such as in-situ Raman spectroscopy of hydrothermal liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> and fluids, and survey and collection of chemosynthetic animals associated with hydrothermal fluid flows.

Totally, this research project will take about 22 days onsite without port call outside Japan and a total of 19 dive operations of KM-ROV and BMS.

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### III. EXPLANATORY NOTE

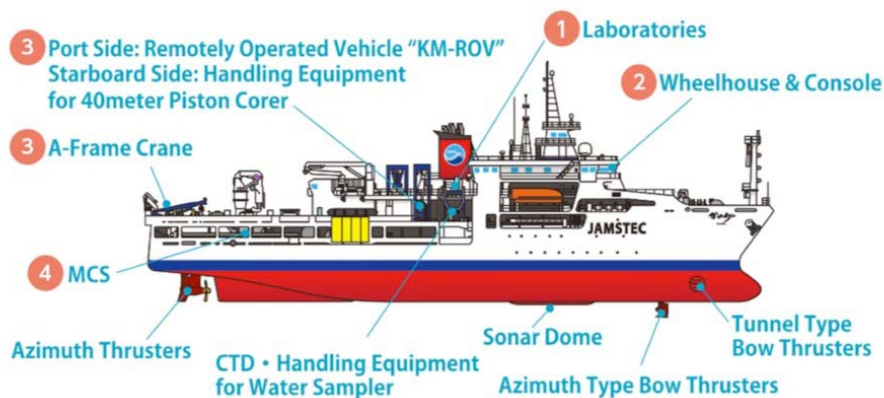
#### 1. Research vessel Kaimei

##### *RV Kaimei*

##### State-Of-The-Art Vessel for All-Round Marine Research

*Kaimei* conducts extensive studies of the seabed and subseafloor that include wide-area surveys for marine resources and distribution, atmospheric and ocean environmental changes associated with global climate change, and disaster prevention and mitigation studies (earthquakes & tsunamis).

*Kaimei's* vast range of add-on scientific equipment facilitates 2D and 3D geophysical surveys, and seafloor samples collection using piston corer (~ 40 meters long) and power grabs. Subseafloor samples are collected with the remotely operated seafloor drilling rig (BMS). The vessel's fully equipped laboratories are also available for analyses of the collected data and samples.



Large equipment such as the BMS and power grab collect seafloor samples and are operated from the A-frame crane on the stern of the ship. A 40 m piston corer to collect geological samples is operated from the starboard side of the ship.

## 2. Kaimei-ROV (KM-ROV)

### *KM-ROV*

#### ROV on Autopilot

*KM-ROV* is an ROV whose mother ship is the research vessel "*Kaimei*". Like other ROVs such as *KAIKO*, *KM-ROV* uses manipulators while working on the seafloor. The sample basket in the bottom part of the fuselage is retractable in order to facilitate work with manipulators. *KM-ROV* is also excellent at automatic position and attitude control thanks to streamed sensor data such as depth, altitude, and speed. The automatic mode stabilizes the system bearings and is not affected by currents. The built-in camera can be held at a fixed point while examining living creatures or used to stop and focus at a specified distance.



#### Main equipment



Control panels in the *KM-ROV* command container aboard the *Kaimei*.

## **IV. DIVE REPORTS**

<b>3/4</b>	<b>KM-ROV#210 DIVE (NW Eifuku SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/5</b>	<b>KM-ROV#211 DIVE (Daikoku SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/6</b>	<b>KM-ROV#212 DIVE (Daikoku SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/7</b>	<b>KM-ROV#213 DIVE (NW Eifuku SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/9</b>	<b>KM-ROV#214 DIVE (South Chamorro SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/10</b>	<b>BMS#19 DIVE (South Chamorro SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/11</b>	<b>KM-ROV#215 DIVE (South Chamorro SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Chong Chen</b>
<b>3/12</b>	<b>KM-ROV#216 DIVE (South Chamorro SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/13</b>	<b>BMS#20 DIVE (South Chamorro SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/14</b>	<b>KM-ROV#217 DIVE (South Chamorro SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Chong Chen</b>
<b>3/15</b>	<b>KM-ROV#218 DIVE (South Chamorro SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/16</b>	<b>BMS#21 DIVE (South Chamorro SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/18</b>	<b>KM-ROV#219 DIVE (Asút Tesoru SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/19</b>	<b>BMS#22 DIVE (Asút Tesoru SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/20</b>	<b>KM-ROV#220 DIVE (Asút Tesoru SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Chong Chen</b>
<b>3/21</b>	<b>KM-ROV#221 DIVE (Asút Tesoru SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/22</b>	<b>BMS#23 DIVE (Asút Tesoru SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>
<b>3/23</b>	<b>KM-ROV#222 DIVE (Asút Tesoru SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Shino Suzuki</b>
<b>3/25</b>	<b>KM-ROV#223 DIVE (NW Eifuku SMt)</b>	<b>Reported by Dr. Ken Takai</b>



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #210**

**Date:** March 4, 2023

**Site:** NW Eifuku Seamount, Mariana Arc

**On bottom:** 09:02; 21°29.2609N 144°02.3751E, D=1714 m

**Leave bottom:** 15:05; 21°29.2547N 144°02.4565E, D=1653 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #210 was to explore hydrothermal vents, liquid CO<sub>2</sub> pools and iron mats in the NW Eifuku SMt. When the liquid CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were found, the liquid CO<sub>2</sub> droplets were collected. The liquid CO<sub>2</sub> were transported to shallower zones about 500 m, and then pure liquid CO<sub>2</sub> fluid phase and isolated. The pure liquid CO<sub>2</sub> were measured by in situ Raman spectrometer to obtain the phase transition signals of liquid CO<sub>2</sub> and soluble components in the liquid CO<sub>2</sub>. In addition, liquid CO<sub>2</sub> was collected by pressure-conservative sampler. Chimneys and seawater will be also collected from NW Eifuku SMt hydrothermal field.

**Dive summary:**

We landed on the larva seafloor about 200 m west from the Champagne site. About 50 m east, we found white smokes and mussels' colonies, which was not reported in 2010 expedition. Around white smokes, lots of mussels and shrimps were. Several individuals of shrimps were sampled. After 50 m running to the east, we arrived at Champagne site. But, there were little liquid CO<sub>2</sub> droplets. Here, we collected several individuals of mussels. After observation of Champagne site, we went to "Cliff House" and it was boring small mussel colonies. Via Cliff House, we went to iron mat site on the top of NW Eifuku SMt. At around top of the SMt., we collected seawater by WHATS-3 (4 bottles). We deployed an EMES on iron mat.

To obtain liquid CO<sub>2</sub> droplets, we returned to the white smoke site (Cheap Sparking Wine site). We found a small liquid CO<sub>2</sub> emission and collected droplets. One third volume was collected. Then, we left the bottom.

At 501 m, the collected liquid CO<sub>2</sub> droplets become pure natural liquid CO<sub>2</sub>. Fortunately, Raman spectrum of pure natural liquid CO<sub>2</sub> was measured and samples of pure natural liquid CO<sub>2</sub> were successfully obtained.

**Payloads:**

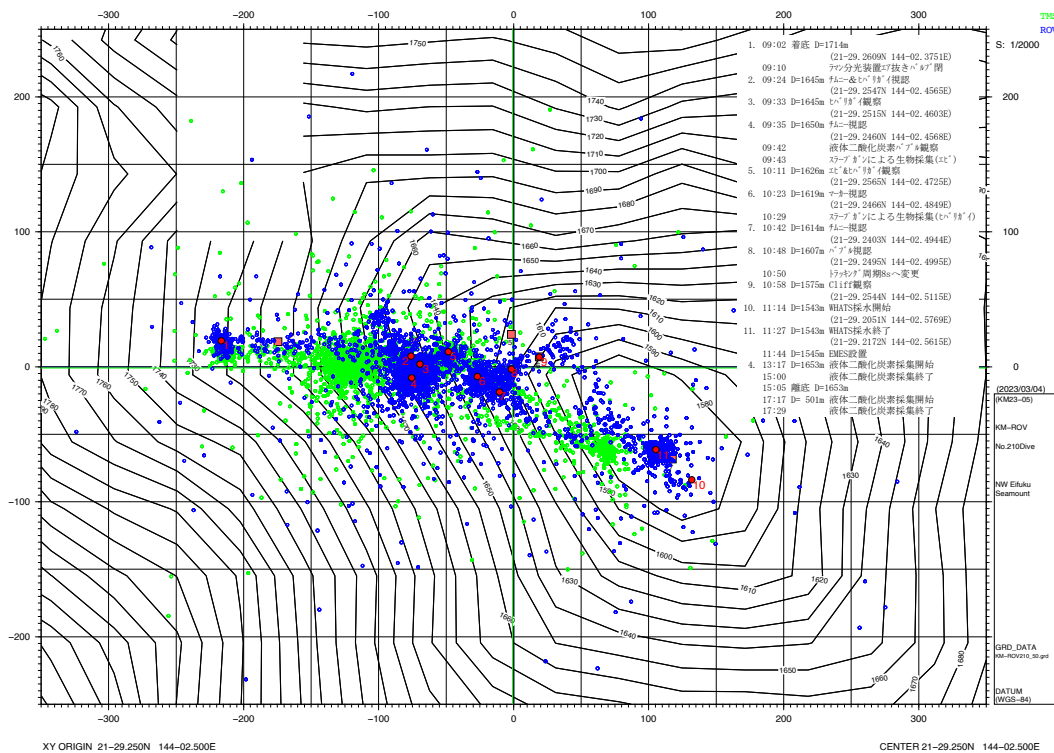
- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- Sample box

- *In situ* Raman spectrometer
- Liquid CO<sub>2</sub> sampler
- D-POTE
- Electrotrophic microbial enrichment system (EMES)

**Event list:**

09:02	21°29.2609N, 144°02.3751E	Depth=1714 m	Landing
09:24	21°29.2547N, 144°02.4565E	Depth=1645 m	White smoke & mussels' colonies
09:35	21°29.2460N 144°02.4568E	Depth=1650 m	Cheap sparkling wine site & Sampling shrimps & mussels
10:23	21°29.2466N 144°02.4849E	Depth=1619 m	Sampling mussels
10:58	21°29.2544N 144°02.5115E	Depth=1575 m	Cliff House
11:27	21°29.2172N 144°02.5615E	Depth=1543 m	WHATS sampling (seawater above iron mat x 4 bottles)
11:44	21°29.2172N 144°02.5615E	Depth=1543 m	deployment of EMES
13:17	21°29.2460N 144°02.4568E	Depth=1653 m	sampling liquid CO <sub>2</sub>
15:00	21°29.2460N 144°02.4568E	Depth=1653 m	finish sampling liquid CO <sub>2</sub>
17:11		Depth=501 m	phase separation and raman spectroscopy and sampling pure liquid CO <sub>2</sub>

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #211**

**Date:** March 5, 2023

**Site:** Daikoku Seamount, Mariana Arc

**On bottom:** 08:27; 21°19.4833N, 144°11.4509E, D=409 m

**Leave bottom:** 14:36; 21°19.4926N, 144°11.4904E, D=414 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #211 was to explore hydrothermal vents, liquid CO<sub>2</sub> pools and sulfur chimneys in the Daikoku SMt. When the liquid CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were found, the liquid CO<sub>2</sub> droplets were collected. The pure liquid CO<sub>2</sub> fluid phase was isolated. The pure liquid CO<sub>2</sub> were measured by in situ Raman spectrometer to obtain the phase transition signals of liquid CO<sub>2</sub> and soluble components in the liquid CO<sub>2</sub>. In addition, liquid CO<sub>2</sub> was collected by pressure-conservative sampler. Chimneys, seawater and animals will be also collected from Daikoku SMt hydrothermal field.

**Dive summary:**

We landed on the northeastern slope of the Daikoku SMt. After several 10 meters running to the east, we found the white smoker chimney and CO<sub>2</sub> bubbles (droplets) emission. At the site, we collected a handful sulfur crust. Near the first white smoke site, we found another white smoker chimneys. Here, we collected a piece of chimney sample. In addition, near the white smokers, we found relatively flat pumice sediments. On the sediments, lots of flat fishes lied. We collected several individuals of sole fishes.

After fish sampling, we headed to the rim of crater (top of the Daikoku SMt.). In the southwest cliff of the craters, it was reported that there were abundant tube worm colonies. Finally, we found several living individuals at the expected location. We collected the tube worm individuals.

At last, we moved to go the first site of white smoker chimney and CO<sub>2</sub> bubbles (droplets) emission. The CO<sub>2</sub> bubbles (droplets) were collected but the collected fluid seemed to be gas phase. The collected gas was obtained in two bottles.

**Payloads:**

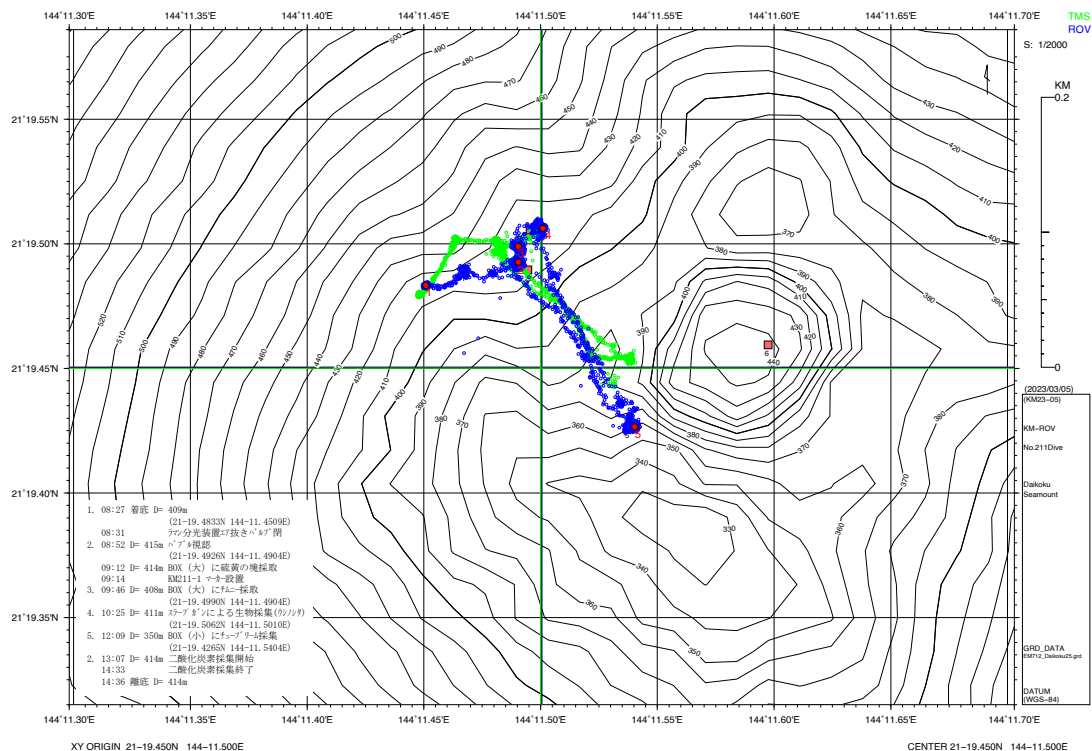
- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- Sample box x 2
- *In situ* Raman spectrometer

- Liquid CO2 sampler
- D-POTE
- Kumade

**Event list:**

08:27	21°19.4833N, 144°11.4509E	Depth=409 m	Landing
08:52	21°19.4926N, 144°11.4904E	Depth=415 m	White smoker, chimney & CO2 bubbles
09:12	21°19.4926N, 144°11.4904E	Depth=415 m	Sampling a sulfur crust & deployment of KM211-1
Marker			
09:46	21°19.4990N, 144°11.4904E	Depth=408 m	Another white smoker & chimney
10:02	21°19.5062N, 144°11.5010E	Depth=411 m	Arrive at Fish Spa and sampling sole fishes
12:09	21°19.4265N, 144°11.5404E	Depth=350 m	Finding tube worm colonies and sampling
13:07	21°19.4926N, 144°11.4904E	Depth=415 m	Collecting CO2 bubbles & Raman spectroscopy
14:36	21°19.4926N, 144°11.4904E	Depth=415 m	Left bottom

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #212**

**Date:** March 6, 2023

**Site:** Daikoku Seamount, Mariana Arc

**On bottom:** 08:27; 21°19.4833N, 144°11.4509E, D=409 m

**Leave bottom:** 14:36; 21°19.4926N, 144°11.4904E, D=414 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #212 was to explore hydrothermal vents and sulfur chimneys in the Daikoku SMt. Chimneys, seawater and animals will be collected from Daikoku SMt hydrothermal field.

**Dive summary:**

We landed on the northeastern slope of the Daikoku SMt as we did in KM-ROV#211. Before landing, we collected a Niskin water sampler. Around here, several species of animals were collected. Then, we found an active tube colony. We collected animals inside the tube worm colony. Then, we moved to the white smoker site (KM-ROV marker 211-1). First, we collected the sulfur chimney on the white smoker. Then, we tried to obtain the white smoke by WHATS sampler, but the inlet pipe was choked with sulfur grains and sands. Thus, we tried to collect sole fishes around here. Then, we tried to obtain the core sample of the white smoker chimney. Unfortunately, the core sampling failed.

We moved to the crater of the Daikoku SMt. Inside the crater, there was dense turbidity of hydrothermal plumes or volcanic gas. We tried to land on the bottom seafloor but there was no visibility (later, it was found that KM-ROV landed on the surface of liquid sulfur pond in the crater).

Finally, we moved back to Fish Spa site to look for gastropods. But no sample was collected.

**Payloads:**

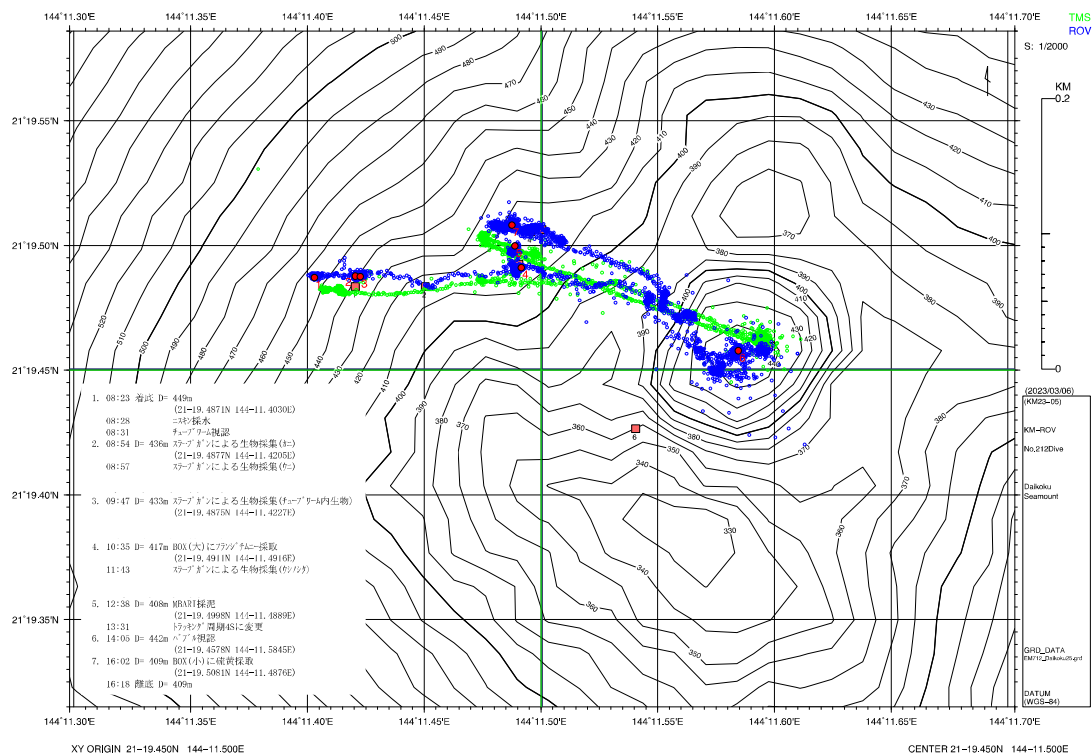
- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- Sample box x 2
- D-POTE
- Kumade
- Bag sampler
- MBARI corer

**Event list:**

08:23	21°19.4871N, 144°11.4030E	Depth=449 m	Landing
08:54	21°19.4877N, 144°11.4205E	Depth=436 m	Sampling shrimps, sea urchin
09:47	21°19.4875N, 144°11.4227E	Depth=433 m	Sampling animals in tube worm colony
10:35	21°19.4911N, 144°11.4916E	Depth=417 m	Sampling sulfur chimney & WHATS#1 sampling (Failed)
11:43	21°19.4911N, 144°11.4916E	Depth=417 m	Sampling sole fishes
12:38	21°19.4998N, 144°11.4889E	Depth=408 m	Tried to obtain MBARI corer in sulfur chimney (Failed)
14:05	21°19.4578N, 144°11.5845E	Depth=442 m	touch down on the surface liquid sulfur pond in the crater
16:18	21°19.5081N, 144°11.4876E	Depth=409 m	Moving to Fish Spa & Leaving the bottom



## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #213**

**Date:** March 7, 2023

**Site:** NW Eifuku Seamount, Mariana Arc

**On bottom:** 09:02; 21°29.2609N 144°02.3751E, D=1714 m

**Leave bottom:** 15:05; 21°29.2547N 144°02.4565E, D=1653 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #213 was to explore hydrothermal vents, Chimneys, hydrothermal fluids, animals, iron mats and seawater will be collected from NW Eifuku SMT hydrothermal field.

**Dive summary:**

We landed on the pillow lava seafloor about 200 m west from the cheap sparkling wine site. We found lots of squat lobsters and collected shrimps and other animals by suction sampler. We also collected a rock with animals here. 10 m above the colony, we found a chimney and white smoker (cheap sparkling wine site). We collected white smoke by WHATS sampler (bottle #1). Max. temperature was 32 °C. 10m east, we found a number of sulfur chimneys but no apparent CO<sub>2</sub> droplets were observed. When we arrived at Champagne site, we found a new CO<sub>2</sub> droplet emission, which is an excellent candidate for the next liquid CO<sub>2</sub> sampling. At the Champagne site, we collected hydrothermal fluid (bottle #2). Max temperature was 146 °C.

Finally, we moved to iron mat site. We obtained the ambient seawater by Niskin water sampler and recovered the EMES. We collected the iron mat sediments by Makita's corer.

**Payloads:**

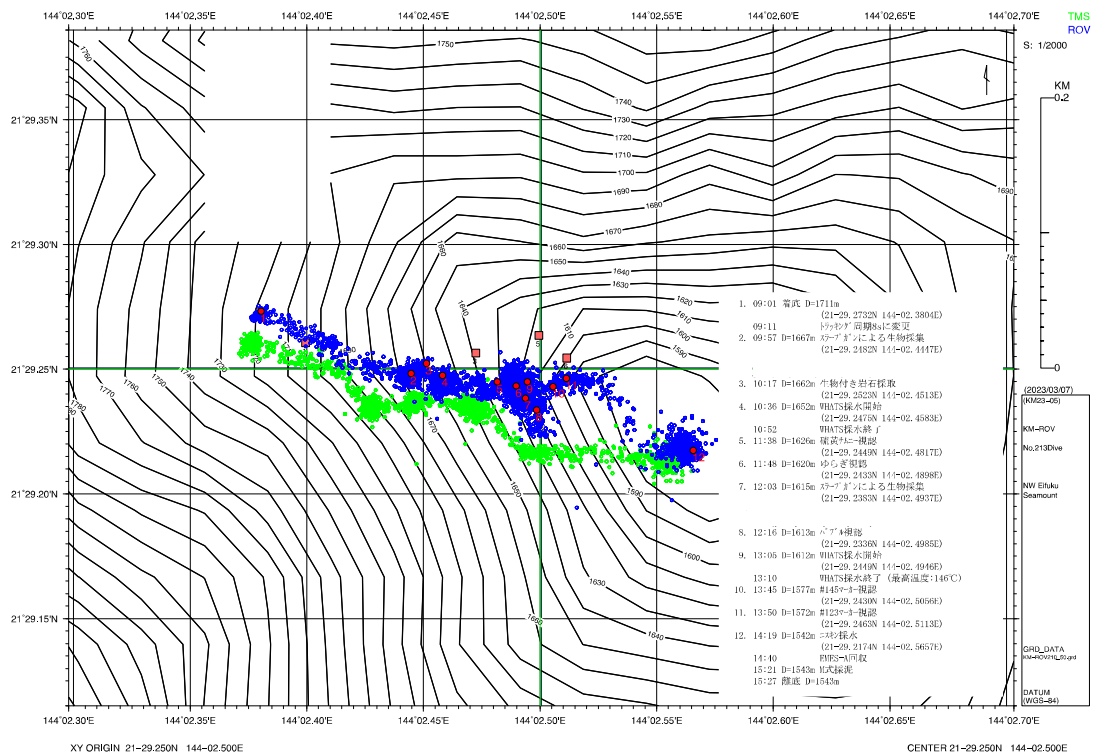
- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- Sample box x 2
- Makita's corer
- MBARI corer
- D-POTE

**Event list:**

09:01	21°29.2732N, 144°02.3804E	Depth=1711 m	Landing
09:57	21°29.2482N, 144°02.4447E	Depth=1667 m	Sampling squat lobsters, other animals
10:17	21°29.2523N, 144°02.4513E	Depth=1662 m	Sampling a rock with animals
10:36	21°29.2475N, 144°02.4583E	Depth=1652 m	Sampling hydrothermal fluid in CSW site (WHATS#1)
12:03	21°29.2383N, 144°02.4937E	Depth=1615 m	Sampling shells on the rock

12:16	21°29.2336N, 144°02.4985E	Depth=1613 m	A new LCO <sub>2</sub> droplet emission
13:05	21°29.2449N, 144°02.4946E	Depth=1612 m	Sampling hydrothermal fluid in Champagne site (WHATS#2; failed)
14:19	21°29.2174N, 144°02.5657E	Depth=1542 m	Sampling seawater by Niskin sampler; recovery of EMES, collection of iron mat by Makita's corer, and leaving bottom

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #214**

**Date:** March 9, 2023

**Site:** South Chamorro Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** 11:07; 13°46.9438N, 146°00.2301E, D=2919 m

**Leave bottom:** 14:55; 13°47.0734N, 146°00.1727E, D=2949 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #214 was to check the landscape of summit area of South Chamorro SMT. Appropriate location of BMS operation was checked and animals were sampled. EMES was also deployed in the reentry cone.

**Dive summary:**

We landed on the serpentinite crust of the summit of South Chamorro Seamount. At the landing point, we observed mussels in the narrow gaps. At around landing point, we observed weight of 6K and lots of animals. We returned to the 6K weight marker site and collected animals. We tried to sample a rock but we failed. We also collected several tube worms and crusts. KM-ROV Marker#214-1 was deployed.

We found Kaiko Marker and HyperDolphin Marker at 10 m southeast from KM-ROV Marker#214-1. Mussels and clams were collected.

We moved to the CORK and Fryer sites. We found 6K#74 Marker and animal colonies. We tested the robustness of seafloor. But the slope was steep.

Finally, we arrived at CORK site. We tested the robustness of seafloor. It seemed to be good for BMS operation. We deployed an EMES on the ROV platform and checked the pipe with white serpentized fluid.

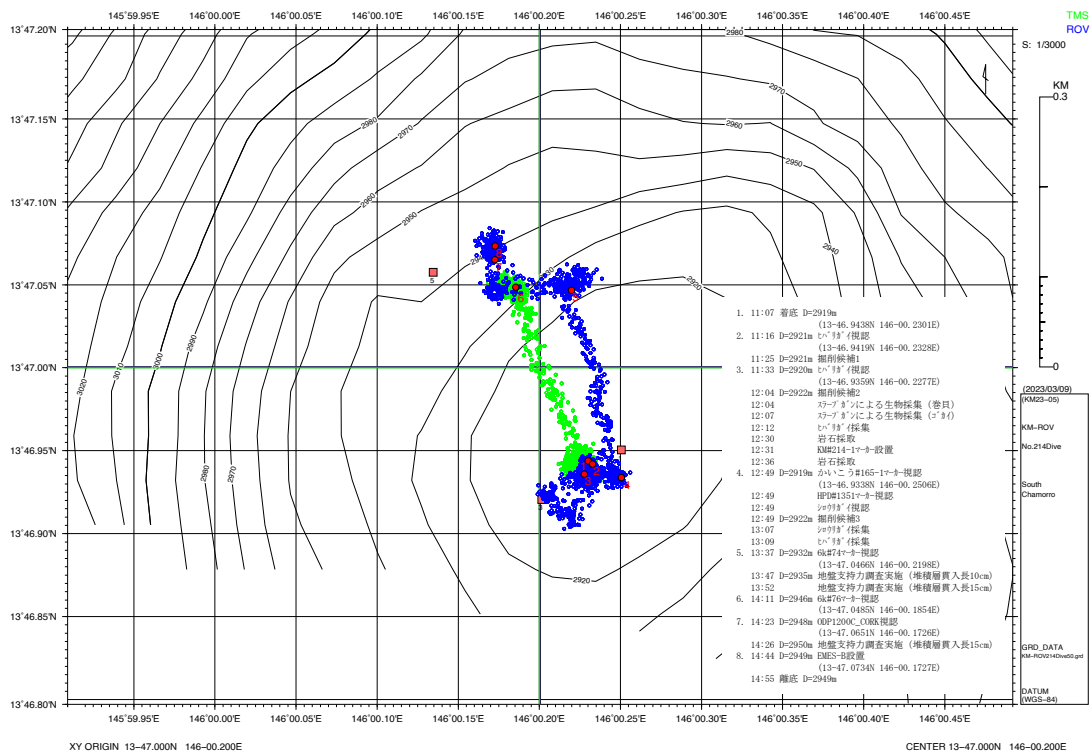
**Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- EMES
- Markers x 2
- Seafloor robustness tester
- D-POTE

**Event list:**

11:07	13°46.9438N, 146°00.2301E	Depth=2919 m	Landing
11:16	13°46.9419N, 146°00.2328E	Depth=2921 m	Mussel colonies (BMS site 3)
11:33	13°46.9359N, 146°00.2277E	Depth=2920 m	Mussel colonies, sampling mussels & tube worms, try & error of rocks, deployment of KM-ROV Marker#214-1 (BMS site 2)
12:49	13°46.9338N, 146°00.2506E	Depth=2919 m	Mussel and clam colonies, sampling mussels & clams, Kaiko Marker#165-1, HPD Marker#1351 (BMS site 3)
13:37	13°47.0466N, 146°00.2198E	Depth=2932 m	6K Marker #74 (mussel colony)
14:11	13°47.0485N, 146°00.1854E	Depth=2946 m	6K Marker #76 (bore hole of ODP#195)
14:44	13°47.0734N 146°00.1727E	Depth=2949 m	Re-entry cone of ODP 195 Hole 1200C, seafloor check, deployment of EMES, leaving bottom

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: BMS #19**

**Date:** March 10-11, 2023

**Site:** South Chamorro Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** March 10, 10:42; 13°46.9316N, 146°00.2491E, D=2910 m

**Leave bottom:** March 11, 07:16; 13°46.9363N, 146°00.2486E, D=2910 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *BMS #19* was to obtain the serpentinite mud and rock cores at the SUMMIT site of the South Chamorro Seamount.

**Dive summary:**

We landed near the animal (mussel & clam) community (Kaiko's and HyperDolphin's markers) and started to drill and core at Hole A. After about 5 m drilling and coring at Hole A, we moved to 10 m west from Hole A and started to drill and core at Hole B down to 5 m blsf. Next, we moved to 5 m south from Hole A and started to drill and core at Hole C down to 20 m blsf. Finally, we moved to 5 m north from Hole A and started to drill and core at Hole D down to 12.5 m blsf, and then, we left bottom.



## Payloads:

KM23-05		Carousel Cup Load Out		Rev	2023/2/22
Date:	2022/3/5	Carousel Load #	r0	Load Lengths(m)	
Location:	Asut Tesoru		IT	2.470	
Dive No:	19		CBL	2.655	
			HWTL	1.655	

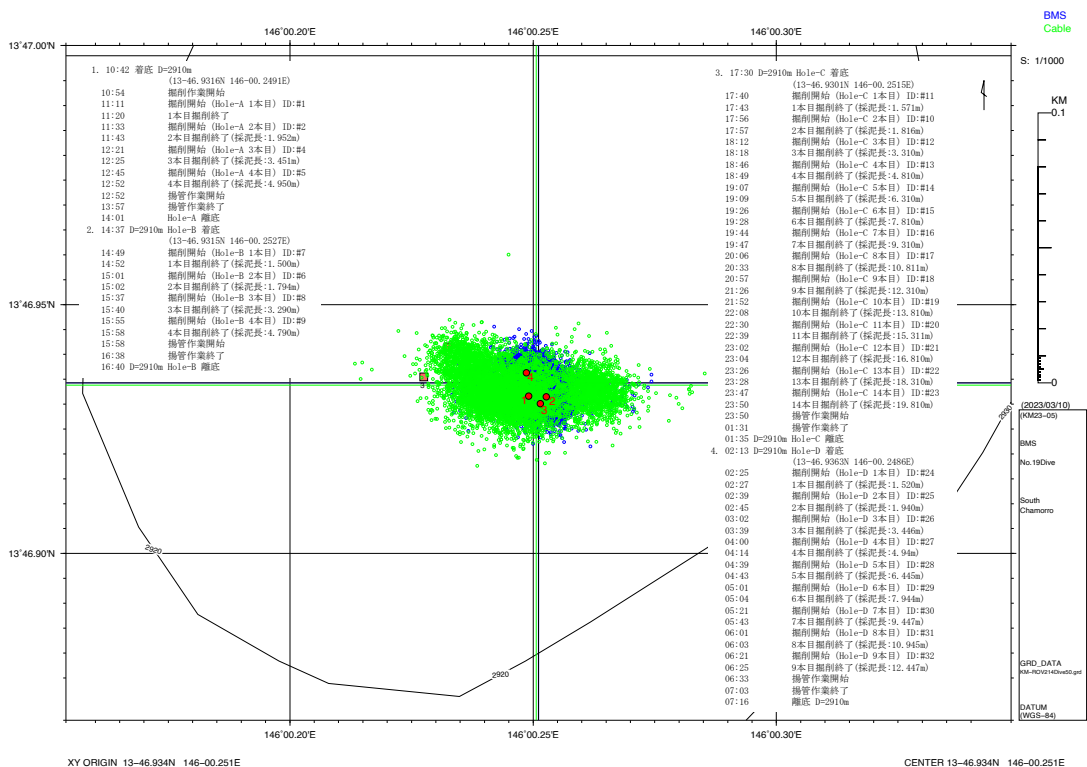
S T R I P S	CUPS						Number of Tools	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
	WIT3 Basket_Old	WIT4 Basket_Old	WIT5 Basket_Old				42	HQR
	HWT1	HWT	HWT				3	HQCB
	WIT6 Basket_Old	WIT7 Basket_Old	WIT8 Basket_Old				41	WIT
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	6	HWT
	WIT9 Basket_Old	WIT10 Basket_Old	WIT11 Basket_Old				1	HWTL
	HQCB1	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR			AL
	WIT12 Basket_Old	WIT13 Basket_Old	WIT14 Basket_Old					
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	WIT15	WIT16	WIT17					
	HQCB2	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR			
	WIT18	WIT19	WIT20					
	WIT21	WIT22	WIT23	WIT24	WIT25	WIT26		Depth in Meters
	WIT27	WIT28	WIT29				60.00	WIT
	HQCB3	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		63.00	HQ
	WIT30 Basket_Old	WIT31 Basket_Old	WIT32 Basket_Old					
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		Bit Type - Add # or SPC
	WIT33 Basket_New	WIT34 Basket_New	WIT35 Basket_New				6-1	PG Imp. DIA #4FD
	WIT36	WIT37	WIT38	WIT39	WIT40	WIT41	10-1	Carbonade CT10
							14-1	Imp. Di-corp T7/(#6~#8)FD
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		HQCB WIT
								SLOT CUP
	HWT	HWT	HWT	HWT			WIT1	6 1
							WIT2	10 1
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		

## Event list:

March 10 10:42	13°46.9316N, 146°00.2491E	Depth=2910 m	Landing at Hole A
March 10 11:11	13°46.9316N, 146°00.2491E	Depth=2910 m	Start drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 10 13:57	13°46.9316N, 146°00.2491E	Depth=2910 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 10 14:37	13°46.9315N, 146°00.2527E	Depth=2910 m	Landing at Hole B
March 10 14:49	13°46.9315N, 146°00.2527E	Depth=2910 m	Start drilling & coring (Hole B)
March 10 15:58	13°46.9315N, 146°00.2527E	Depth=2910 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole B)
March 10 17:30	13°46.9301N, 146°00.2515E	Depth=2910 m	Landing at Hole C
March 10 17:40	13°46.9301N, 146°00.2515E	Depth=2910 m	Start drilling & coring (Hole C)
March 10 23:50	13°46.9301N, 146°00.2515E	Depth=2910 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole C)
March 11 02:13	13°46.9363N, 146°00.2486E	Depth=2910 m	Landing at Hole D
March 11 02:25	13°46.9363N, 146°00.2486E	Depth=2910 m	Start drilling & coring (Hole D)
March 11 06:25	13°46.9363N, 146°00.2486E	Depth=2910 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole D)

March 11 07:16    13°46.9363N, 146°00.2486E    Depth=2910 m    Leaving bottom

## Dive Track:

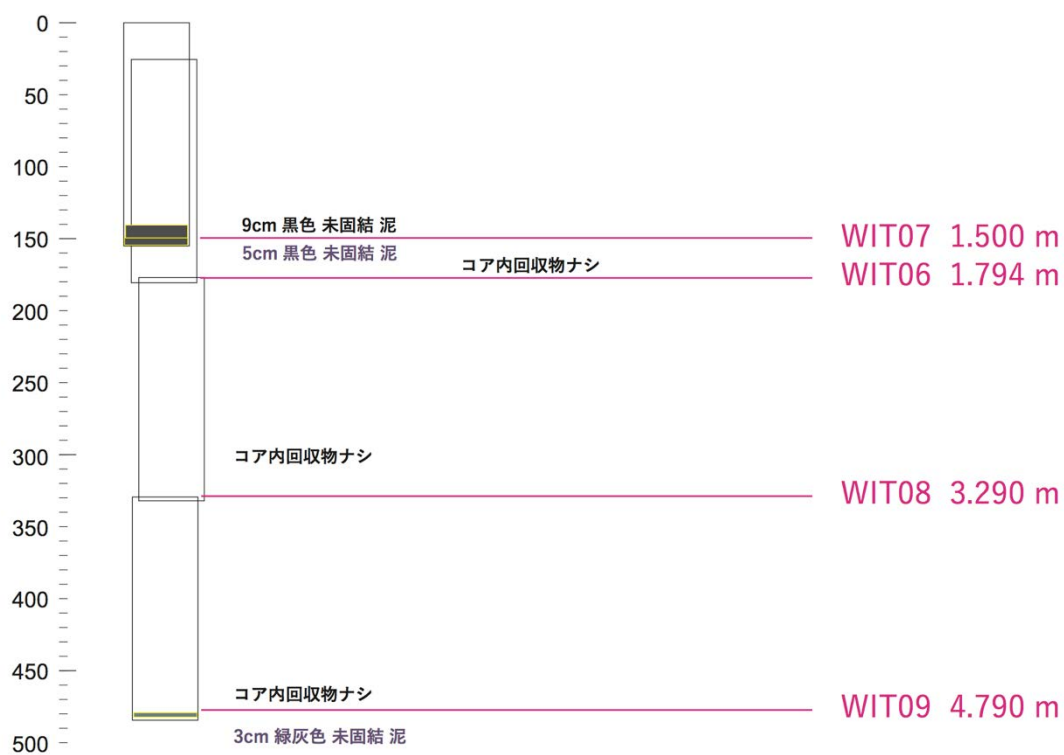


## Core recovery:

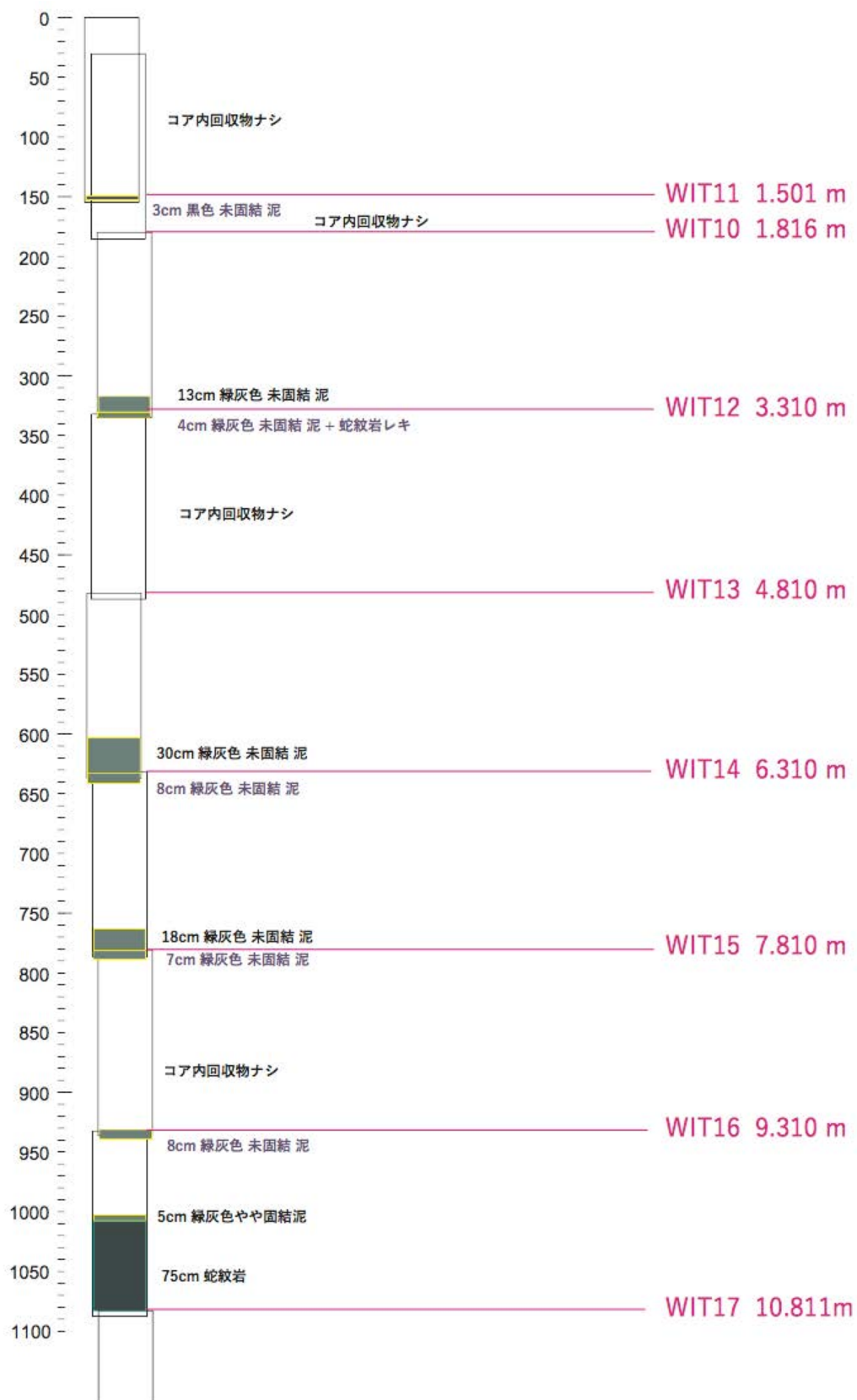
Hole A

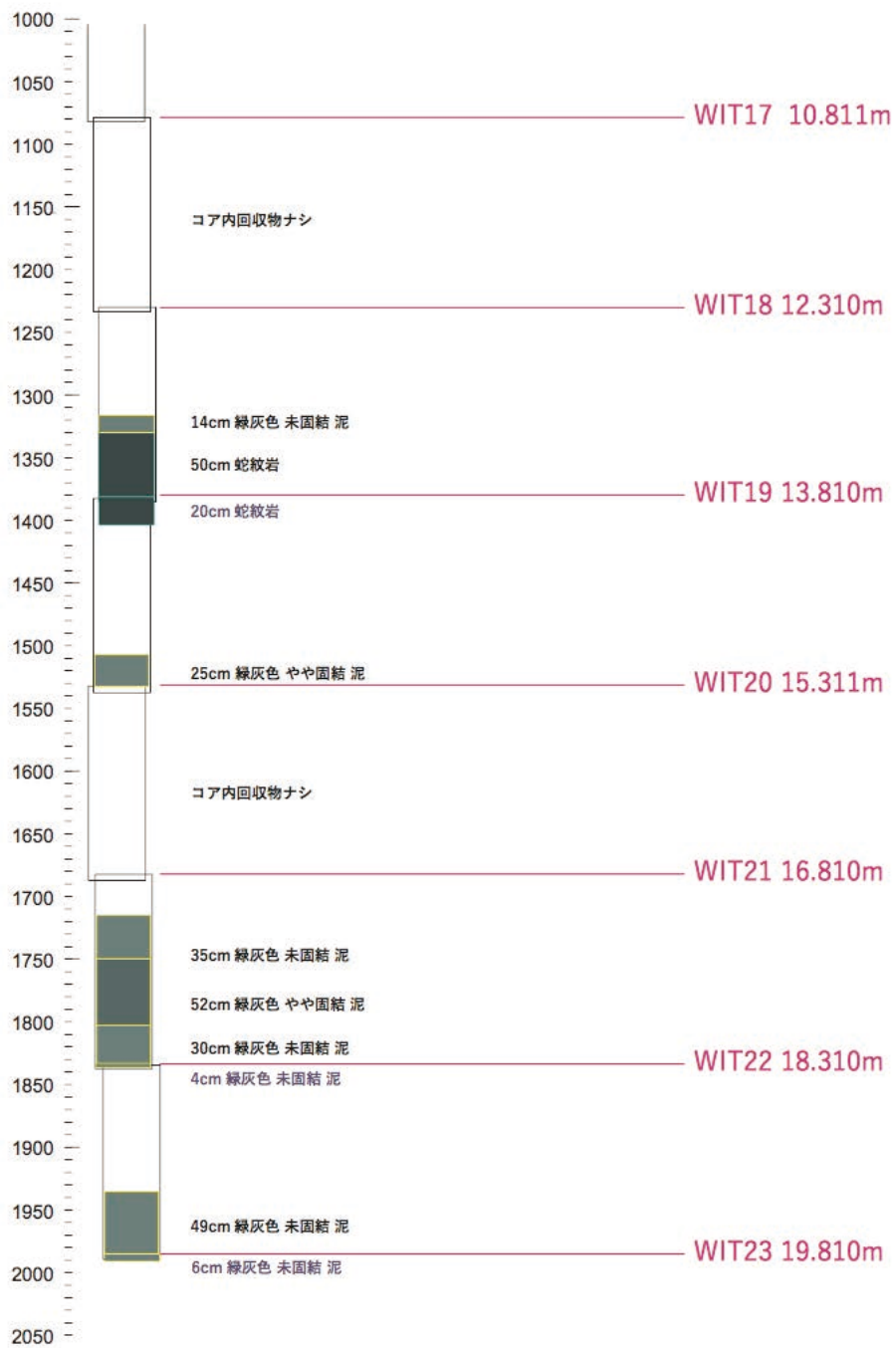


# Hole B

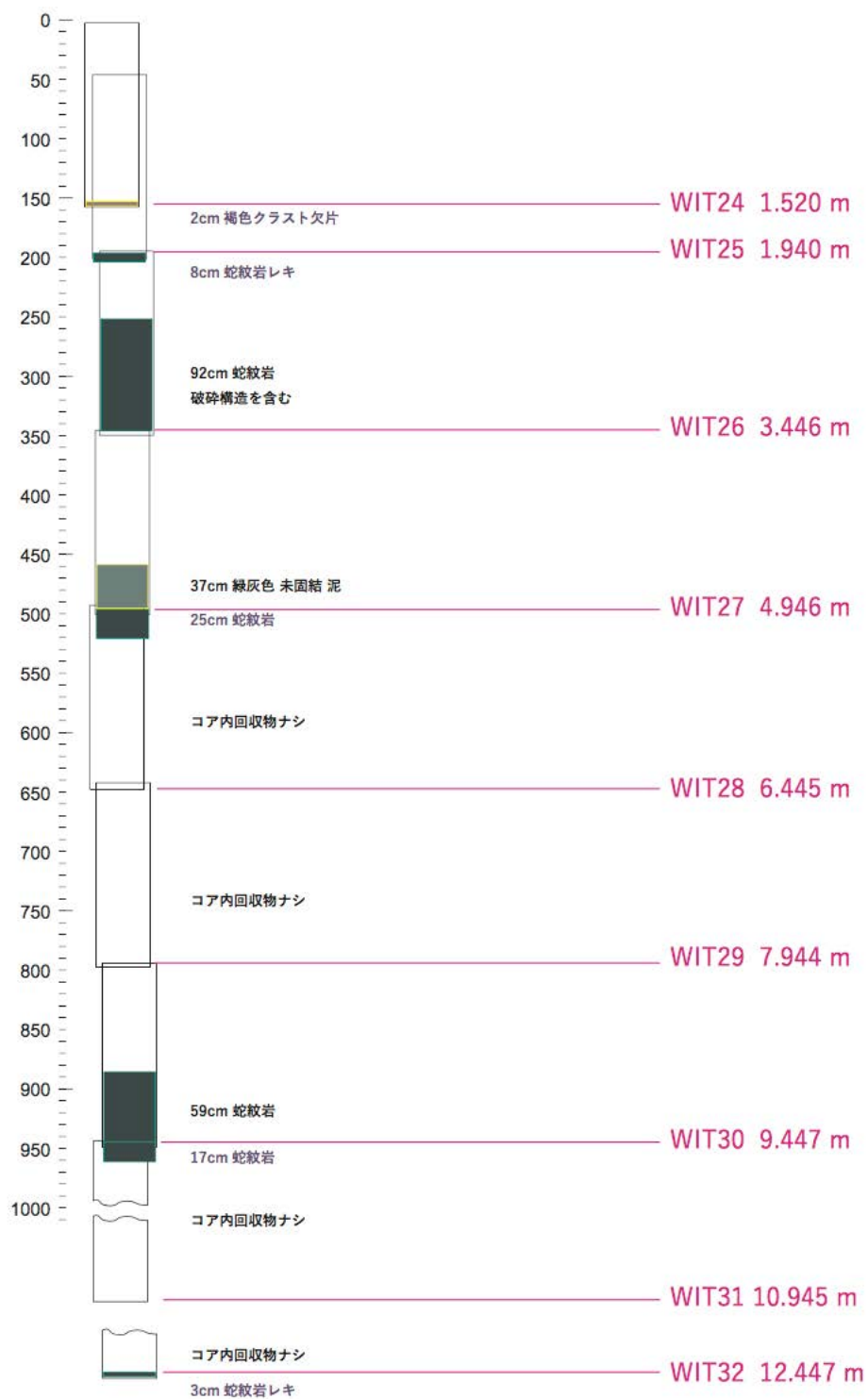


# Hole C





## Hole D





**Dive Report: KM-ROV #215**

**Date:** March 11, 2023

**Site:** South Chamorro Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** 11:44 D=2957m (13-47.0741N 146-00.1390E)

**Leave bottom:** 15:42 D=2922m (13-46.9359N 146-00.2458E)

**Observer:** Chong CHEN (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #215 was to check the drilling sites drilled during BMS#19, as well as to measure the electric potential of the IODP CORK on the South Chamorro Seamount, collect water, animal, and rock samples.

**Dive summary:**

We landed about 50 m west of the CORK at the re-entry cone of ODP 195 Hole 1200C (11:44). Once the vehicle was stable, we moved towards the CORK and arrived on 11:53. We hovered about 3 m above the CORK pipe and shook the ROV's heading from left to right in order to fully exchange the water inside the Niskin bottle, and then successfully took reference seawater sample using the Niskin (12:00). We proceeded to relocate the EMES device deployed on the CORK platform during *KM-ROV* Dive #214 to the nearby seafloor (12:18) because it was a hinderance to the D-POTE measurement. We placed the electrode of D-POTE inside the tip of the CORK pipe, and measured the electric potential (12:43-12:48). We also conducted D-POTE measurements on the CORK platform (12:52-12:55), and then attempted to measure the rusty base of the re-entry cone but the program shutdown for some reason (13:02). Finally the software restarted at 13:15 and measurement was taken. However, there appears to have been a problem with the connection and the measurements were likely unreliable.

After these activities at CORK, we left CORK and moved to Fryer Site where we rapidly found the Shinkai6500 marker (13:30). We landed on the brucite rock with animals, and sampled 1 x *Colossendeis* sea spider, 2 x vesicomylid clam, some *Desbruyeresia chamorroensis* snails, *Phyllochaetopterus* worms, and some *Bathymacra* mussels (13:40-14:00). With these sampling complete, we left Fryer Site (14:02) and headed to Summit Site where drilling was conducted at four points during BMS #19 the previous day.

We located the Summit Site *Hyper-Dolphin* and *KAIKO* markers and immediately saw some squarish markings on the nearby seafloor – landing marks of the BMS (14:30). Going towards the markings, we found a large volume of BMS drill cuttings filling what used to be small, sharply cut 'valleys' (14:37). Though we could not visually confirm drill holes, these may have been filled by the cuttings. A number of *Munidopsis* squat lobsters were found on the cuttings,

and we sampled 4 specimens using suction sampler (14:42). After that, we found a few live clusters of *Bathymodiolus* mussels and vesicomylid clams around the markers, and proceeded to sample 2 x vesicomylid clams and ~5 x *Bathymodiolus* mussels using the suction sampler (15:00). Finally, we used the manipulator arm to squash some *Bathymodiolus* mussels and placed them in RNAlater solution inside the RNA fixation box (small) (15:35). After that, as we were already slightly over the scheduled time to leave the bottom, we immediately left bottom at 15:42.

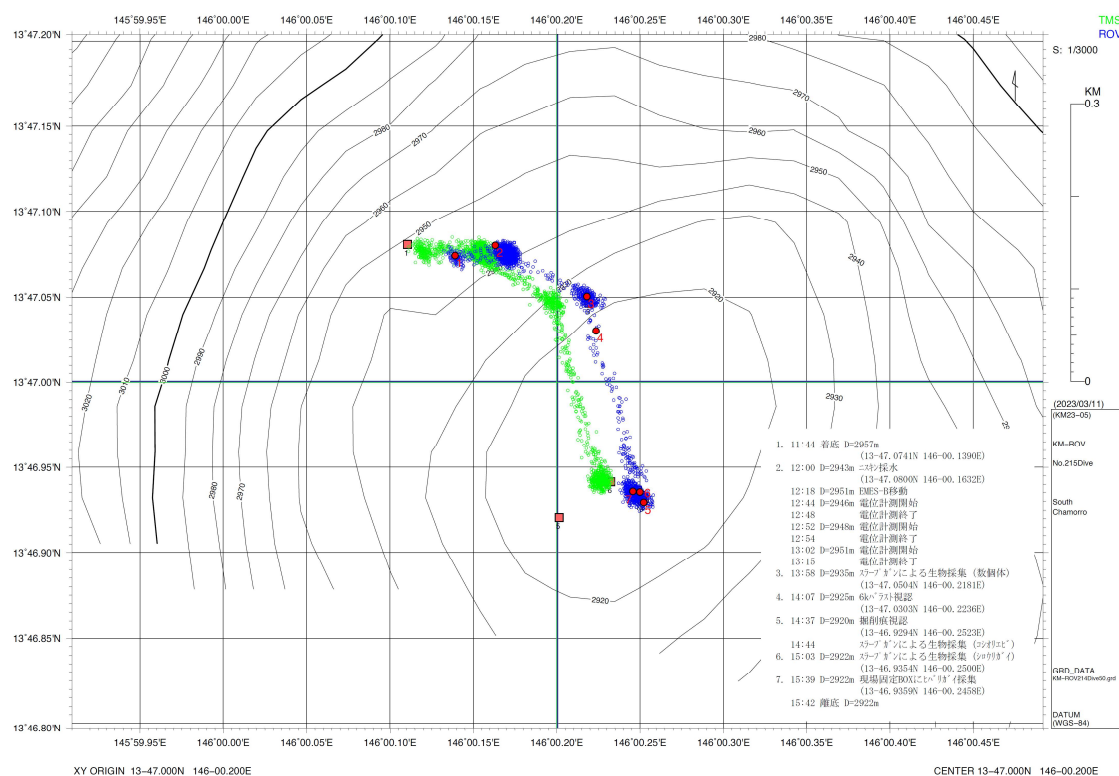
### **Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- RNA fixation box (small)
- Sample box (large) x 1
- Sample box (small) x 1
- WHATS-III
- EMES
- Markers x 2
- D-POTE with pistol-type electrode
- Niskin (5L) x 1
- MAKITA-type pushcore x 1
- MBARI-type pushcore x 1

### **Event list:**

12:00 Niskin Sampled D=2943m (13-47.0800N 146-00.1632E)  
12:18 Moved EMES D=2951m (13-47.0800N 146-00.1632E)  
12:44 Measuring D-Pote on tip of CORK D=2946m (13-47.0800N 146-00.1632E)  
12:52 Measuring D-Pote on CORK platform D=2948m (13-47.0800N 146-00.1632E)  
13:02 Measuring D-Pote on base of CORK D=2951m (13-47.0800N 146-00.1632E)  
13:58 Suction sampling of animals at Fryer Site D=2935m (13-47.0504N 146-00.2181E)  
14:07 Visual of Shinkai6500 ballasts D=2925m (13-47.0303N 146-00.2236E)  
14:37 Finding BMS drill cuttings D=2920m (13-46.9294N 146-00.2523E)  
14:44 Suction sampling of squat lobsters D=2920m (13-46.9294N 146-00.2523E)  
15:03 Suction sampling of bivalves D=2922m (13-46.9354N 146-00.2500E)  
15:39 Sampling *Bathymodiolus* into RNA fixation box D=2922m (13-46.9359N 146-00.2458E)

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #216**

**Date:** March 12, 2023

**Site:** South Chamorro Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** 09:30; 13°47.0774N, 146°00.1229E, D=2958 m

**Leave bottom:** 15:00; 13°47.0774N, 146°00.1229E, D=2946 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #216 was to obtain the serpentinite fluid that flowed from the CORK of ODP#195 1200C.

**Dive summary:**

We landed near the CORK and tried to put the WHATS sampler inlet to the effluent pipe. We started to collect serpentinite fluid by WHATS#1&#2 and the ORP fluid was measured by D-POTE. Then we collected 60 L of fluid by Bag sampler. EMES was moved just beneath the CORK. Then, we left bottom.

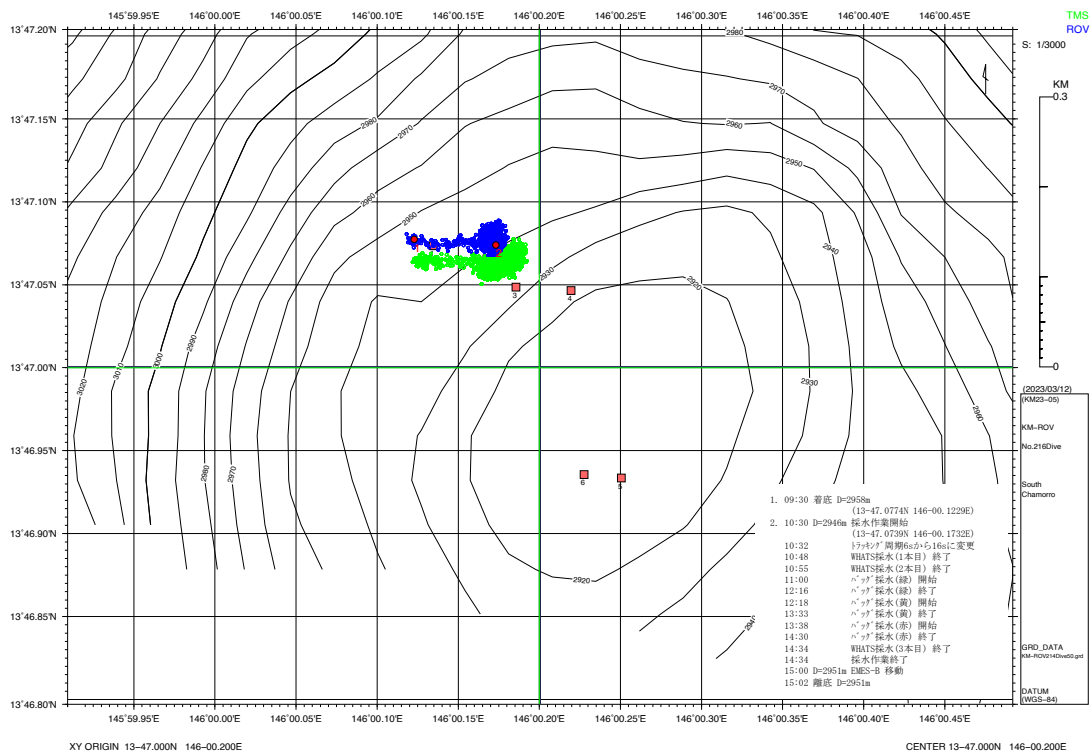
**Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- Bag sampler
- D-POTE

**Event list:**

09:30	13°47.0774N, 146°00.1229E	Depth=2958 m	Landing
10:30	13°47.0739N, 146°00.1732E	Depth=2946 m	Start fluid sampling by WHATS & Bag
15:00	13°47.0739N, 146°00.1732E	Depth=2946 m	Finish fluid sampling by WHATS & Bag, move the EMES, leaving bottom

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: BMS #20**

**Date:** March 13, 2023

**Site:** South Chamorro Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** March 13, 09:54; 13°47.0688N, 146°00.1762E, D=2939 m

**Leave bottom:** March 13, 15:47; 13°47.0688N, 146°00.1762E, D=2939 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *BMS #20* was to obtain the serpentinite mud and rock cores at the ODP site of the South Chamorro Seamount.

**Dive summary:**

We landed at 10 m south of the ODP 1200C re-entry cone and started to drill and core at Hole A. When the drill bit reached to 11 mbsf, the BMS cable winch had problems. Then, we left bottom.

## Payloads:

KM23-05		Carousel Cup Load Out		Rev	2023/2/22
Date:	2022/3/5	Carousel Load #	r0	Load Lengths(m)	
Location:	Asut Tesoru		IT	2.470	
Dive No:	19		CBL	2.655	
			HWTL	1.655	

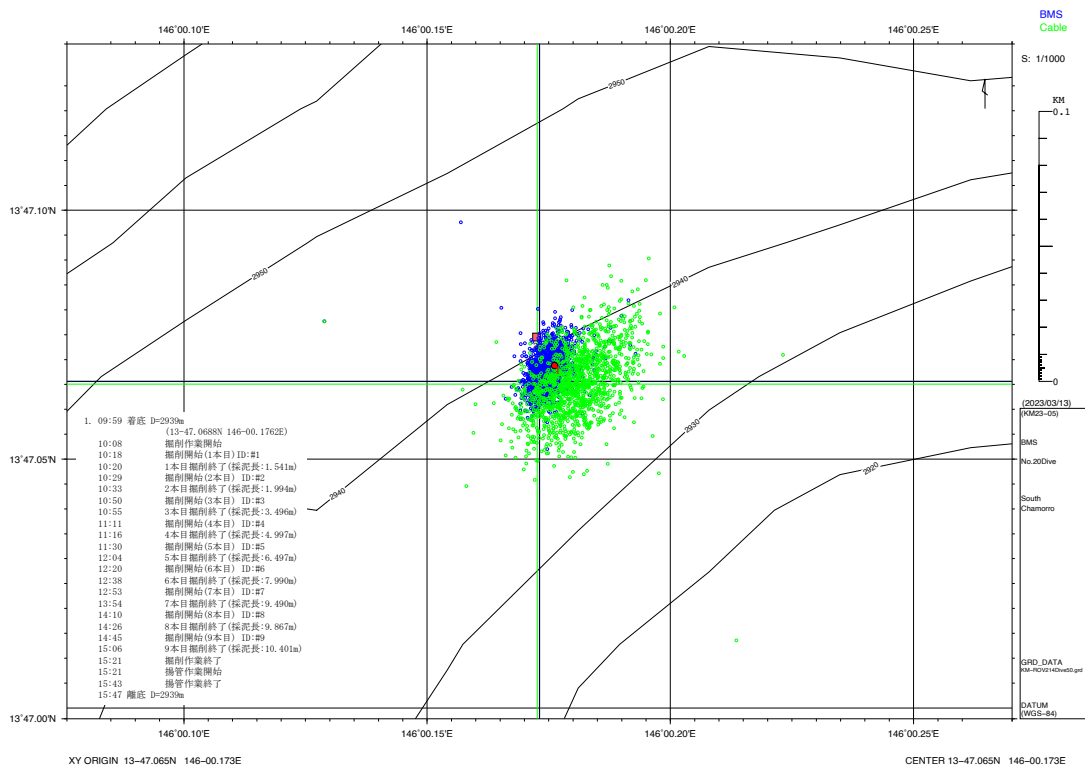
  

WIT	CUPS						Number of Tools	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
	WIT3 Basket_Old	WIT4	WIT5 Basket_Old				42	HQR
	HWT	HWT	HWT				3	HQCB
	WIT6 Basket_Old	WIT7 Basket_Old	WIT8				41	WIT
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	6	HWT
	WIT9 Basket_Old	WIT10	WIT11 Basket_Old				1	HWTL
	HQCB1	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR			AL
	WIT12	WIT13 Basket_Old	WIT14					
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	WIT15	WIT16	WIT17					
	HQCB2	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR			
	WIT18	WIT19	WIT20					
	WIT21	WIT22	WIT23	WIT24	WIT25	WIT26	Depth in Meters	
	WIT27	WIT28	WIT29				60.00	WIT
	HQCB3	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		63.00	HQ
	WIT30 Basket_Old	WIT31 Basket_Old	WIT32 Basket_Old					
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	Bit Type - Add # or SPC	
	WIT33 Basket_New	WIT34 Basket_New	WIT35 Basket_New				6-1	PG Imp. DIA #4FD
	WIT36	WIT37	WIT38	WIT39	WIT40	WIT41	10-1	Carbonade CT10
							14-1	Imp. Di-corp T7/(#6~#8) FD
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQCB WIT	
							SLOT	CUP
	HWT	HWT	HWT	HWT			WIT1	6 1
							WIT2	10 1
	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	Basket_Old	

## Event list:

March 13 09:54	13°47.0688N, 146°00.1762E	Depth=2939 m	Landing at Hole A
March 13 10:18	13°47.0688N, 146°00.1762E	Depth=2939 m	Start drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 13 15:21	13°47.0688N, 146°00.1762E	Depth=2939 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 13 15:47	13°47.0688N, 146°00.1762E	Depth=2939 m	Leaving bottom

## Dive Track:





## Core Recovery:

### Hole A



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #217****Date:** March 14, 2023**Site:** South Chamorro Seamount, Mariana Forearc**On bottom:** 09:37 D=2953 m, 13-47.0806N 146-00.1025E**Leave bottom:** 15:06 D=2921 m, 13-46.9376N 146-00.2288E**Observer:** Chong CHEN (JAMSTEC)**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #215 was to check the drilling sites drilled during BMS#19 and #20, as well as to measure the electric potential of the IODP CORK on the South Chamorro Seamount, collect water, animal, and rock samples. Also, we suspect that what we have been calling the 'Fryer Site' is not the true Fryer Site (i.e., the *Shinkai6500* Dive 351 marker) but another nearby site, so we aimed to find the original Dive 351 marker to confirm its locality.

**Dive summary:**

We landed about 150 m west of the CORK at the re-entry cone of ODP 195 Hole 1200C (11:37). Once the vehicle was stable, we moved towards the CORK. At 09:50, about 40 m away from CORK, we found a clear edge where the ODP cuttings began to cover the seafloor. We landed there and measured the depth of the cuttings by 50 cm MBARI corer; sediment depth was about 20 cm (10:03). Then we moved 10 m towards the CORK and did the same; sediment depth was about 30 cm (10:18). We arrived at the CORK on 10:22, and then again measured the depth of the cuttings at the base of the CORK it was over 50 cm. A thin crust (~1 cm) had formed on the sediment surface, while immediately below it was whitish serpentinite mud cuttings from ODP. The 50 cm MBARI core containing sediments from all three coring events were recovered (10:34). Next, we hovered about 5 m above the CORK pipe and shook the ROV's heading from left to right in order to fully exchange the water inside the Niskin bottle, and then successfully took reference seawater sample using the Niskin (10:41). We proceeded to D-POTE measurements. We first placed the electrode of D-POTE inside the tip of the CORK pipe, and measured the electric potential (11:01-11:03). Then we did the same for the CORK platform (11:07-11:12), rusty chain on the platform (11:22-11:25), sides of the re-entry cone (11:29-11:35), and finally the base of the re-entry cone (11:41-11:48).

After these activities at CORK, we left CORK and moved towards the BMS drill hole of BMS #20. We found the BMS#20 hole at the center of a small mound about 10 m southeast of the CORK (11:55). The hole itself was filled in by cuttings, but we could identify it by the mound and also the landing marks of the BMS. Then we started to move towards Fryer Site where we rapidly found the *Shinkai6500* marker (12:12). We landed near brucite with animals, and attempted to sample brucite using the MAKITA-type corer, but the trigger closed as we tried to remove it

from the sheath (12:25). We sampled 5x *Bathymodiolus* mussels and 1x *Phyllochaetopterus* tubed worm into the RNAlater fixation box (12:35-12:50). With these sampling complete, we left (12:52) and headed to the suspected location of the *Shinkai6500* #351 marker.

We soon found the true #351 marker about 50 m southwest of what we have been calling the Fryer Site, revealing that it was not the true Fryer Site (13:08) – now named the “Yohey Site” to avoid confusion. Some live vesicomyid clams were found, so we collected two into RNAlater fixation box (13:30), although unfortunately one fell out of the box. We also found a *Shinkai6500* marker, and the number could be confirmed as #74 (13:47). Therefore, the marker at Yohey Site is not #74 as previously thought, but instead it must be #75.

After clarifying the location of the true Fryer Site, we navigated towards the Summit Site, where we attempted to sample some *Bathymodiolus* and vesicomyid clams but could not find a colony at a location suitable for landing and sampling (14:35). As such, we decided to go to the *KM-ROV* marker placed on dive #214 where some bivalves were seen. Soon we found the *KM-ROV* marker and some animal colonies around it, where we landed and sampled *Bathymodiolus* and vesicomyid clams using the suction sampler (14:55). Finally, we moved a couple of meters to collect two *Phymorhynchus* snails (15:00) and as we were already slightly over the scheduled time to leave the bottom when the sampling completed, we immediate left bottom at 15:06.

#### **Payloads:**

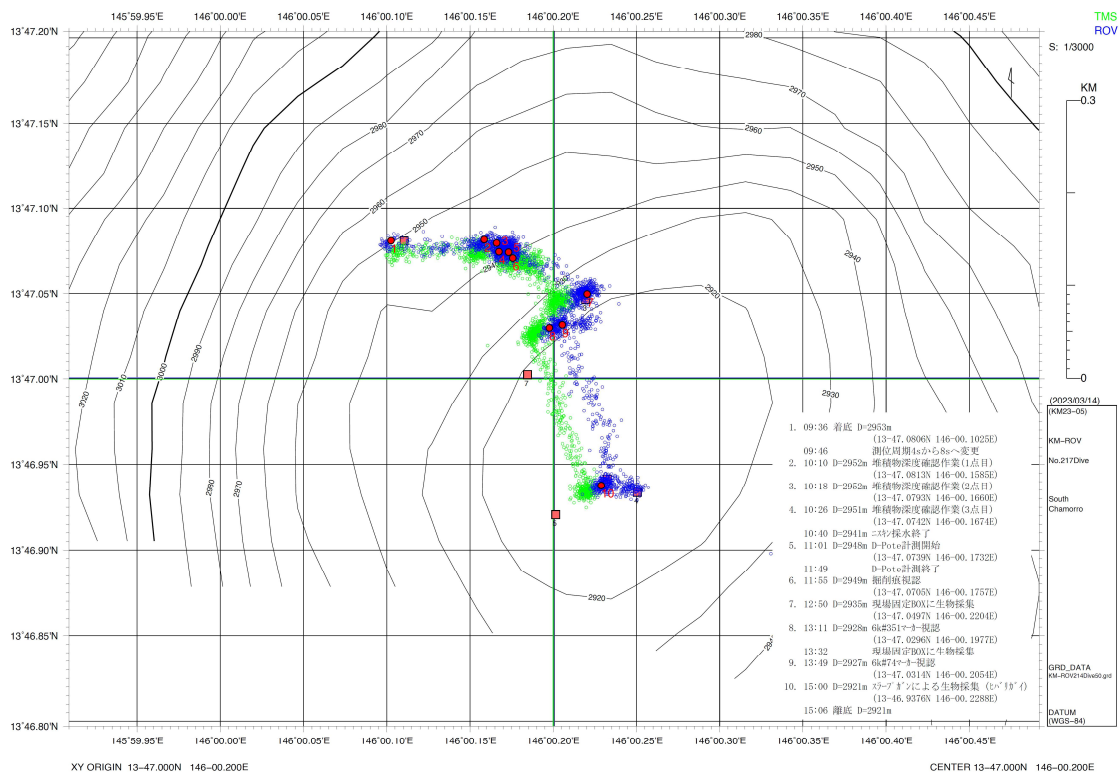
- Suction sampler with single chamber
- RNA fixation box (small)
- Sample box (large) x 1
- Sample box (small) x 1
- WHATS-III
- Markers x 2
- D-POTE with pistol-type electrode
- Niskin (5L) x 1
- MAKITA-type pushcore x 1
- MBARI-type pushcore (50 cm) x 1

#### **Event list:**

10:10 Checking OPD cuttings depth #1 D=2952m (13-47.0813N 146-00.1585E)  
10:18 Checking OPD cuttings depth #2 D=2952m (13-47.0793N 146-00.1660E)  
10:26 Checking OPD cuttings depth #3 D=2951m (13-47.0742N 146-00.1674E)  
10:40 Niskin sampling complete D=2941m (13-47.0742N 146-00.1674E)

11:01 D-Pote measurement start D=2948m (13-47.0739N 146-00.1732E)  
11:49 D-Pote measurement finish D=2948m (13-47.0739N 146-00.1732E)  
11:55 Drill hole of BMS#20 sighted D=2949m (13-47.0705N 146-00.1757E)  
12:50 Sampling *Bathymodiolus* into RNA fixation box D=2935m (13-47.0497N 146-00.2204E)  
13:11 *Shinkai6500* Dive 351 marker sighted D=2928m (13-47.0296N 146-00.1977E)  
13:32 Sampling vesicomyid clam into RNA fixation box D=2928m (13-47.0296N 146-00.1977E)  
13:49 *Shinkai6500* Marker #74 sighted D=2927m (13-47.0314N 146-00.2054E)  
15:00 Sampling *Bathymodiolus* into suction sampler D=2921m (13-46.9376N 146-00.2288E)

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #218**

**Date:** March 15, 2023

**Site:** South Chamorro Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** 09:30; 13°47.0798N, 146°00.0964E, D=2955 m

**Leave bottom:** 14:51; 13°47.0739N, 146°00.1732E, D=2946 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #218 was to obtain the serpentinite fluid that flowed from the CORK of ODP#195 1200C.

**Dive summary:**

We landed at 100 m west of the CORK and head to the CORK site and EMES deployed for 7 days. We recovered the EMES in the sample box. We collected the fluid by WHATS #1-#3 and the ORP fluid was measured by D-POTE. Then we collected 60 L of fluid by Bag sampler. Then, we left bottom.

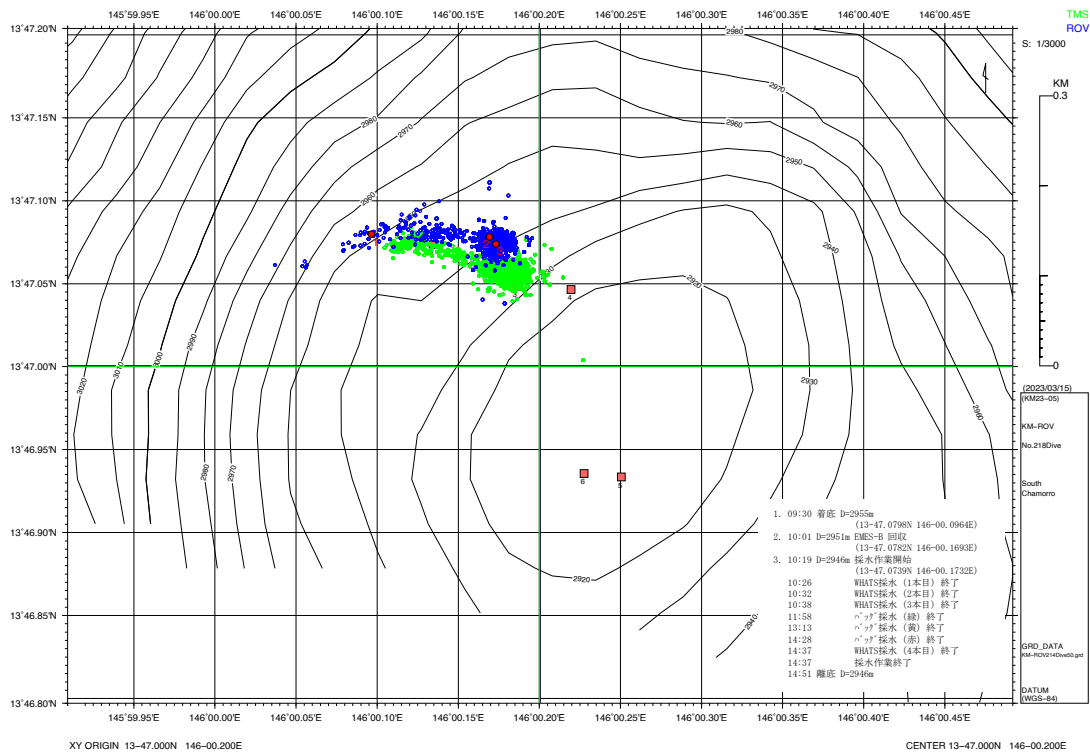
**Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- Bag sampler
- D-POTE

**Event list:**

09:30	13°47.0798N, 146°00.0964E	Depth=2955 m	Landing
10:01	13°47.0782N, 146°00.1693E	Depth=2951 m	Recovery of EMES
10:19	13°47.0739N, 146°00.1732E	Depth=2946 m	Start fluid sampling
14:51	13°47.0739N, 146°00.1732E	Depth=2946 m	Finish fluid sampling by WHATS & Bag, leaving bottom

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: BMS #21**

**Date:** March 16-17, 2023

**Site:** South Chamorro Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** March 16, 15:30; 13°46.9402N, 146°00.2361E, D=2910 m

**Leave bottom:** March 17, 07:58; 13°46.9402N, 146°00.2361E, D=2910 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *BMS #21* was to obtain the serpentinite mud and rock cores at the SUMMIT site of the South Chamorro Seamount.

**Dive summary:**

We landed at 5 m east of KM-ROV marker 124-1 and started to drill and core at Hole A. When the drill bit reached to 33 mbsf, we stopped to drill and left bottom.



## Payloads:

KM23-05

Carousel Cup Load Out

Rev

2023/3/15

Date:	2022/3/16	Carousel Load #	r0	Lead Lengths(m)
Location:	South Chamorro		IT	2.470
Dive No:	21		CBL	2.655
			HWTl	1.655

S L O T S	CUPS						Number of Tools	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
	1	WIT3	WIT4	WIT5			42	HQR
	2	HWTl	HWT	HWT			3	HQCB
	3	WIT6	WIT7	WIT8			41	WIT
	4	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	6	HWT
	5	WIT9	WIT10	WIT11			1	HWTl
	6	HQCB1	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		AL
	7	WIT12	WIT13	WIT14				
	8	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	9	WIT15	WIT16	WIT17				
	10	HQCB2	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	11	WIT18	WIT19	WIT20				
	12	WIT21	WIT22	WIT23	WIT24	WIT25		Depth in Meters
	13	WIT27	WIT28	WIT29			60.00	WIT
	14	HQCB3	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	63.00	HQ
	15	WIT30	WIT31	WIT32				
	16	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		Bit Type - Add # or SPC
	17	WIT33	WIT34	WIT35			6-1	Carbonade CT10
	18	WIT36	WIT37	WIT38	WIT39	WIT40	10-1	Carbonade CT10
	19						14-1	Imp. Di-corp T7(#6~#8) FD
	20	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		HQCB WIT
	21							SLOT CUP
	22	HWT	HWT	HWT	HWT		WIT1	6 1
	23						WIT2	10 1
	24	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		

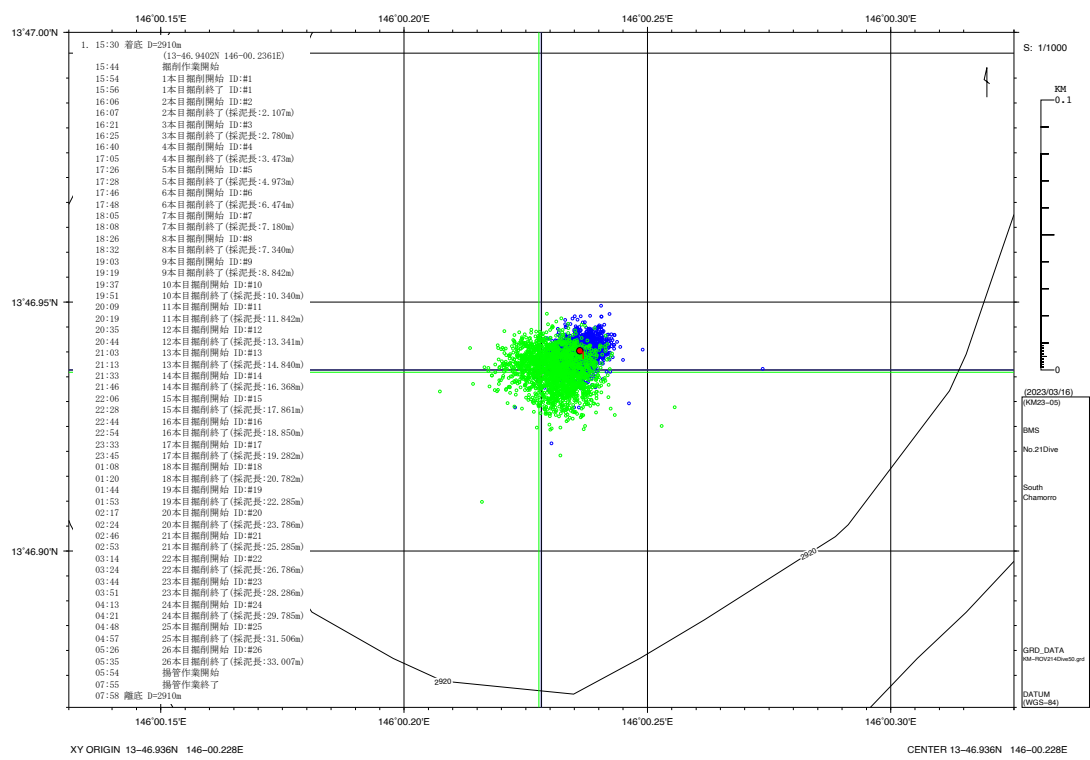
## Event list:

March 16 15:30 13°46.9402N, 146°00.2361E Depth=2910 m Landing at Hole A

March 16 15:44 13°46.9402N, 146°00.2361E Depth=2910 m Start drilling & coring (Hole A)

March 17 05:35	13°46.9402N, 146°00.2361E	Depth=2910 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 17 07:58	13°46.9402N, 146°00.2361E	Depth=2910 m	Leaving bottom

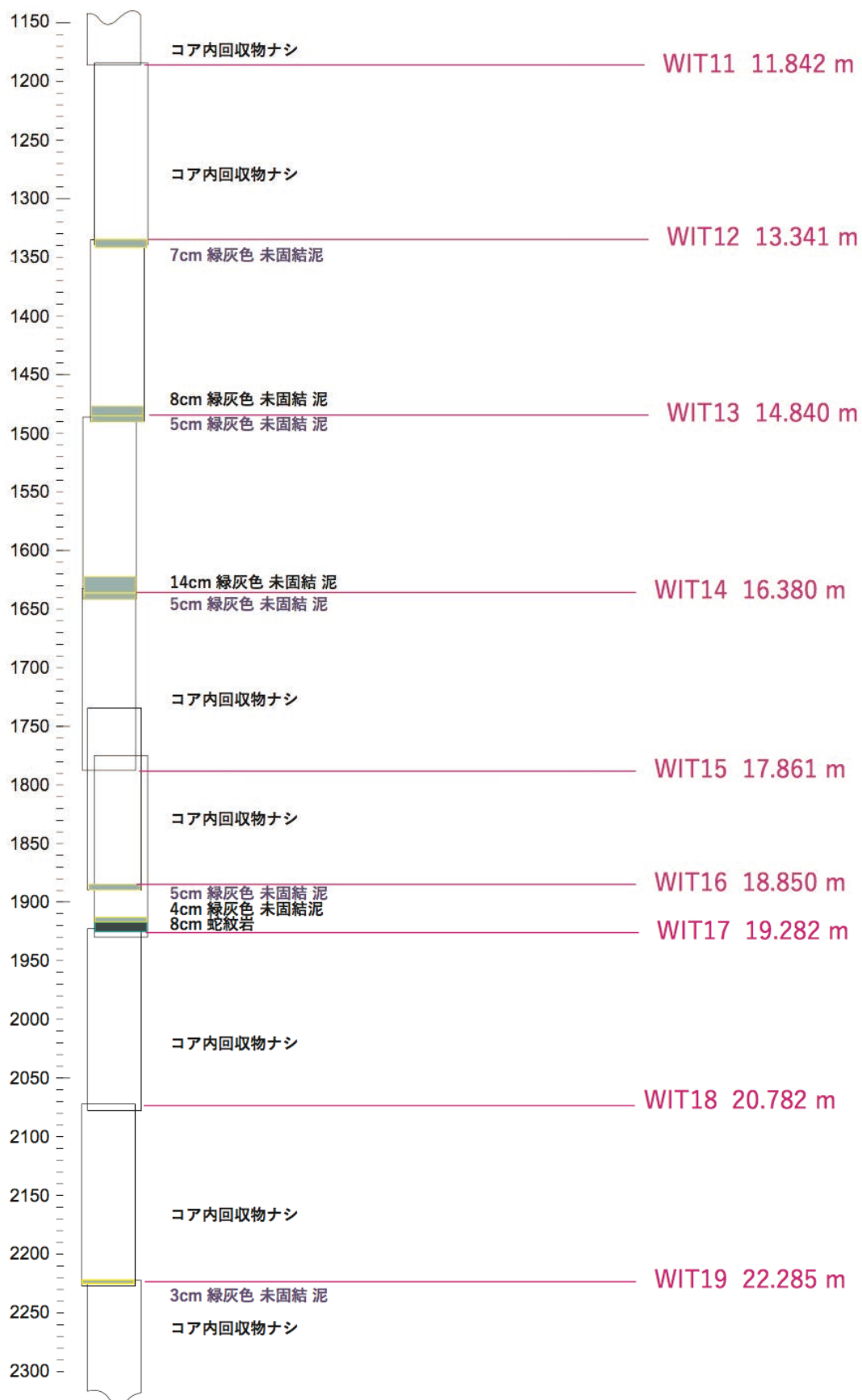
Dive Track:

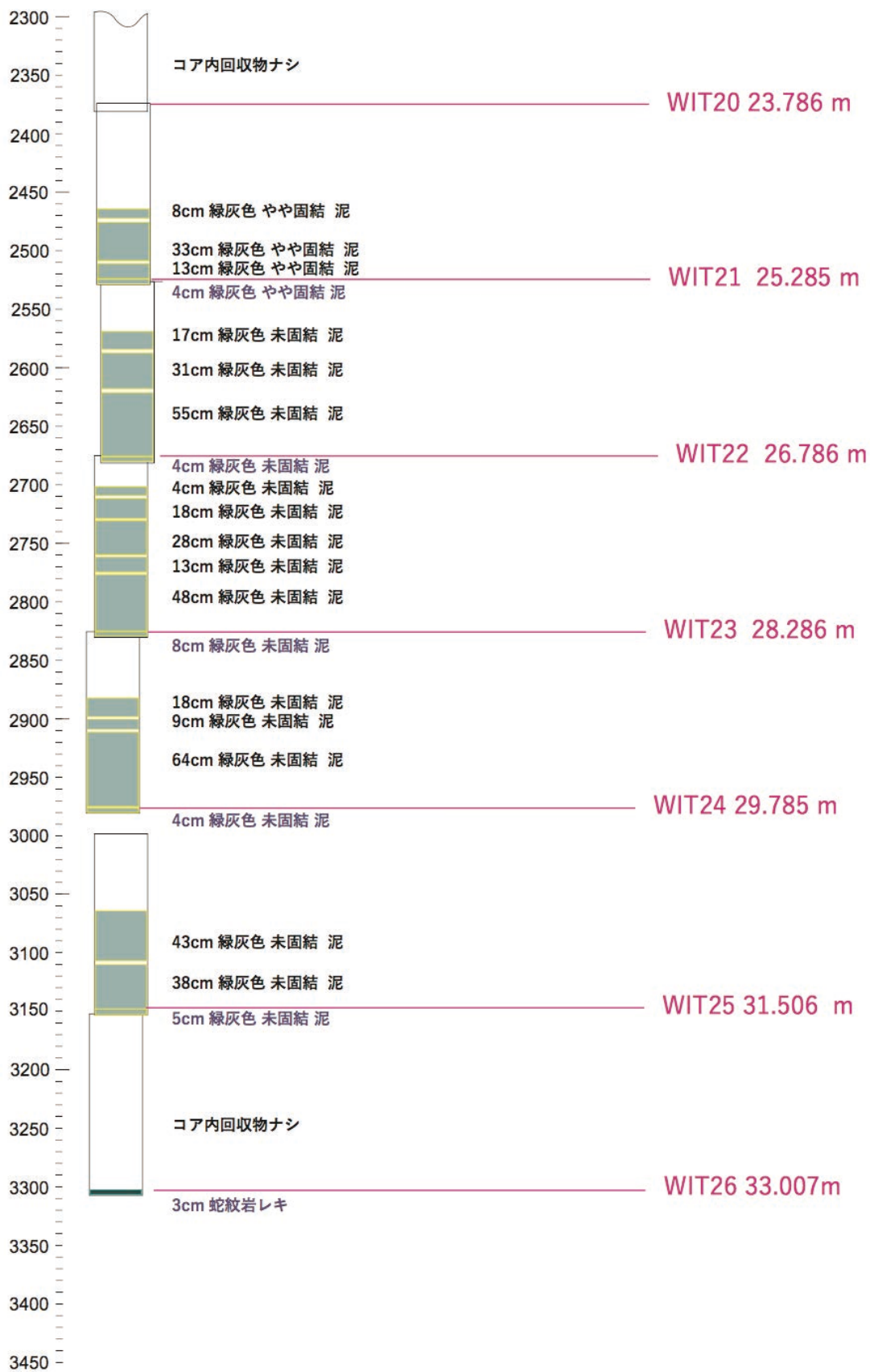


## Core Recovery:

### Hole A







**Dive Report: KM-ROV #219****Date:** March 18, 2023**Site:** Asut Tesoru Seamount, Mariana Forearc**On bottom:** 13:36; 18°06.5629N, 147°06.1103E, D=1246 m**Leave bottom:** 15:55; 18°06.6165N 147°06.1348E, D=1240 m**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #219 was to observe the seafloor of summit of the Asut Tesoru Seamount where IODP #366 drilled several holes.

**Dive summary:**

We landed at 50 m south of IODP Site#1496 holes and head to IODP Hole 1496. We found a borehole of IODP Hole 1496A. Near IODP Hole 1496A, we found a potential natural mud flow site. Then, at 10 m north, we found the re-entry cone and CORK Lite of IODP Hole 1496C. At 10 m north from IODP Hole 1496C, we found IODP Hole 1496B and deployed marker #KM-ROV-219-1. The summit was very flat at depths of 1239-40 m. Finally, we returned to IODP Hole 1496B and check the robustness of the seafloor and collected several animals. Then, we found DART, deployed a marker KM-ROV-219-2 and left the bottom.

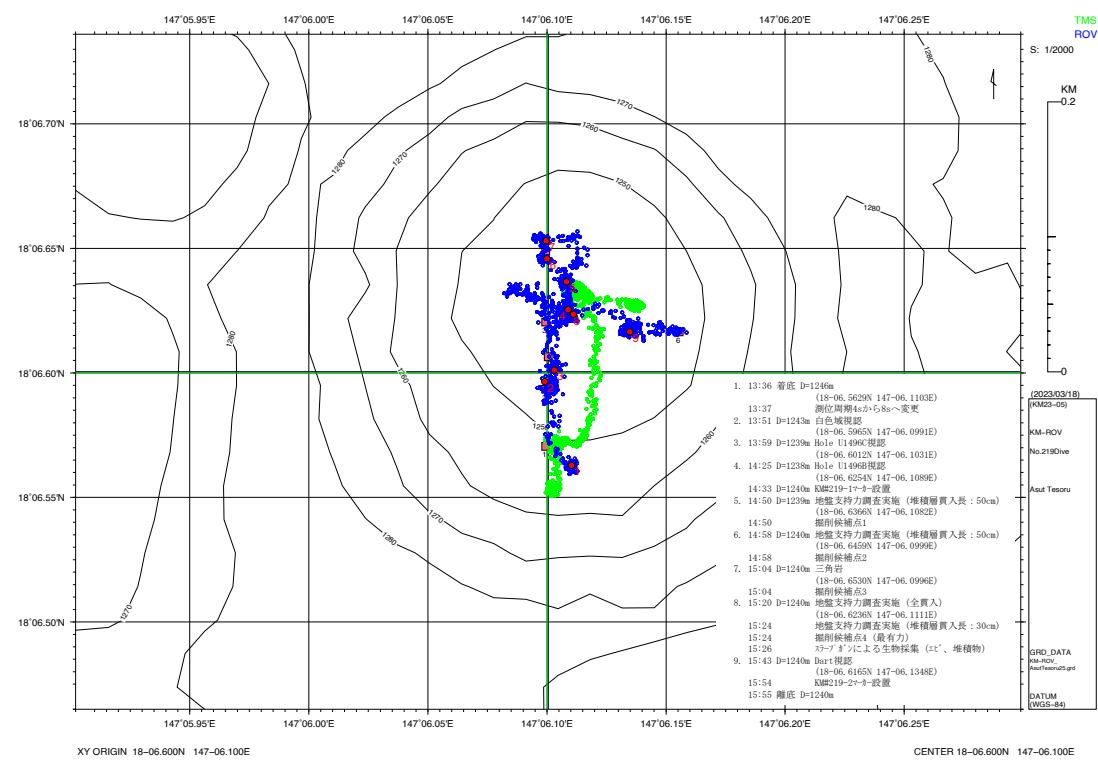
**Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- D-POTE

**Event list:**

13:36	18°06.5629N, 147°06.1103E	Depth=1246 m	Landing
13:51	18°06.5965N, 147°06.0991E	Depth=1243 m	Finding borehole of Hole 1496A and serpentinite fluid emission and brucite-carbonate structure
13:59	18°06.6012N, 147°06.1031E	Depth=1239 m	Finding CORK-Lite and re-entry cone of Hole 1496C
14:25	18°06.6254N, 147°06.1089E	Depth=1238 m	Finding borehole of Hole 1496B and serpentinite fluid emission and brucite-carbonate structure
15:20	18°06.6236N, 147°06.1111E	Depth=1240 m	Robustness check of BMS site, deployment of KM-ROV-219-1 marker, and collection of animals
15:43	18°06.6165N 147°06.1348E	Depth=1240 m	Finding of DART and deployment of KM-ROV-219-2 marker
15:55	18°06.6165N 147°06.1348E	Depth=1240 m	Finish fluid sampling by WHATS & Bag, leaving bottom

Dive Track:





**Dive Report: BMS #22**

**Date:** March 19-20, 2023

**Site:** Asut Tesoru Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** March 19, 10:10; 18°06.6535N, 147°06.1001E, D=1234 m

**Leave bottom:** March 20, 05:46; 18°06.6583N, 147°06.1156E, D=1234 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *BMS #22* was to obtain the serpentinite mud and rock cores at summit of the Asut Tesoru Seamount.

**Dive summary:**

We landed at 10 m north of IODP 366 Hole 1496B (KM-ROV marker 128-1) and started to drill and core at Hole A down to approx. 16 mbsf. When the drill bit reached to 16 mbsf, BMS sunk into the serpentinite mud and we stopped to drill at Hole A. Then we searched for next hole site, but most of the places around IODP 366 Hole 1496B was soft and made BMS sunk into mud. Finally, we found a good location for drill at 5 m northeast from Hole A. We started to drill and core at Hole B down to approx. 11 mbsf. Lots of oil droplets leaked from a relief valve of oil pump at AM2:00. Thus, we stopped to drill and left bottom.

## Payloads:

KM23-05

Carousel Cup Load Out

Rev

2023/3/18

Date:	2022/3/19	Carousel Load #	r0	Lead Lengths(m)
Location:	Asut Tesoru		IT	2.470
Dive No:	22		CBL	2.655
			HWTl	1.655

S L O T S	CUPS						Number of Tools	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	42	HQR
	1	WIT3	WIT4	WIT5			3	HQCB
	2	HWTl	HWT	HWT			41	WIT
	3	WIT6	WIT7	WIT8			6	HWT
	4	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	1	HWTl
	5	WIT9	WIT10	WIT11				AL
	6	HQCB1	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	7	WIT12	WIT13	WIT14				
	8	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	9	WIT15	WIT16	WIT17				
	10	HQCB2	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	11	WIT18	WIT19	WIT20				
	12	WIT21	WIT22	WIT23	WIT24	WIT25	WIT26	
	13	WIT27	WIT28	WIT29				
	14	HQCB3	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	15	WIT30	WIT31	WIT32				
	16	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	
	17	WIT33	WIT34	WIT35				
	18	WIT36	WIT37	WIT38	WIT39	WIT40	WIT41	
	19							
	20	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	
	21							
	22	HWT	HWT	HWT	HWT			
	23							
	24	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	
Depth in Meters								
60.00								WIT
63.00								HQ
Bit Type - Add # or SPC								
6-1								Carbonade CT10
10-1								Carbonade CT10
14-1								Imp. Di-corp T7(#6~#8) FD
HQCB WIT								
SLOT CUP								
WIT1								6
WIT2								10

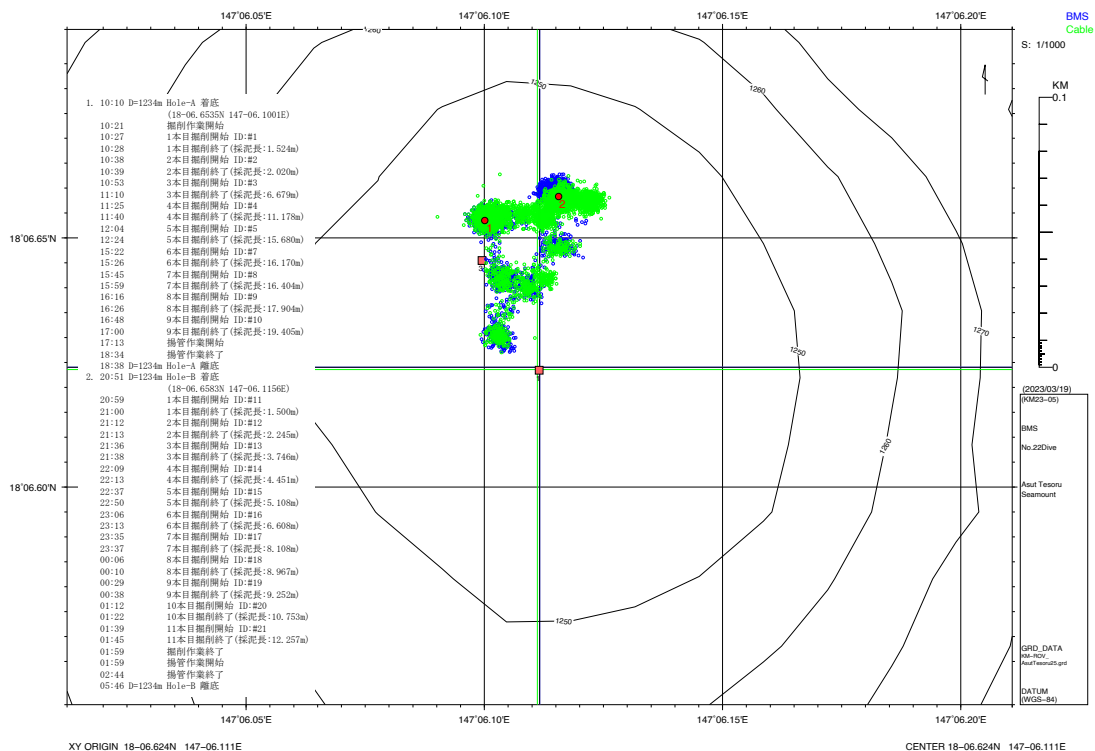
## Event list:

March 19 10:10 18°06.6535N, 147°06.1001E Depth=1234 m Landing at Hole A

March 19 10:21 18°06.6535N, 147°06.1001E Depth=1234 m Start drilling & coring (Hole A)

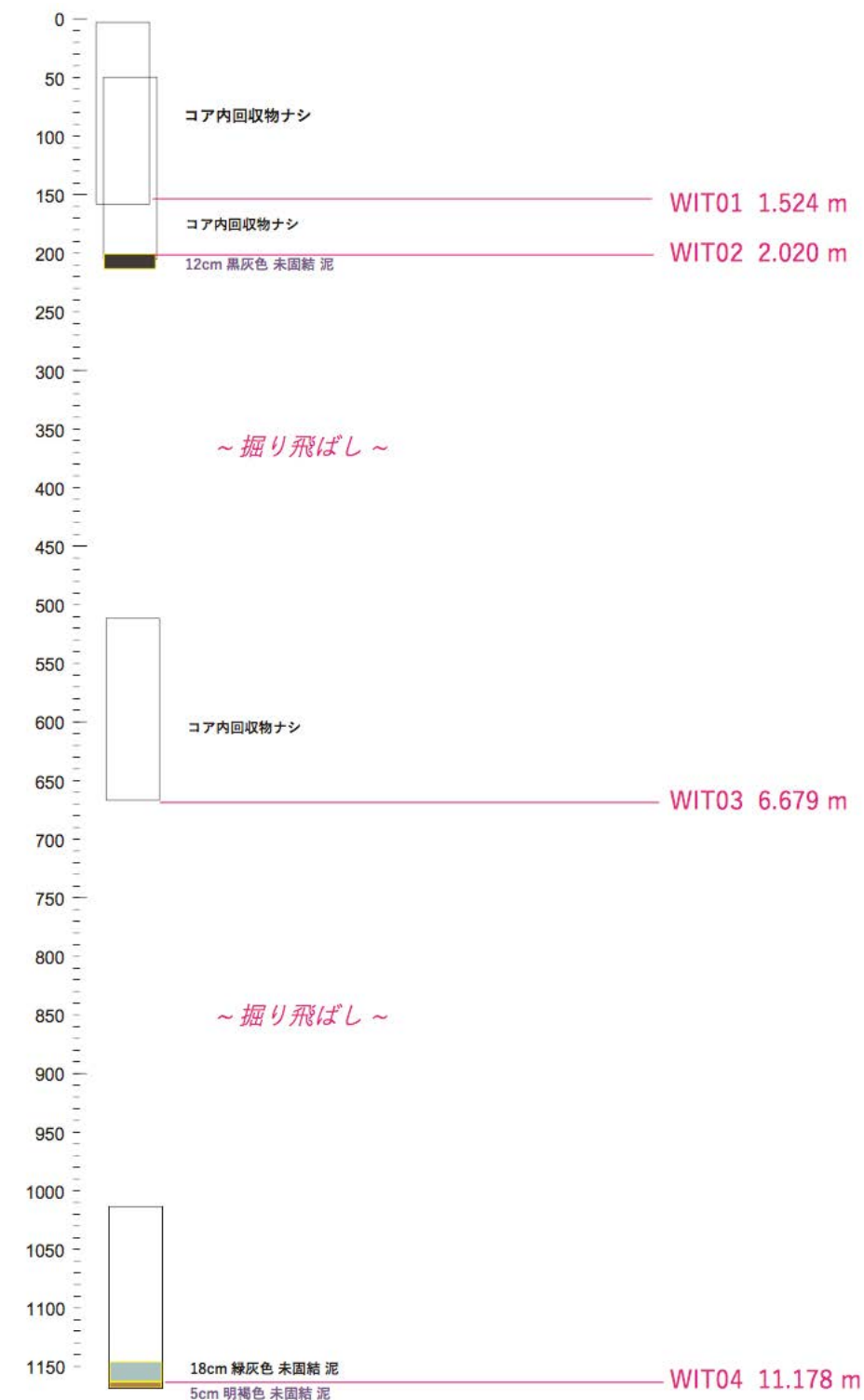
March 19 17:13	18°06.6535N, 147°06.1001E	Depth=1234 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 19 20:51	18°06.6583N, 147°06.1156E	Depth=1234 m	Landing at Hole B
March 19 20:59	18°06.6583N, 147°06.1156E	Depth=1234 m	Start drilling & coring (Hole B)
March 20 01:59	18°06.6583N, 147°06.1156E	Depth=1234 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole B)
March 20 05:46	18°06.6583N, 147°06.1156E	Depth=1234 m	Leaving bottom

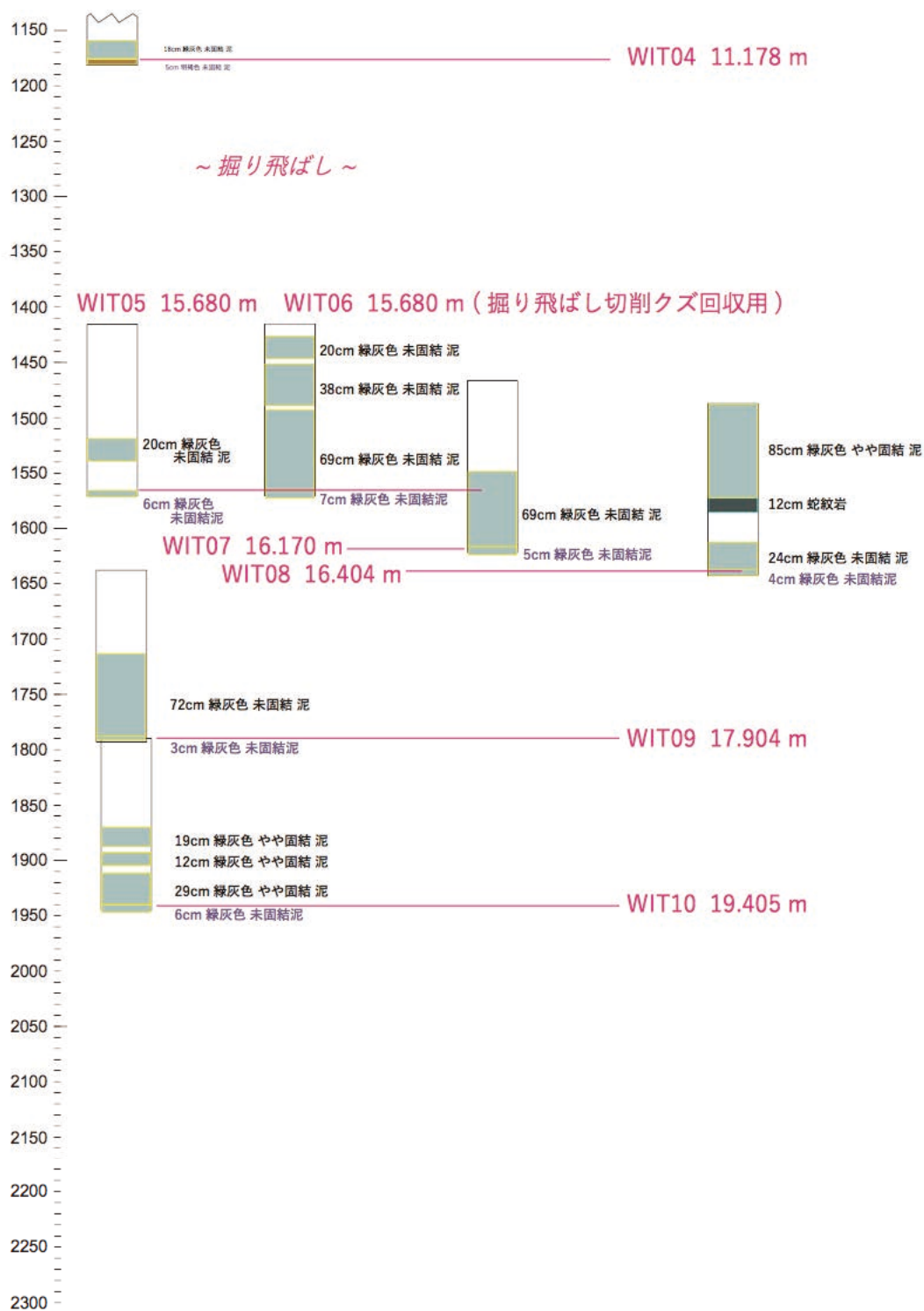
## Dive Track:



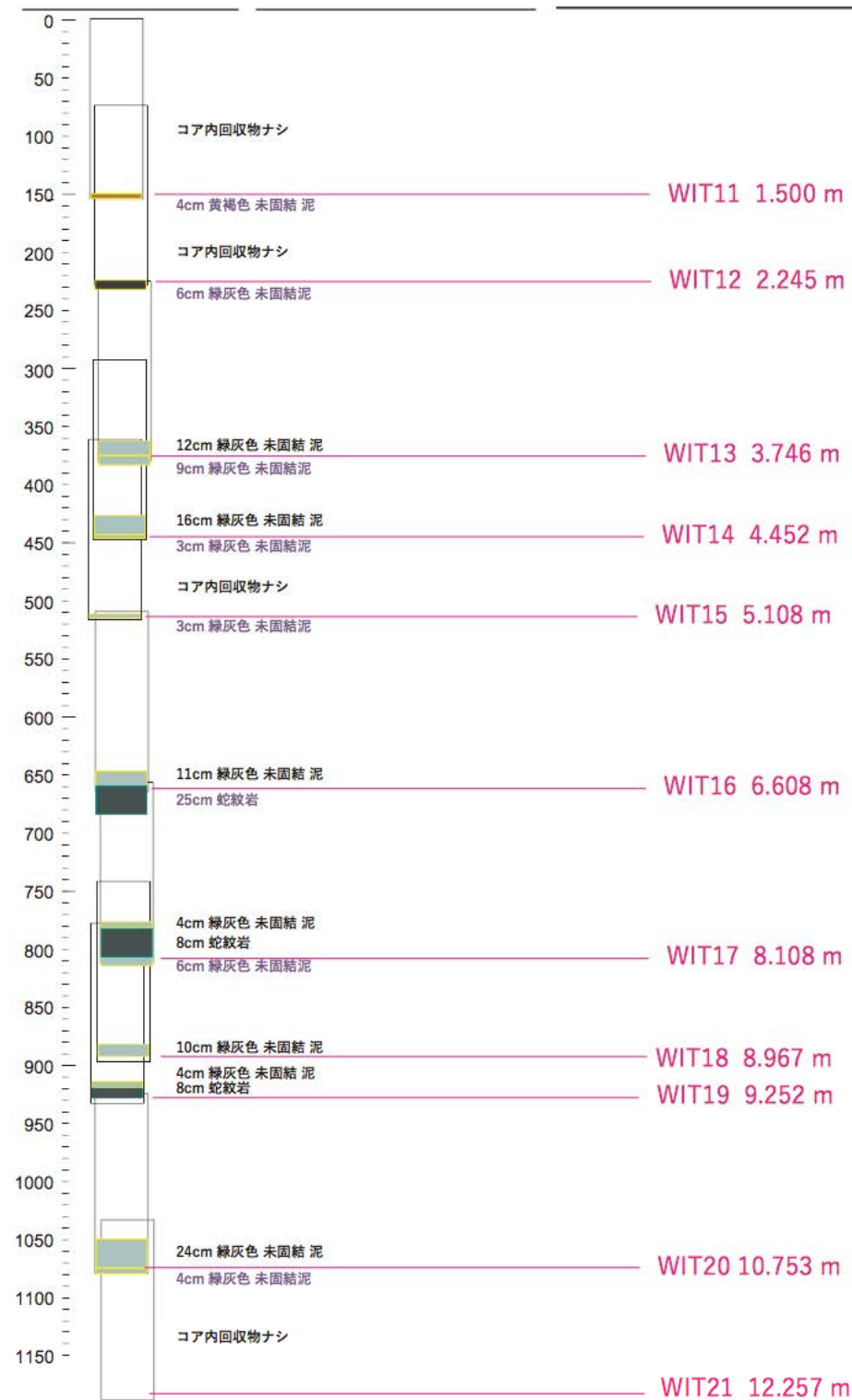
## Core Recovery:

### Hole A





## Hole B



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #220**

**Date:** March 20, 2023

**Site:** Asùt Tesoru Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** 09:21, 18-06.6082N 147-06.1897E D=1258 m

**Leave bottom:** 15:40, 18-06.5934N 147-06.0766E D=1244 m

**Observer:** Chong CHEN (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #220 was to observe the drill hole of BMS#22, to conduct D-POTE measurements of the DART device and the IODP Hole U1496C CORK, and to collect reference seawater samples. Furthermore, we also aimed to sampling of animals from chemosynthesis-based ecosystems.

**Dive summary:**

We had first visual of the seafloor at 09:17, and proceeded to take the Niskin sample at 5 m above the seafloor (09:19) before arriving on the bottom at 09:21. Then, we sighted a few snake stars as well as a feather star on the seafloor and immediately stopped in front of them to collect using suction sampler (09:23-09:34). We then continued towards the DART device, arriving there at 09:50 and took measurements of the electric potential using D-POTE (10:00-10:04). Next, we moved to the location of BMS#22 to observe the drill hole, finding it at 10:30. No evidence of seepage was seen from the hole.

Then, we turned back towards south to observe the carbonate/brucite area around IODP Hole U1496B, arriving at 10:30. We attempted to sample an aspidodiadematid urchin near the hole but failed (10:37), and continued to sample three pieces of crusts into the sample box (small) (10:44-10:59). After that, we found a small patch of potential carbonate/brucite growth where small snails (likely *Provanna* or *Desbruyeresia*) were seen on the surface. We decided to take one 50 cm MBARI core on this patch (11:09) and then a suction sample of the surface (11:25-11:30), including a piece of crust into the sample box (small). Then we found a small mound that appeared to be a crusted carbonate chimney, and we sampled some using the scoop sampler into the sample box (small) (12:05). After that, we spent some time trying to find another active area indicated by white carbonate/brucite patch, but could not find one. At last, we ended up coming back to where we sampled around 11:10-11:30, and found another small patch next to the one we sampled before. We used the scoop sampler and sampled some crusts, animals, and mud into the sample box (large) (13:15-13:30).

We arrived at the CORK Lite at IODP Hole U1496C at 13:47 and practiced hovering over the CORK Lite to test if the water sampling protocol scheduled for the next ROV dive is doable



(13:48-13:55), and it was fine. Then, we proceeded to D-POTE measurements of the tip of the CORK Lite (14:02-14:05), the painted sides of the CORK Lite (14:08-14:16), and finally the rusty base of the re-entry cone (14:25-14:31). After that, we started to move towards the active white coloured patch with carbonate crust sighted near IODP Hole U1496A during *KM-ROV* Dive #219.

We quickly found the white coloured patch next to Hole U1496A, and proceeded to take two 50 cm MBARI cores (#2-#3) (14:54-15:16). Then, we used the suction sampler to collect some polychaetes near the white patch (15:20-15:29). Finally, we attempted to find some other interesting animals to sample and encountered a pelagic squid, but unfortunately the sampling attempt failed. Then, we left bottom at 15:40.

### **Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- D-POTE with pistol-type electrode
- RNA fixation box (small)
- Sample box (large) x 1
- Sample box (small) x 1
- WHATS-III
- Markers x 2
- Niskin (5L) x 1
- MBARI-type pushcore (50 cm) x 3
- 'Kumade' scoop sampler

### **Event list:**

09:19 Niskin sampler closed, D=1256m (18-06.6082N 147-06.1897E)  
09:33 Suction sampling of feather star and snake stars, D=1260m (18-06.6107N 147-06.1881E)  
09:40 Sighting of hard crust seafloor, D=1245m (18-06.6128N 147-06.1647E)  
10:01 Beginning D-POTE measurements D=1240m (18-06.6170N 147-06.1320E)  
10:04 Ending D-POTE measurements, D=1240m (18-06.6170N 147-06.1320E)  
10:49 Sampling crusts into sample box (S), D=1240m (18-06.6251N 147-06.1076E)  
11:17 MBARI 50 cm pushcore sampling (Yellow, #1) D=1240m (18-06.6251N 147-06.1076E)  
11:25 Suction sampling of animals, D=1240m (18-06.6251N 147-06.1076E)  
11:29 Sampling crusts into sample box, (S) D=1240m (18-06.6251N 147-06.1076E)  
12:07 Sampling sediment into sample box, (S) D=1240m (18-06.6251N 147-06.1076E)  
13:07 Sampling crust into sample box (L) with scoop, D=1240m (18-06.6251N 147-06.1076E)  
13:30 Sampling crust into sample box (L), D=1240m (18-06.6251N 147-06.1076E)

14:03 Beginning D-POTE measurements at CORK Lite, D=1238m (18-06.6045N 147-06.1024E)

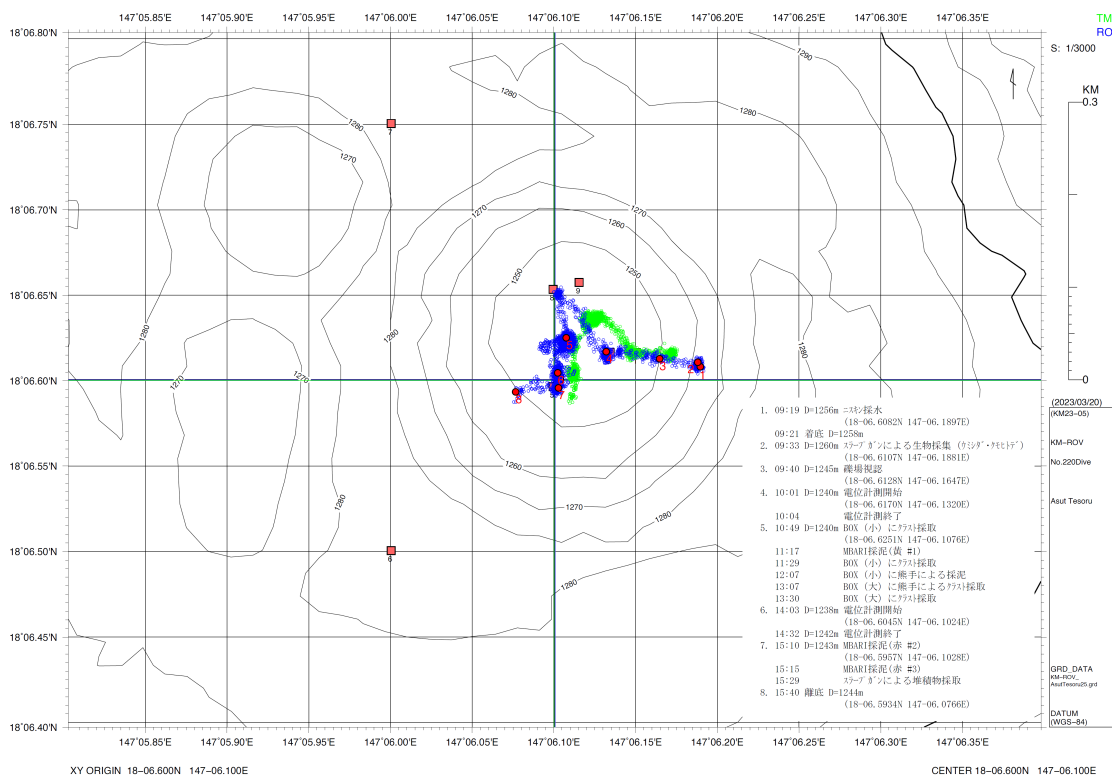
14:32 Ending D-POTE measurements at CORK Lite, D=1242m (18-06.6045N 147-06.1024E)

15:10 MBARI 50 cm pushcore sampling (Red, #2), D=1243m (18-06.5957N 147-06.1028E)

15:15 MBARI 50 cm pushcore sampling (Red, #3), D=1243m (18-06.5957N 147-06.1028E)

15:29 Suction sampling of animals, D=1243m (18-06.5957N 147-06.1028E)

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #221**

**Date:** March 21, 2023

**Site:** Asut Tesoru Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** 08:50; 18°06.5629N, 147°06.1103E, D=1246 m

**Leave bottom:** 15:55; 18°06.6165N 147°06.1348E, D=1240 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #221 was to obtain the serpentinite fluid from the CORK-Lite established at IODP Exp#366 Hole 1496C and to collect the MBARI cores from the seafloor at around IODP Exp#366 Hole 1496B.

**Dive summary:**

We landed at 100 m southsoutheast of IODP Exp#366 Hole 1496C CORK Lite. We head to CORK Lite. In the way to CORK Lite, we found the brucite-carbonate crust near IODP Exp#366 Hole 1496A. It seemed to be natural seepage. Then, we arrived at CORK Lite. After the ball valve was opened, we started to collect the serpentinite fluid. A total 60 L of serpentinite fluid was collected. Then, we headed to IODP Exp#366 Hole 1496B. Two MBARI cores were obtained through the crust. Then, we left the bottom.

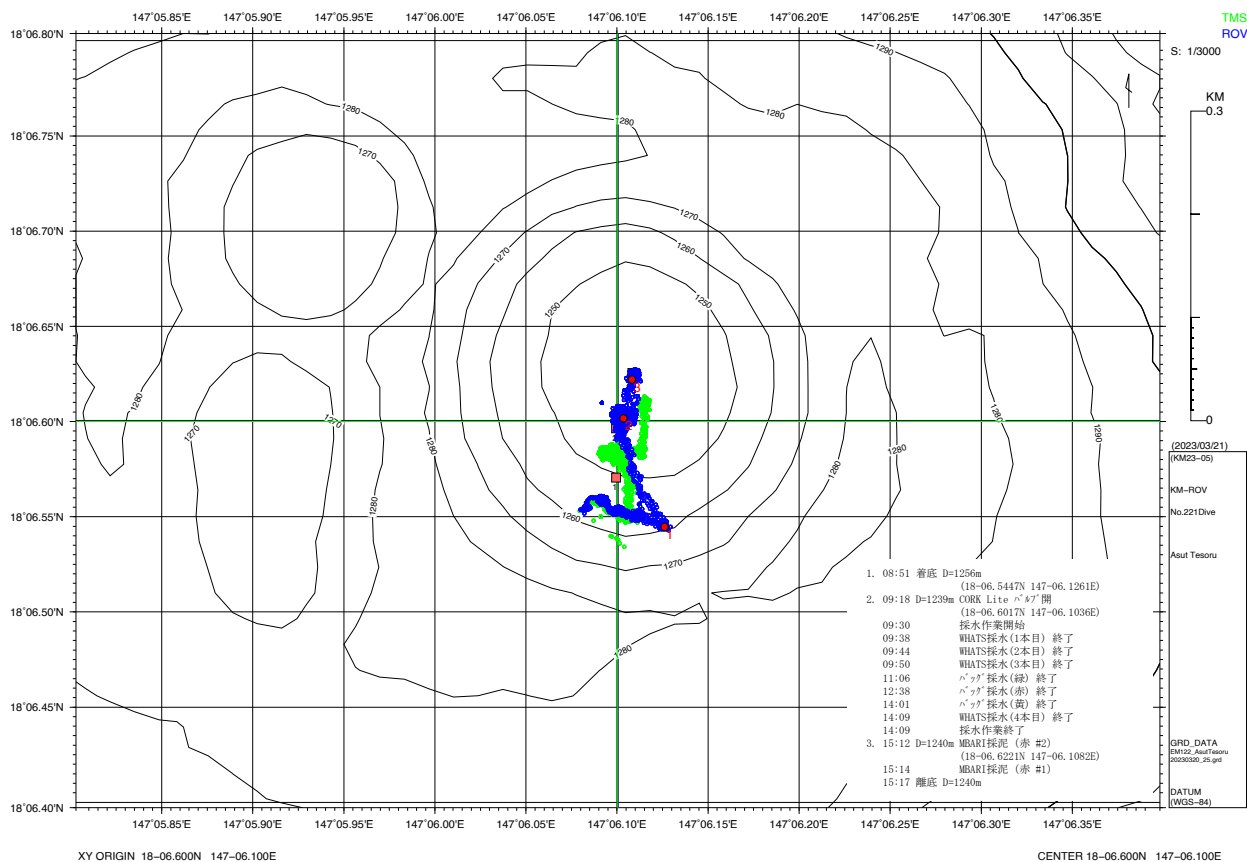
**Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- D-POTE
- Bag sampler
- MBARI corer x 2

**Event list:**

08:51	18°06.5447N, 147°06.1261E	Depth=1256 m	Landing
09:18	18°06.6017N, 147-06.1036E	Depth=1239 m	Arrived at CORK-Lite, opened a valve and started fluid sampling
14:09	18°06.6017N, 147-06.1036E	Depth=1239 m	Finished water sampling (WHATS-III and bag)
15:12	18°06.6221N, 147-06.1082E	Depth=1240 m	Arrived at IODP Exp#366 Hole 1496B and took sediments by two MBARI corers
15:17	18°06.6221N, 147-06.1082E	Depth=1240 m	leaving bottom

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: BMS #23**

**Date:** March 22-23, 2023

**Site:** Asut Tesoru Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** March 22, 10:33; 18°06.6139N, 147°06.1154E, D=1233 m

**Leave bottom:** March 23, 01:42; 18°06.6139N, 147°06.1154E, D=1233 m

**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *BMS #23* was to obtain the serpentinite mud and rock cores at summit of the Asut Tesoru Seamount.

**Dive summary:**

We landed at 10 m south of IODP 366 Hole 1496B (KM-ROV marker 128-1) and started to drill and core at Hole A down to approx. 29 mbsf. When the drill bit reached to 29 mbsf, BMS had a problem in drill pipe rotation probably due to the abnormally increased hole pressure by sticky serpentinite mud. Once all the drill pipes were recovered and washed the hole wall by mud fluid. Then, we re-started to drill Hole A. After several meters drilled down, the oil level of BMS suddenly decreased and many oil droplets leaked. Thus, we stopped to drill and left bottom.

## Payloads:

KM23-05

Carousel Cup Load Out

Rev

2023/3/22

Date:	2022/3/22	Carousel Load #	r0	Lead Lenghts(m)
Location:	Asut Tesoru		IT	2.470
Dive No:	23		CBL	2.655
			HWTl	1.655

S L O T S	CUPS						Number of Tools	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	42	HQR
	1	WIT3	WIT4	WIT5			3	HQCB
	2	HWTl	HWT	HWT			41	WIT
	3	WIT6	WIT7	WIT8			6	HWT
	4	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	1	HWTl
	5	WIT9	WIT10	WIT11				AL
	6	HQCB1	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	7	WIT12	WIT13	WIT14				
	8	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	9	WIT15	WIT16	WIT17				
	10	HQCB2	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		
	11	WIT18	WIT19	WIT20				
	12	WIT21	WIT22	WIT23	WIT24	WIT25	Depth in Meters	
	13	WIT27	WIT28	WIT29			60.00	WIT
	14	HQCB3	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	63.00	HQ
	15	WIT30	WIT31	WIT32				
	16	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	Bit Type - Add # or SPC	
	17	WIT33	WIT34	WIT35			6-1	Carbonade CT10
	18	WIT36	WIT37	WIT38	WIT39	WIT40	10-1	Carbonade CT10
	19						14-1	Imp. Di-corp T7(#6~#8) FD
	20	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQCB WIT	
	21						SLOT	CUP
	22	HWT	HWT	HWT	HWT		WIT1	6
	23						WIT2	10
	24	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR	HQR		

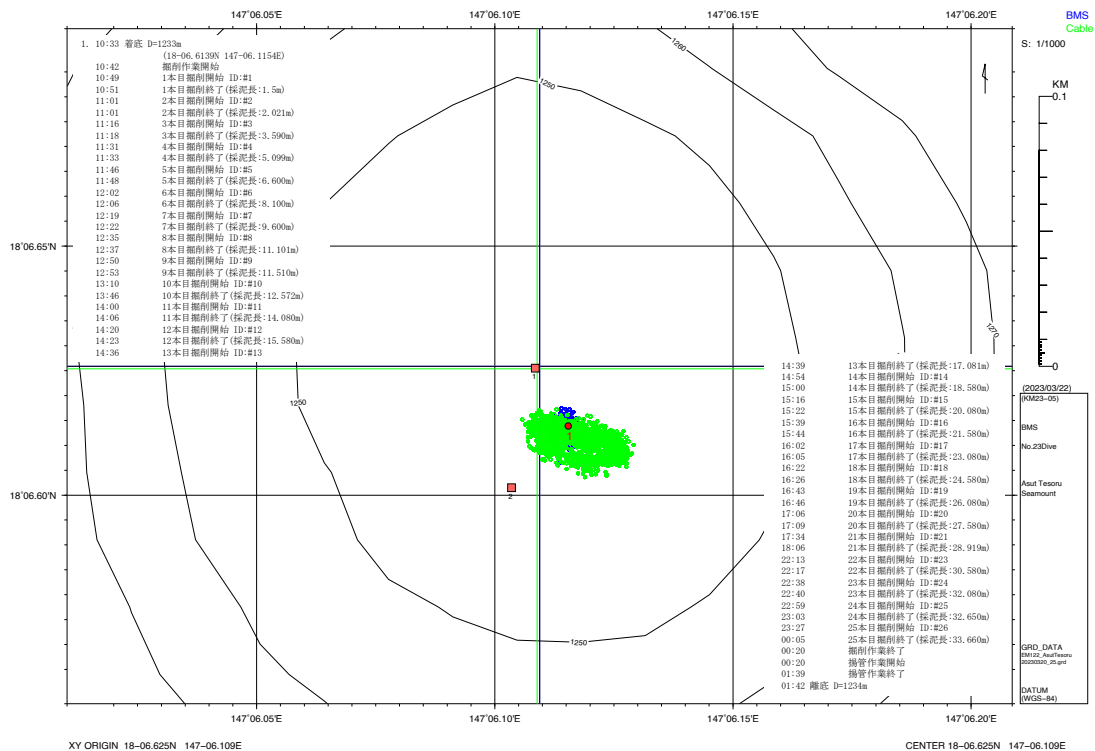
## Event list:

March 22 10:33 18°06.6139N, 147°06.1154E Depth=1233 m Landing at Hole A

March 22 10:42	18°06.6139N, 147°06.1154E	Depth=1233 m	Start drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 22 18:06	18°06.6139N, 147°06.1154E	Depth=1233 m	Overloaded rotary torque
March 22 22:13	18°06.6139N, 147°06.1154E	Depth=1233 m	Re-start drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 23 00:20	18°06.6139N, 147°06.1154E	Depth=1233 m	Finish drilling & coring (Hole A)
March 23 01:42	18°06.6139N, 147°06.1154E	Depth=1233 m	Leaving bottom

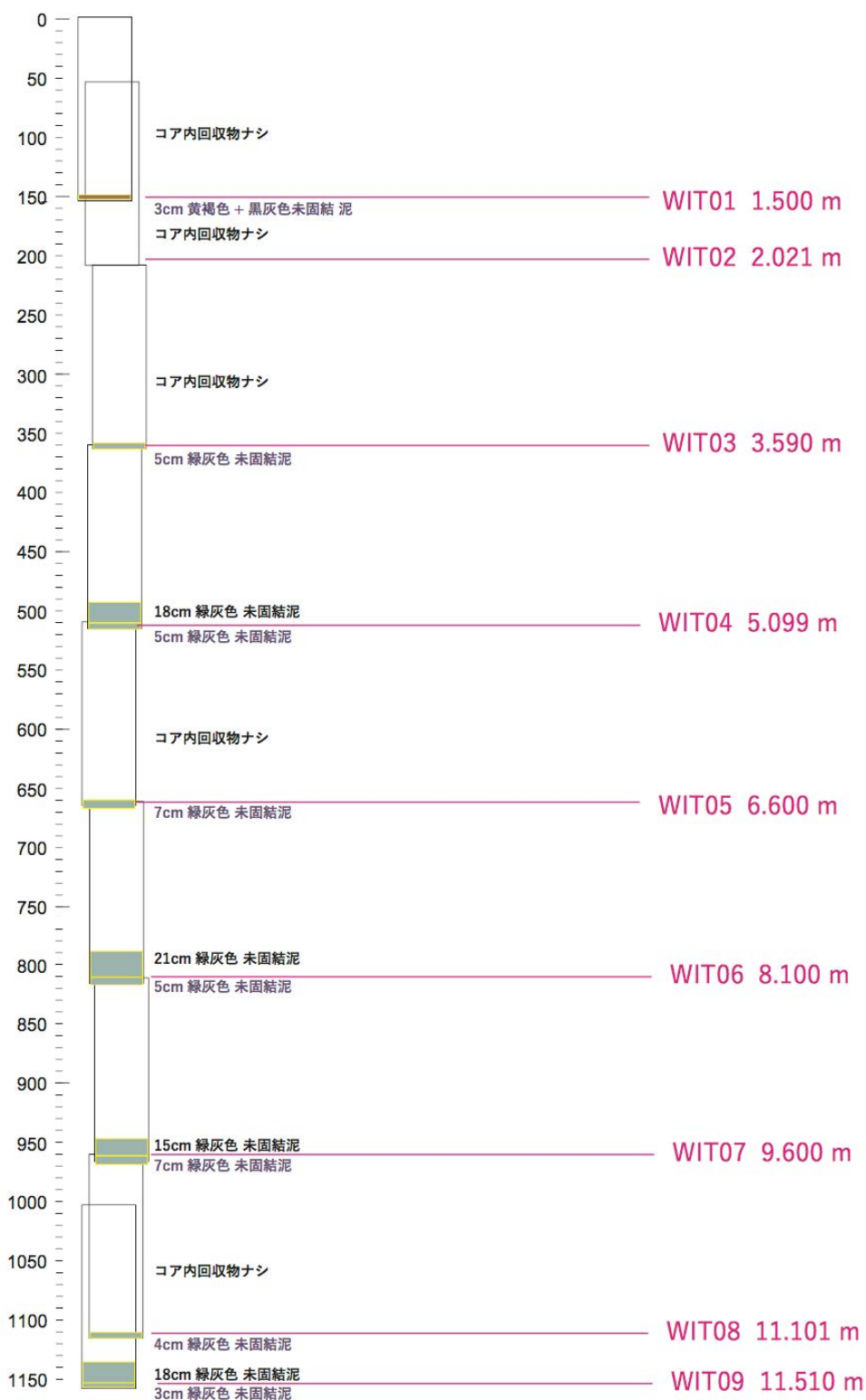


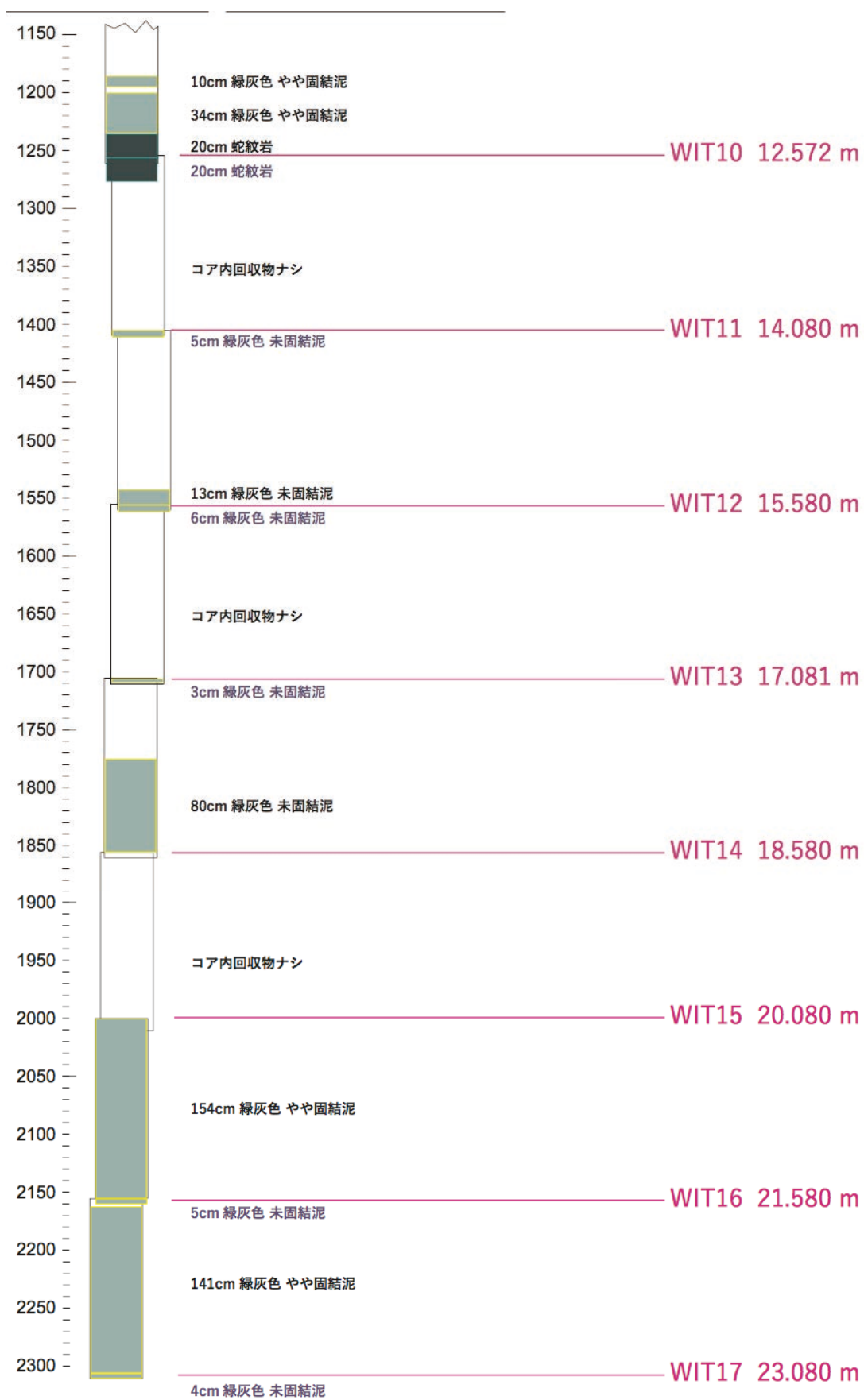
Dive Track:

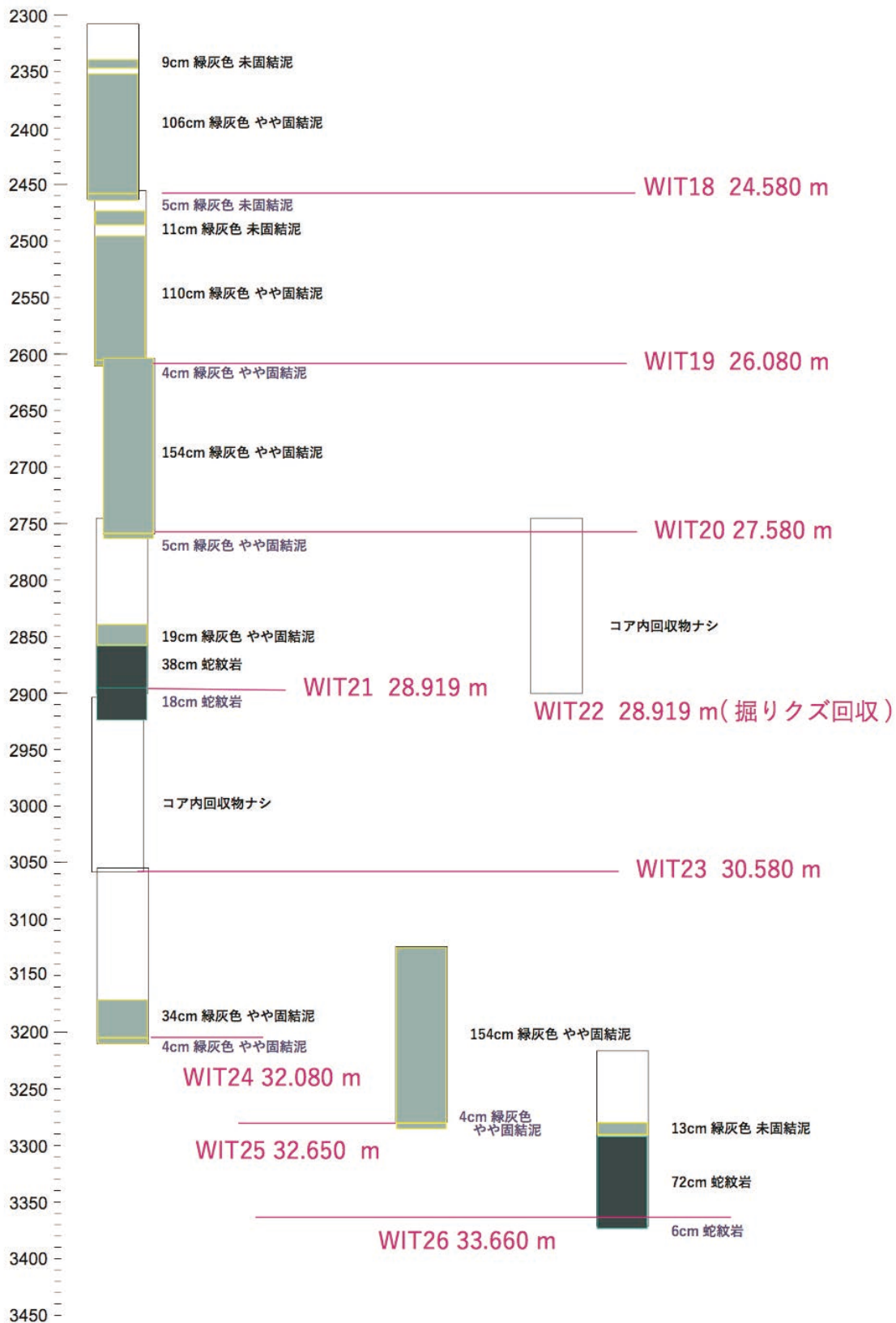


## Core Recovery:

### Hole A







**Dive Report: KM-ROV #222**

**Date:** March 23, 2023

**Site:** Asùt Tesoru Seamount, Mariana Forearc

**On bottom:** 08:51; 18°06.5494N, 147°06.1025E, D=1252 m

**Leave bottom:** 15:00; 18°06.6127N, 147°06.1144E, D=1239 m

**Observer:** Shino Suzuki (JAXA)

**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #222 was to obtain the pristine serpentinite fluid that flowed from the CORK Lite IODP#366-HoleU1496C. To collect pristine fluid sample, we employed a newly-developed TSURISAGE-water sampler which is capable of collecting fluid from the relatively deep point (about 7-8 m below the head of the CORK Lite) in the CORK Lite.

**Dive summary:**

First, we quickly tested a repaired suction sampler for ten minutes (8:52-9:02) on the way from the first landed site to the CORK Lite site and confirmed that it worked appropriately. Soon after we arrived at the CORK Lite site, we installed the sinker (sampling port) of TSURISAGE-water sampler (9:18 AM) to the CORK Lite and then moved up the ROV at 1238.0m. We paid out the tube of the TSURISAGE-water sampler. The tip of the tube was expected to reach around 7.5 m below the head of CORK Lite (length of the tube was about 9 m.). We collected the fluid with WHATS#1 (9:27-9:36), WHATS#2 (9:36-9:43) and WHATS#3 (9:43-9:51) and analyzed the waters with the cyclic voltammetry (named D-POTE) during the water collection. Then we collected first 20L of fluid (10:00-11:13), second 20L of fluid (11:32 - 12:46) and third 20L of fluid (12:58-14:13) with the bag samplers, and then collected fluid with WHATS#4 (14:13-14:25). We pulled up the tube of TSURISAGE-water sampler by a winch which can be operated by the manipulator of ROV, then TSURISAGE-water sampler was pulled out from the CORK Lite entirely. We closed the bulb of CORK Lite.

Then ROV moved up to the north a bit and we identified the drill hole of BMS#23 (which has a nice 100-year coral marker!) and then observed it. Then we left bottom.

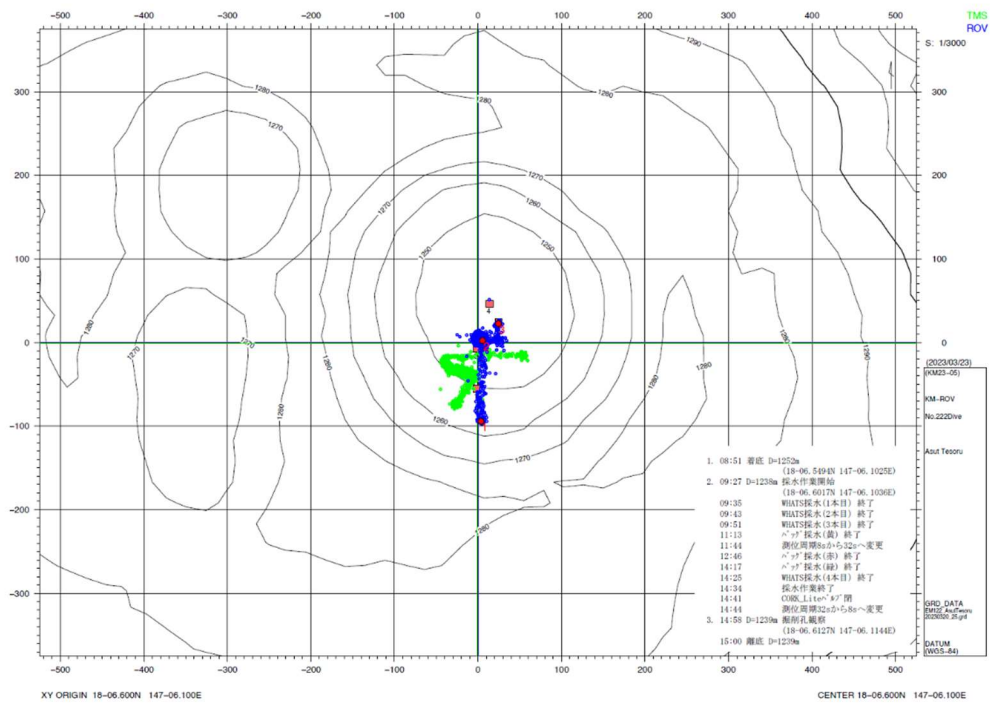
**Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- WHATS-3
- Bag sampler
- D-POTE
- TSURISAGE-water sampler

**Event list:**

08:51 landing D=1252m (18-06.5494N 147-06.1025E)  
09:27 D=1238m Start collecting water (18-06.6017N 147-06.1036E)  
09:35 WHATS#1 sampling -- done  
09:43 WHATS#2 sampling -- done  
09:51 WHATS#3 sampling -- done  
11:13 Bag water#1 (yellow) sampling -- done  
12:46 Bag water#2 (red) sampling -- done  
14:17 Bag water#3 (green) sampling -- done  
14:25 WHATS#4 start  
14:34 WHATS#4 done  
14:41 Close the bulb of CORK Lite  
14:58 D=1239m Observation of drill hole of BMS#23  
15:00 leave the bottom (18-06.6127N 147-06.1144E) D=1239m

## Dive Track:



**Dive Report: KM-ROV #223****Date:** March 25, 2023**Site:** NW Eifuku Seamount, Mariana Arc**On bottom:** 09:06; 21°29.2531N, 144°02.4395E, D=1659 m**Leave bottom:** 12:10; 21°29.2341N, 144°02.4990E, D=1614 m**Observer:** Ken Takai (JAMSTEC)**Objectives:**

The objective of *KM-ROV* Dive #223 was to collect liquid CO<sub>2</sub> droplets and to measure the composition by in situ Raman spectroscopy and to obtain the pure liquid CO<sub>2</sub> fraction.

**Dive summary:**

We landed on the larva and volcanic clast seafloor about 100 m west from the Champagne site. Near the cheap sparkling wine site, we collected several animal individuals. Then, we moved to liquid CO<sub>2</sub> droplet site. We started to collect liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> droplet. We successfully gathered 2 L of liquid/supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> fluid in the glass bottle. Then, we sampled 2 bottles of fluid at the seafloor (1619 m; 16MPa). During the recovery of ROV, we stopped ROV at water depths of 600, 550, 500 m and in situ Raman spectrometry was repeated. At 500 m, two bottles of liquid CO<sub>2</sub> were collected. Furthermore, we stopped ROV at a water depth of 450 m and in situ Raman spectrometry was repeated. However, at 430 m, liquid CO<sub>2</sub> make a phase separation into liquid and gas phases. We stopped ROV at a water depth of 415 m and in situ Raman spectrometry was repeated. Again, we stopped ROV at a water depth of 400 m and in situ Raman spectrometry was repeated. Again, we stopped ROV at a water depth of 350 m and in situ Raman spectrometry was repeated. Again, we stopped ROV at a water depth of 300 m and in situ Raman spectrometry was repeated.

**Payloads:**

- Suction sampler with single chamber
- *In situ* Raman spectrometer
- Liquid CO<sub>2</sub> sampler

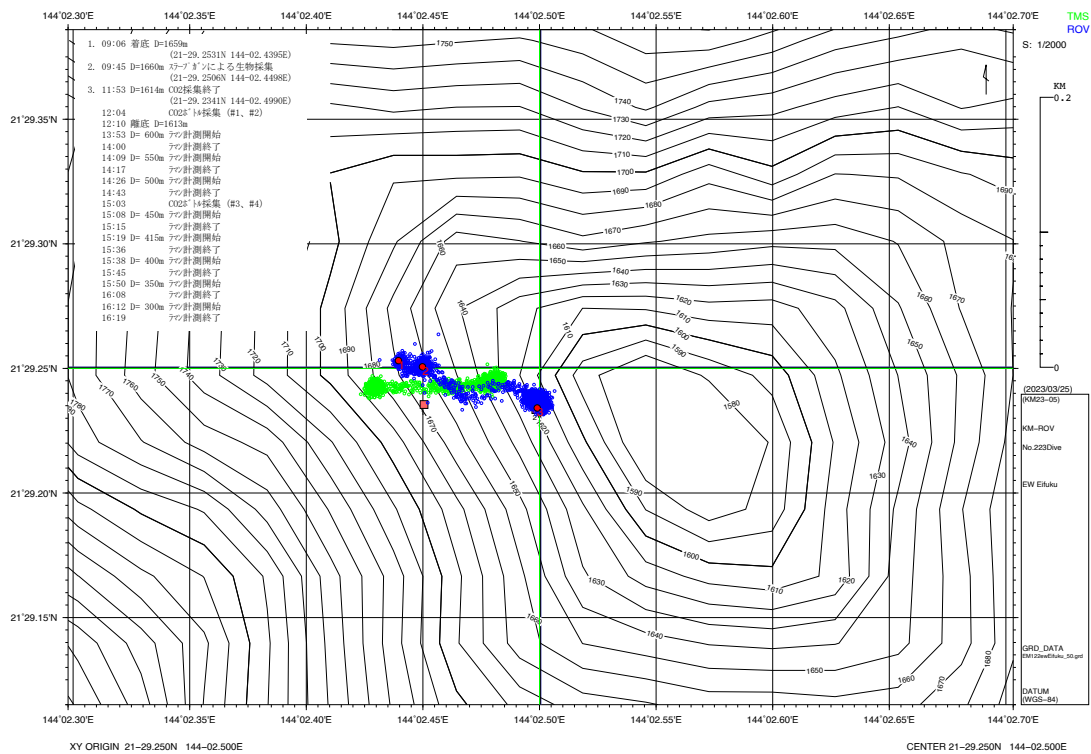
**Event list:**

09:06	21°29.2531N, 144°02.4395E	Depth=1659 m	Landing
09:45	21°29.2506N, 144°02.4498E	Depth=1660 m	Sampling animals
11:53	21°29.2341N, 144°02.4990E	Depth=1614 m	Gathering liquid/supercritical CO <sub>2</sub> and sampling 2 bottles
12:10	21°29.2341N, 144°02.4990E	Depth=1613 m	leaving bottom
14:00		Depth=600 m	In situ Raman spectrometry



14:17	Depth=550 m	In situ Raman spectrometry
15:03	Depth=500 m	In situ Raman spectrometry and sampling 2 bottles
15:15	Depth=450 m	In situ Raman spectrometry
15:36	Depth=415 m	In situ Raman spectrometry
15:45	Depth=400 m	In situ Raman spectrometry
15:50	Depth=350 m	In situ Raman spectrometry
16:19	Depth=300 m	In situ Raman spectrometry

## Dive Track:



## V. Notice on Using

This cruise report is a preliminary documentation as of the end of cruise.

This report is not necessarily corrected even if there is any inaccurate description (i.e. taxonomic classifications). This report is subject to be revised without notice. Some data on this report may be raw or unprocessed. If you are going to use or refer the data on this report, it is recommended to ask the Chief Scientist for latest status.

Users of information on this report are requested to submit Publication Report to JAMSTEC.

<http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/darwin/explain/1/e#report>

E-mail: [submit-rv-cruise@jamstec.go.jp](mailto:submit-rv-cruise@jamstec.go.jp)