

Deepwater Methane Hydrate Characterization and Scientific Assessment

DE-FE0023919

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The University of Texas at Austin

Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory

Oregon State University

The Ohio State University

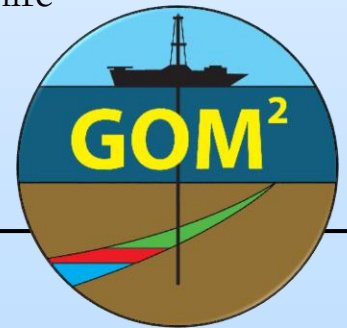
USGS

University of New Hampshire

University of Washington

Tufts University

BOEM



U.S. Department of Energy

National Energy Technology Laboratory

2021 Carbon Management and Oil and Gas Research Project Review Meeting

August 2021

Why are we here?

- **5-22% of the world's organic carbon is trapped as gas hydrate**
 - A viable energy source? Response to climate change? Role in Earth's carbon cycle?
- **Project centerpiece: coring mission to GOM deepwater hydrate reservoir**
 - determine physical, chemical, and biological properties and illuminate origin, dynamic behavior, and response of system to perturbation.
 - First U.S. effort to acquire samples in deepwater hydrate reservoirs.
 - Novel technology to extract rock cores at in situ pressure a mile beneath the ocean, bring them to the surface, and then study those pressurized cores in laboratories around the world.

Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Technology Development
- Hydrate Science
- UT-GOM2-2 Science Expedition, WR 313

GOM2 Objectives

- To locate, drill, and sample methane hydrate deposits
- To store, manipulate, and analyze pressurized hydrates samples
- To maximize science through sample distribution, analysis, and collaboration

UT-GOM2-1 Marine Field Test GC 955

- Obtain and Equip Pressure Core Center
- Modification and Testing of Coring equipment

- Test deep-water pressure coring
- Test pressure core transport and handling
- Test scientific procedures
- Tests analysis capabilities
- GC955 characterization
- Sample distribution and analysis
- Workshops and publications

UT-GOM2-2 Scientific Expedition WR 313

- Modification and Testing of coring equipment
- Improved core preservation

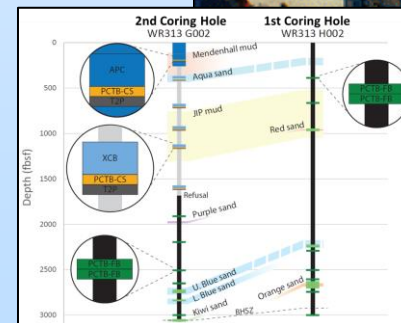
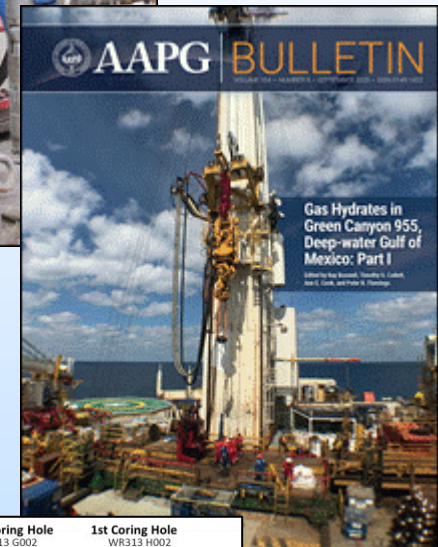
- Characterize GOM hydrate-bearing sands
- Comparison within a dipping sand
- Downhole dissolved methane and gas composition
- Measurement of in-situ pressure, temperature
- Geochemical profile



↑ **Current Status**

Accomplishments to Date

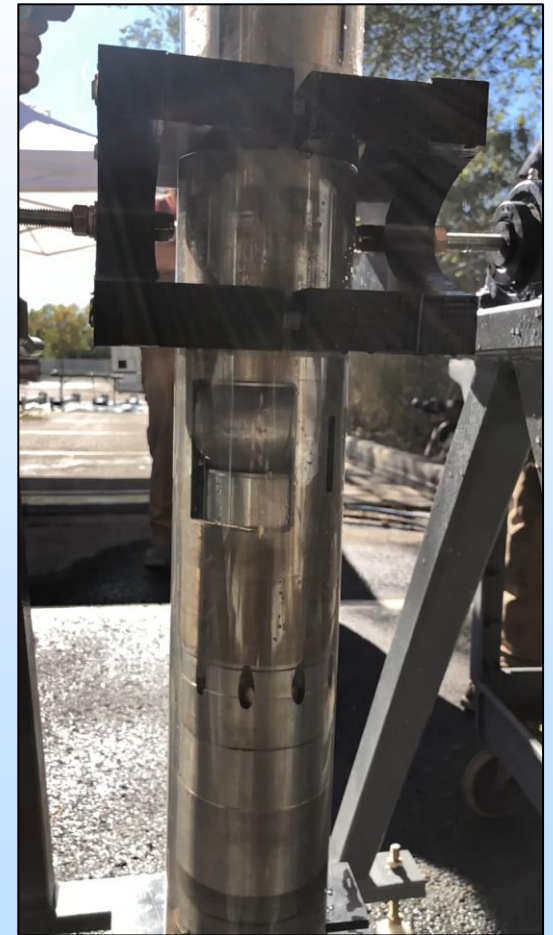
- Successful Field Execution: GOM2-1
- Successful development of pressure coring and core testing equipment
- Fundamental contributions in characterization, laboratory analysis, and modeling
- Dedicated AAPG Volume 1 and Volume 2 summarize findings
- International research collaboration on analyses of pressure core samples
- Expedition Planning complete: GOM2-2



Technology Development

Pressure Coring Tool w/ Ball valve (PCTB)

- Very complex tool
- Tool issues have overlapping consequences
- History of high failure rates
- Initial lack of lab testing equipment and methods made source identification difficult
- We've made continuous improvements



Technology Development

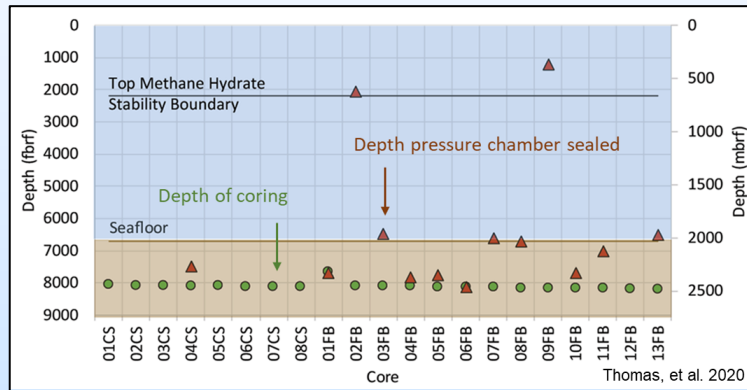
Pressure Coring – results up to Fall 2020

During UT-GOM2-1

- 7 runs failed
- 9 runs sealed late

After GOM2-1:

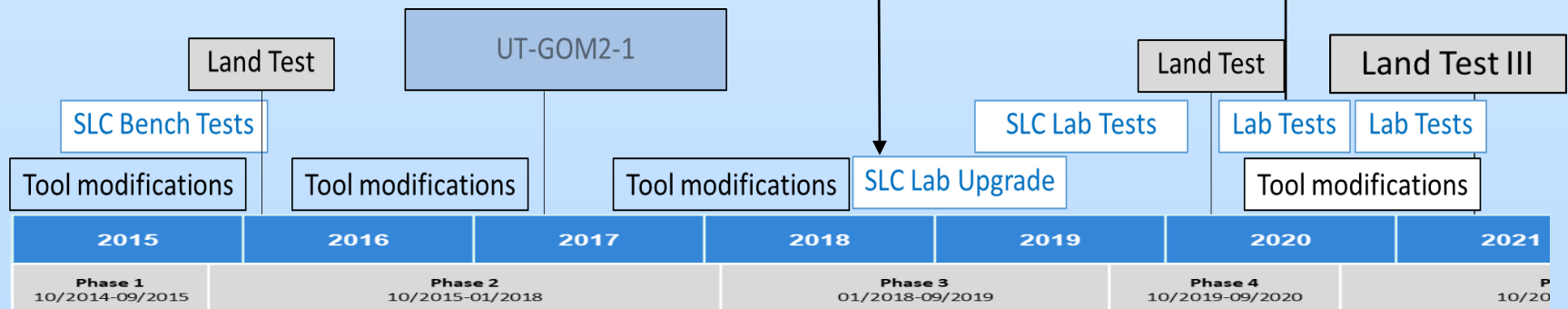
- Improved ability to core at higher flow rates (better tool performance).
- Improved sealing at top of tool.



- Developed ability to replicate failure mechanism at Geotek

Land Test II, Cameron, TX :

- 6 out of 7 coring tests fail
- due to sensitivity of ball valve to presence of grit

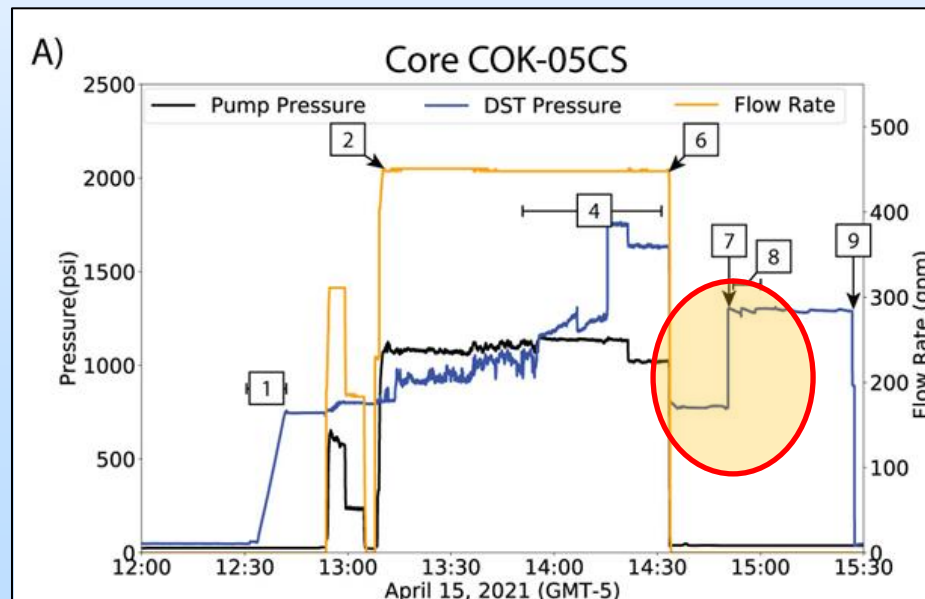


Technology Development

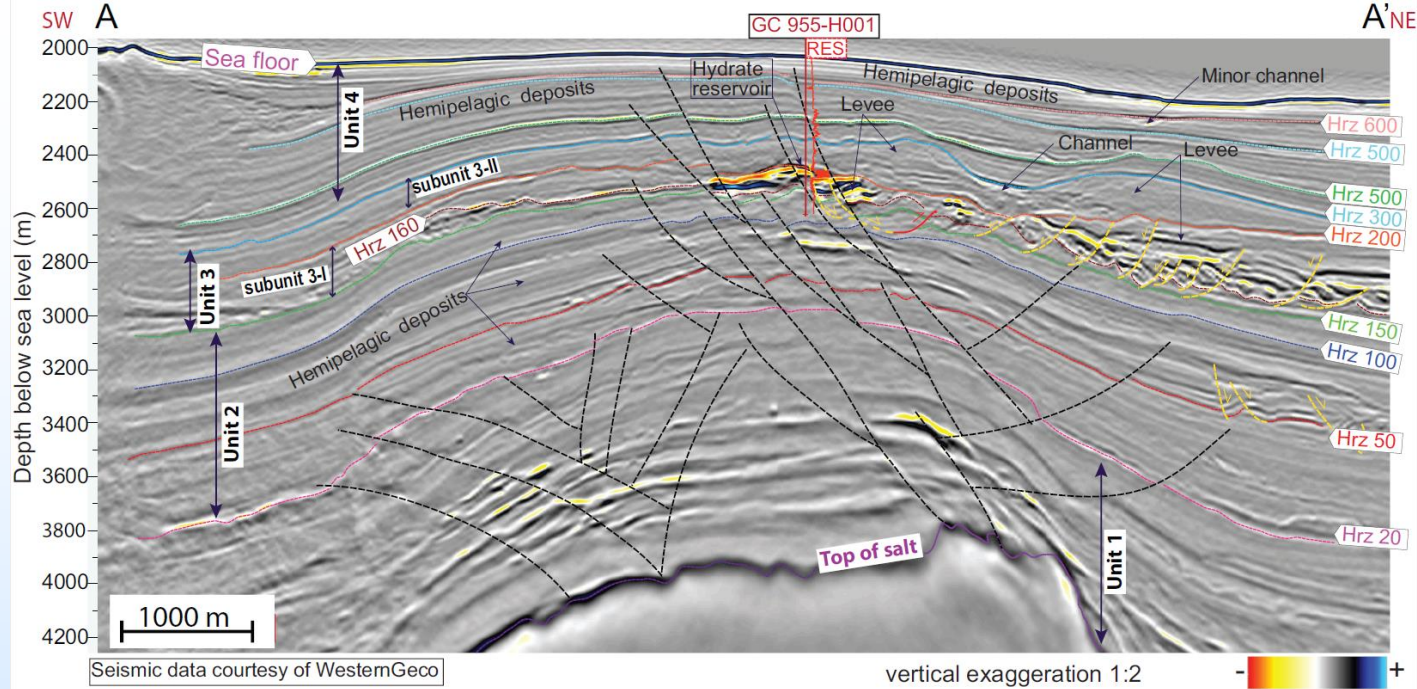
Pressure Coring, Spring 2021

Land Test III Catoosa, OK

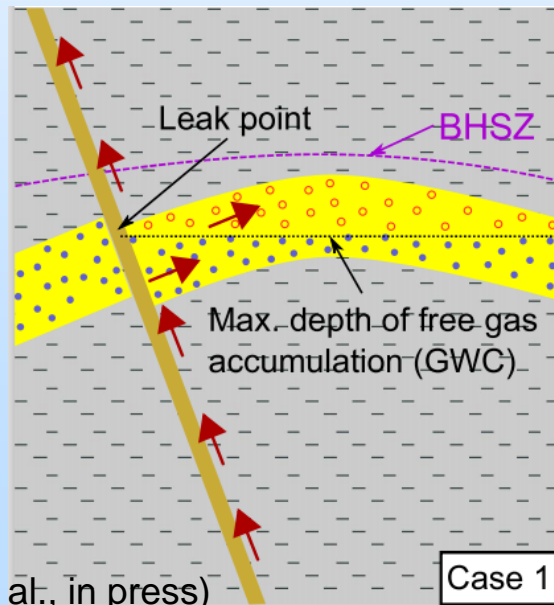
- Successful tool deployments (84%)
- No sealing failures from grit;
- tool modifications solved grit problem without introducing additional failure mechanisms
- Tool is ready to deploy!



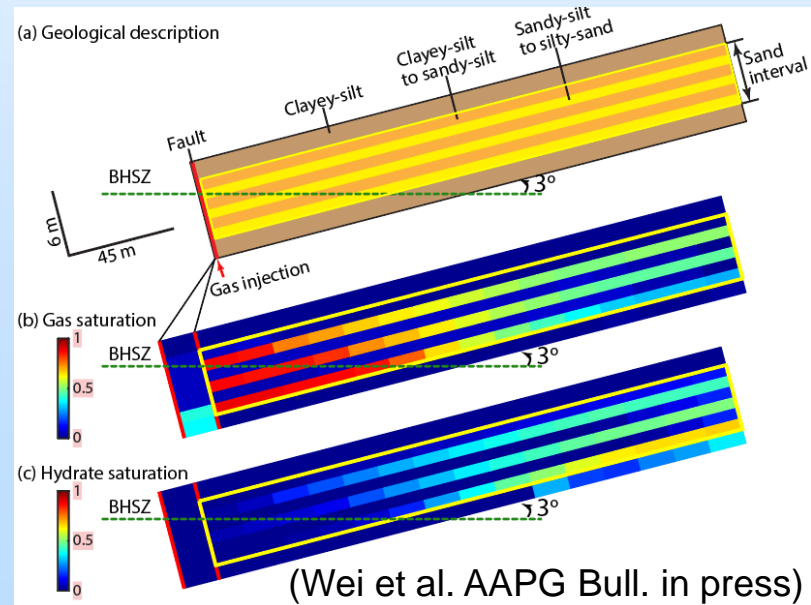
Science Theme 1: Methane from below and dominantly biogenic



- Some gas is sourced from deep reservoirs, but the primary source is biogenic methane
- Biogenic methane may be made within the HSZ or below the HSZ



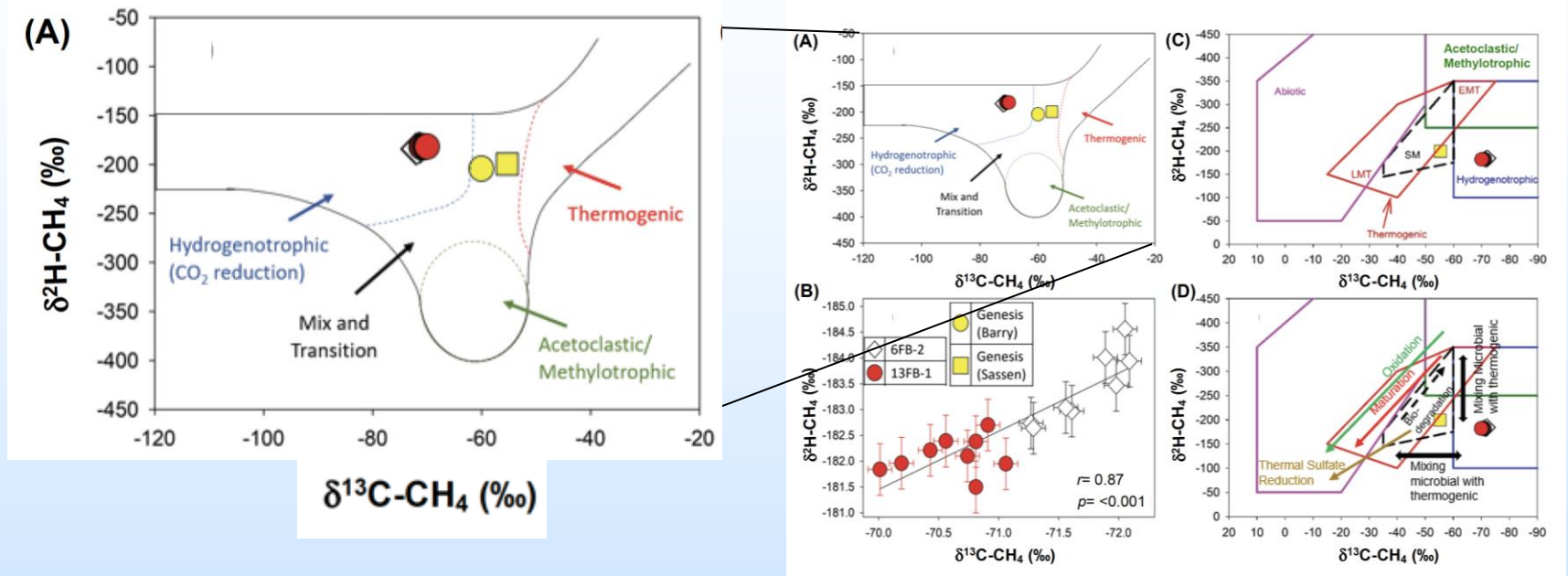
(Santra et al., in press)



(Wei et al. AAPG Bull. in press)

Science Theme 1: Methane from below and dominantly biogenic

By assessing gas and gas isotope ratios we can interpret the source of methane in the hydrates

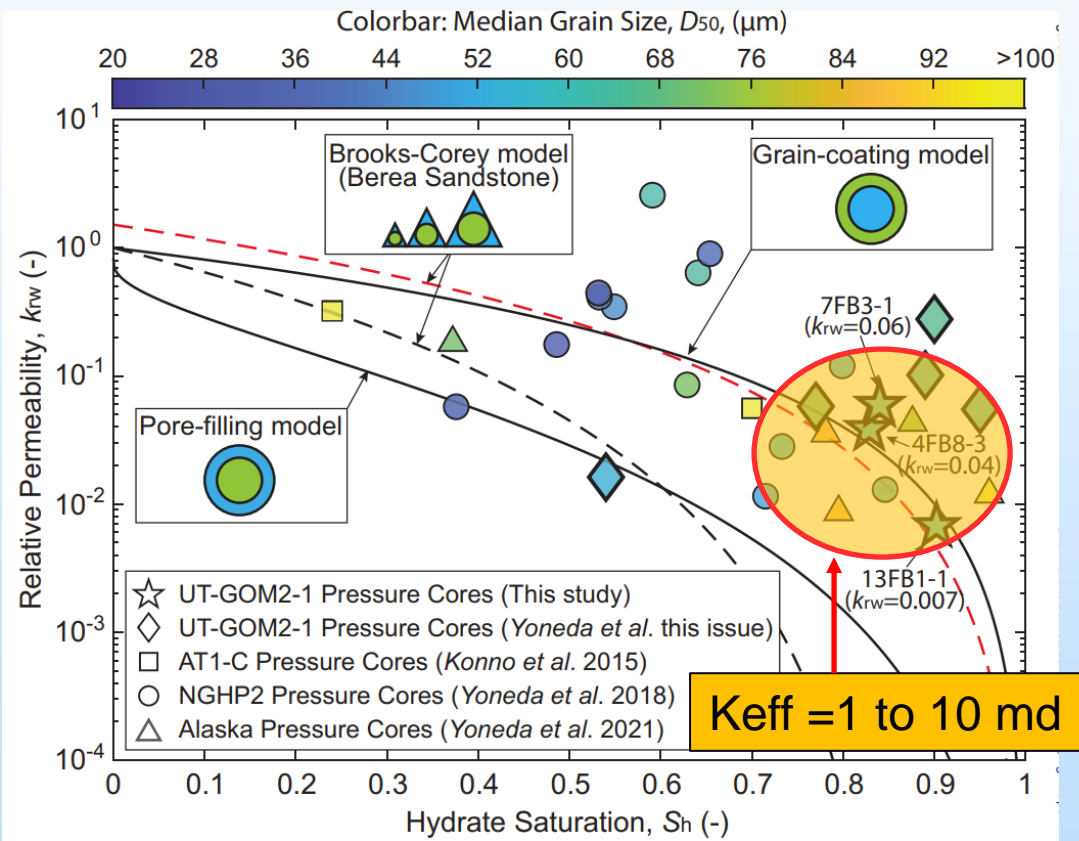


(Moore et al., Ahead of Print)

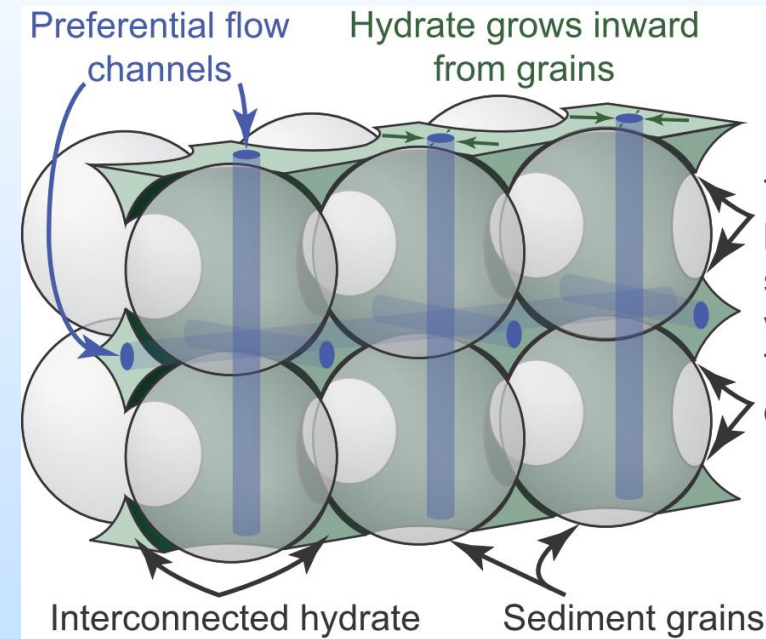
GC 955 Hydrate-bearing sediment :

- $\geq 76\%$ microbial methane by hydrogenotrophic (CO_2 reduction) methanogenesis
- Increased thermogenic proportions ($\sim 6\%$) in a hydrate-bearing layer below the main hydrate-bearing interval
- Microbial methane may be abundant below the base of gas hydrate stability

Science Theme 2: High Effective Permeability



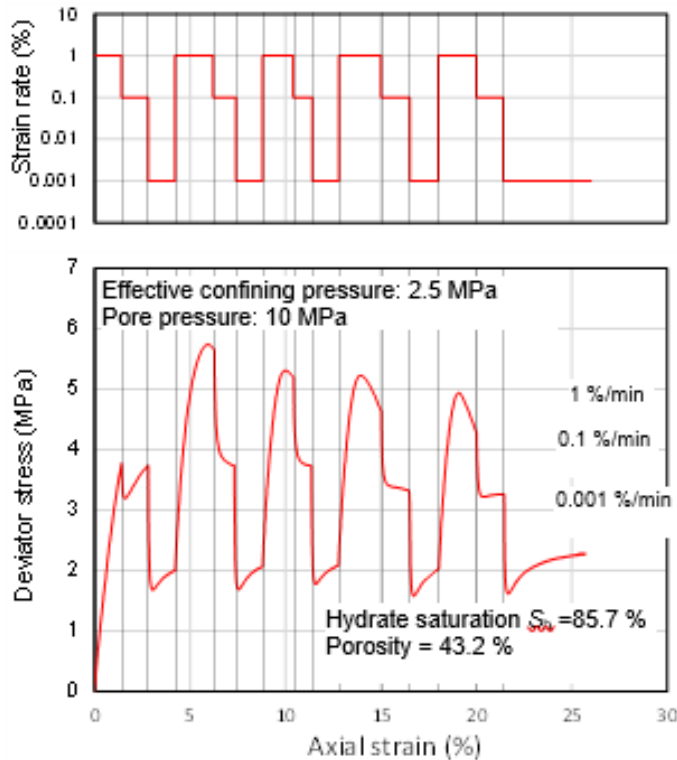
(Fang et al., in press)



(Yoneda et al., in press)

Science Theme 3: Visco-elastic behavior

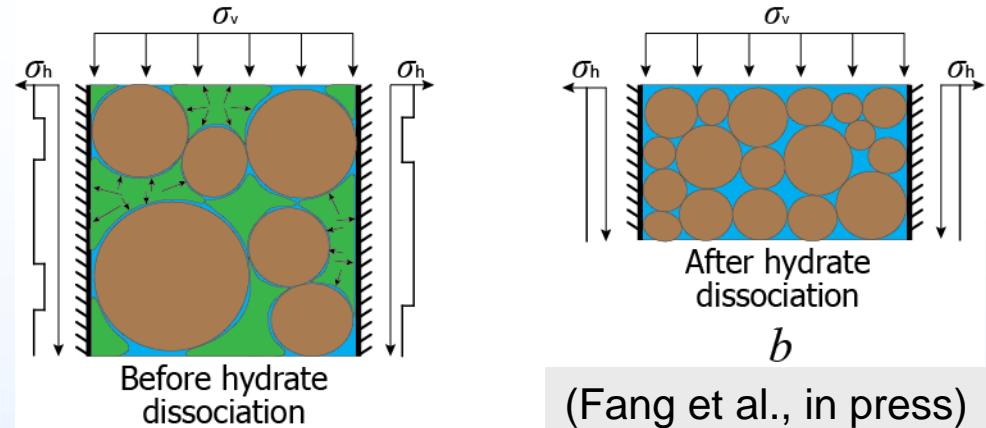
Hydrate strength strain rate dependent



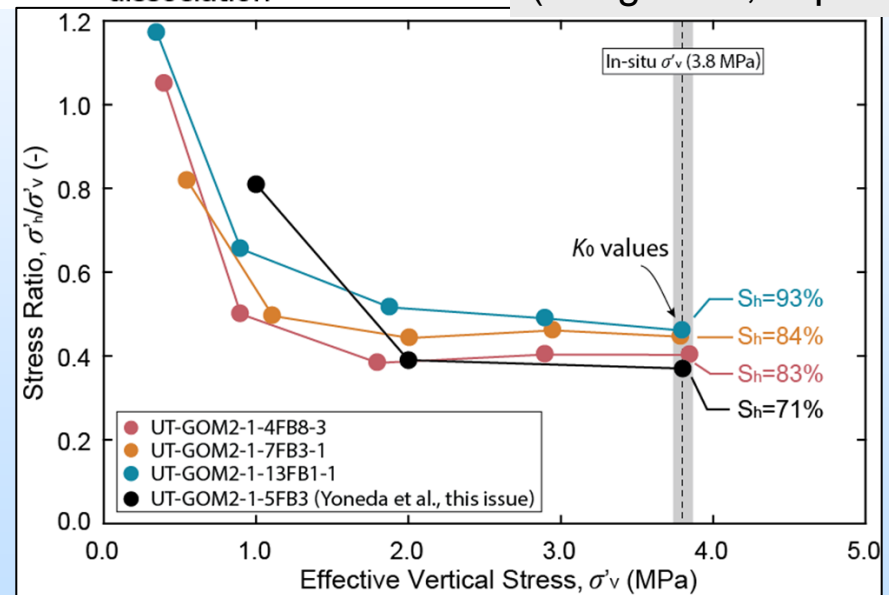
(Yoneda et al., in press)

Commonly described by flow law:

$$\dot{\epsilon} = A_0 \exp \left[-\frac{Q}{K_c T} \right] q^b.$$



(Fang et al., in press)



Higher lateral stress in hydrate reservoirs

- Impacts stress state
- Hydrate can be load-bearing
- compaction during production

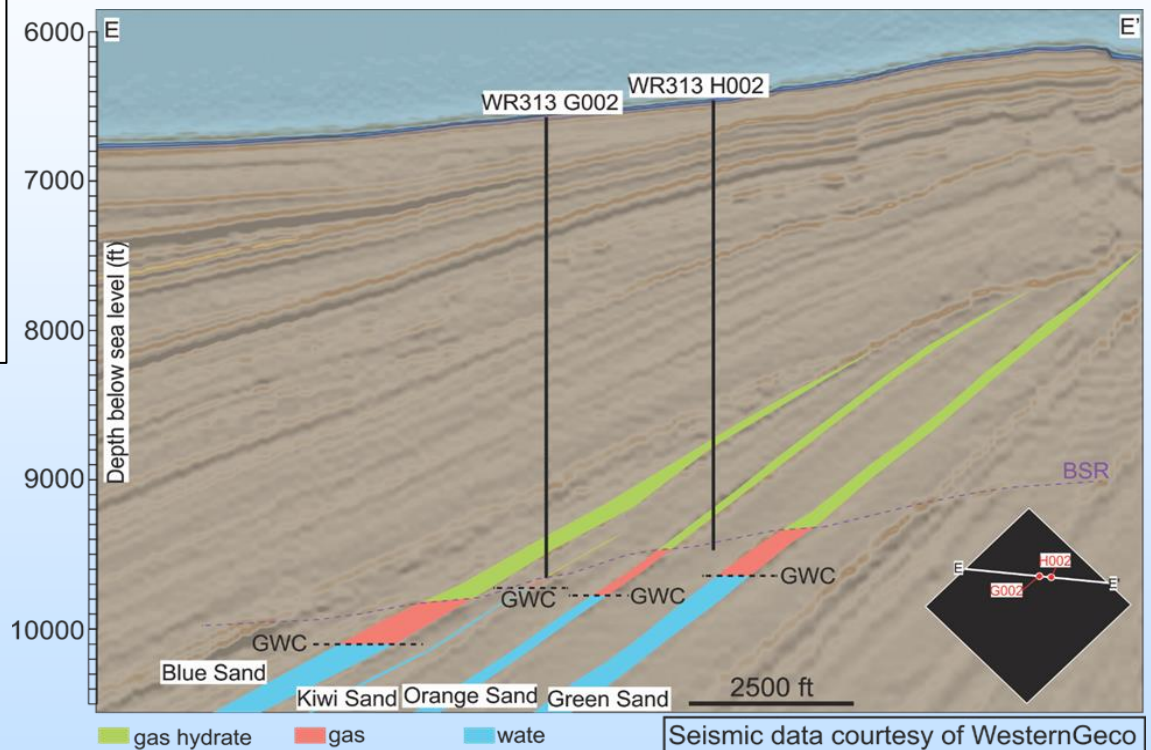
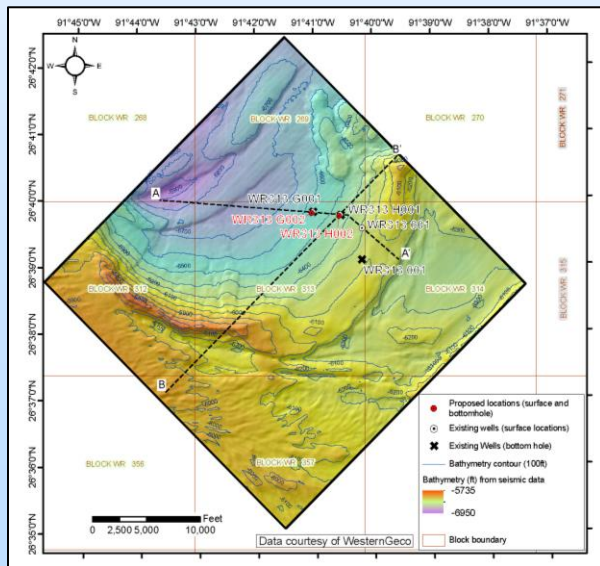
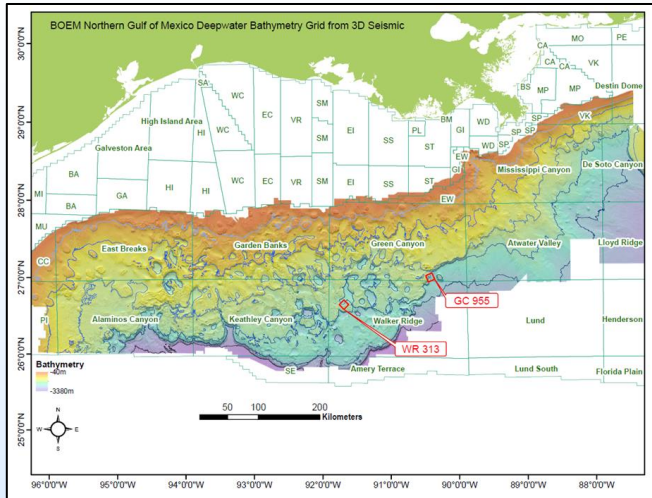
AAPG Bulletin GC 955 Dedicated Vol 2

Lead Editor co-PI Ann Cook, 9 papers, Anticipated publication late 2021

Primary Author	Working Title	Status
Oti	Using X-ray Computed Tomography (XCT) to Estimate Hydrate Saturation in Sediment Cores from Green Canyon 955, northern Gulf of Mexico	Ahead of Print
Moore	Integrated geochemical approach to determine the source of methane in gas hydrate from Green Canyon Block 955 in the Gulf of Mexico	Ahead of Print
Daigle	Pore structure of sediments from Green Canyon 955 determined by mercury intrusion	Accepted
Wei	Methane migration mechanisms for the Green Canyon Block 955 gas hydrate reservoir, northern Gulf of Mexico	Ahead of Print
Santra	Occurrence of High-Saturation Gas Hydrate in a Fault-Compartmentalized Anticline and the Role of Seal- Green Canyon, Abyssal Gulf of Mexico	Accepted
Yoneda	Comprehensive pressure core analysis for hydrate-bearing sediments from Gulf of Mexico Green Canyon Block 955, including assessments of geomechanical viscous behavior and NMR permeability	Ahead of Print
Fang	Permeability of methane hydrate-bearing sandy silts in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico (Green Canyon block 955)	Accepted
Fang	Compression behavior of hydrate-bearing sediments	Accepted
Phillips	Thermodynamic insights into the production of methane hydrate reservoirs from depressurization of pressure cores	Accepted

UT-GOM2-2 Planning

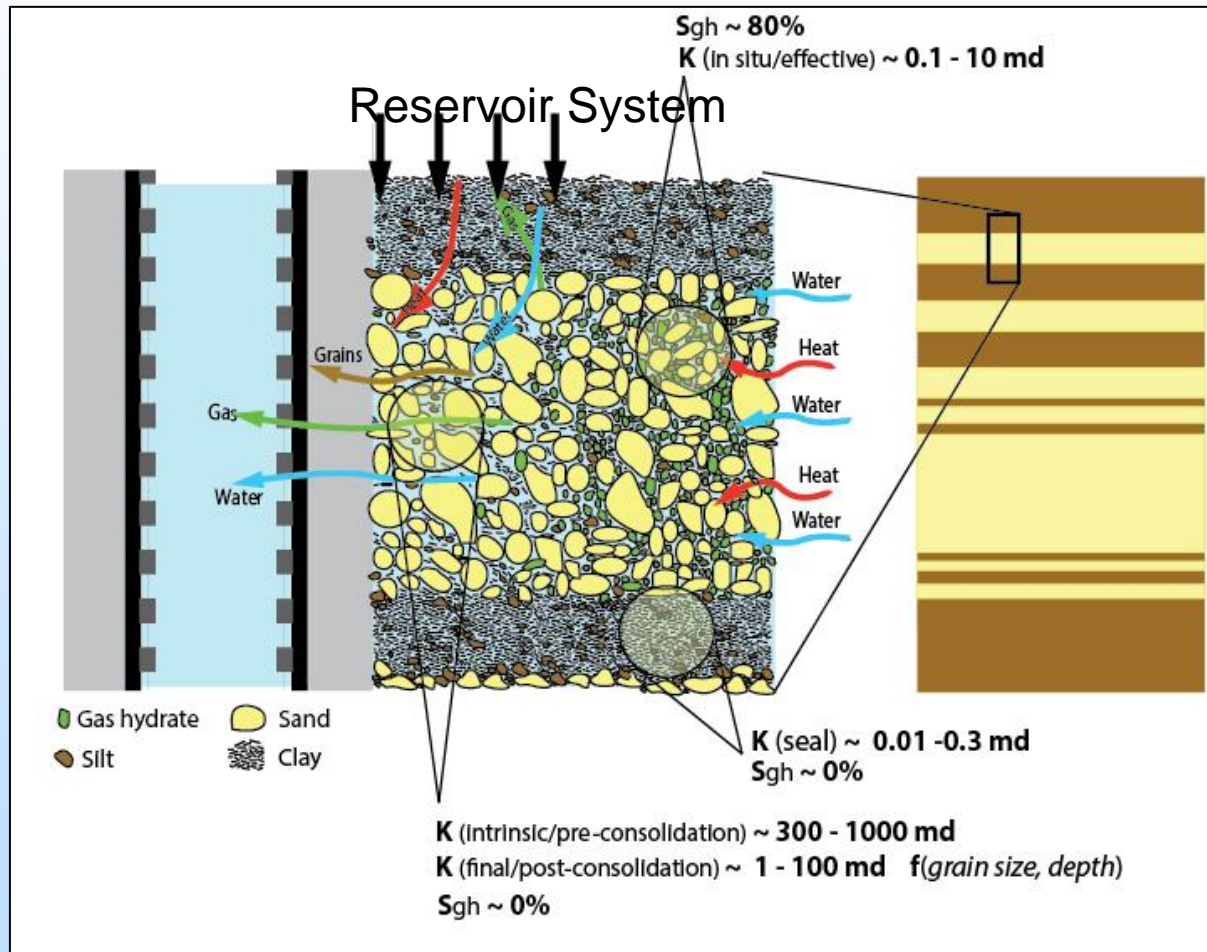
Second hydrate pressure coring exp at WR 313



UT-GOM2-2 Planning

WR 313 Science Objectives

6 specific objectives all contribute to reservoir and basin systems understanding of WR313



Steps:

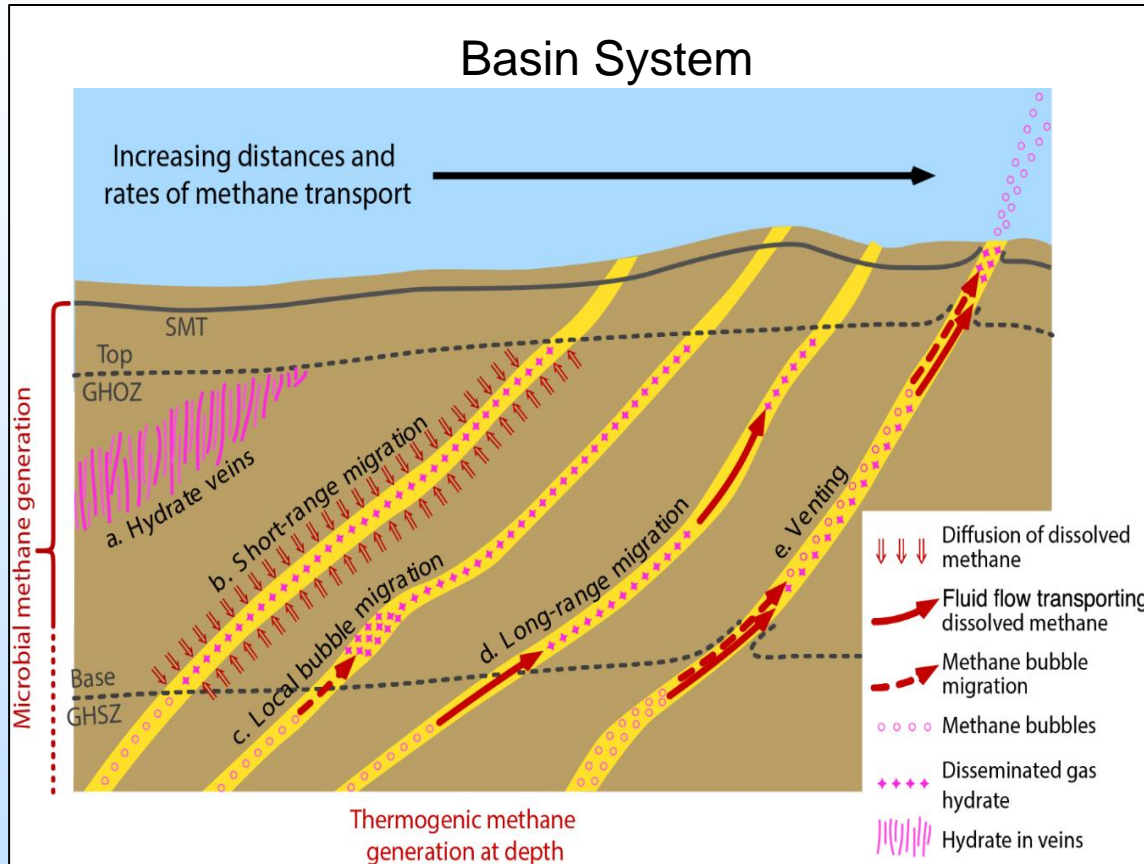
- Obtain pressure core
- Determine hydrate concentration, gas composition, age, sediment texture, pore water chemistry
- Determine permeability, compression, capillary behavior, strength
- Elucidate reservoir production behavior to inform reservoir simulation

UT-GOM2-2 Planning

WR 313 Science Objectives

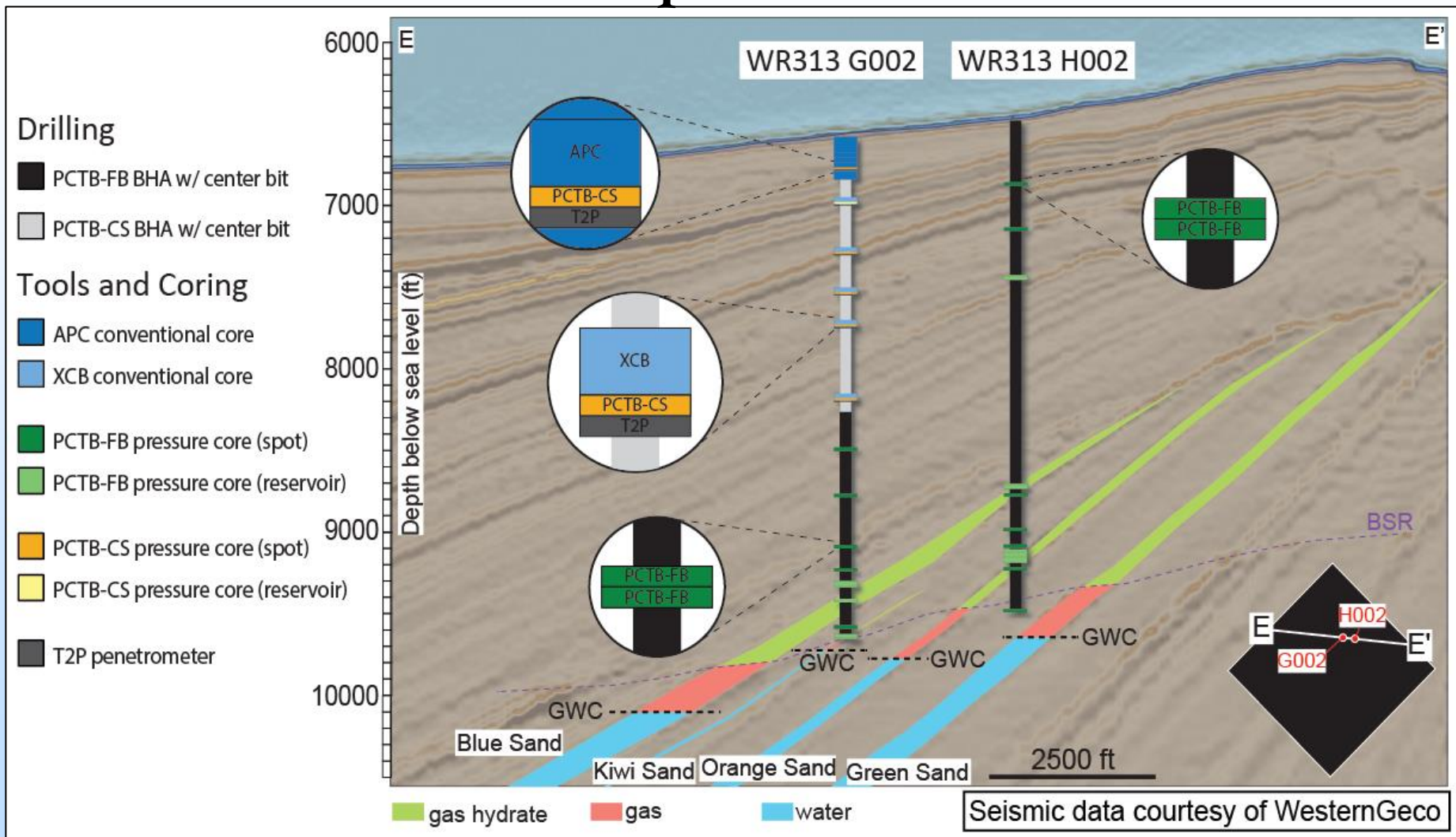
Steps:

- Collect sediment (some at in situ conditions), gas, and pore water samples, pressure and temperature with depth
- Characterize dissolved methane/hydrate concentration, gas molecular composition (microbial source), pore water geochemistry and sedimentology, variation in organic carbon with depth, age of sediments.
- Interpret:
 - how the microbial factory works (shallow vs deep methane generation)
 - How are the products transported to the deposit
- Elucidate entire carbon cycle



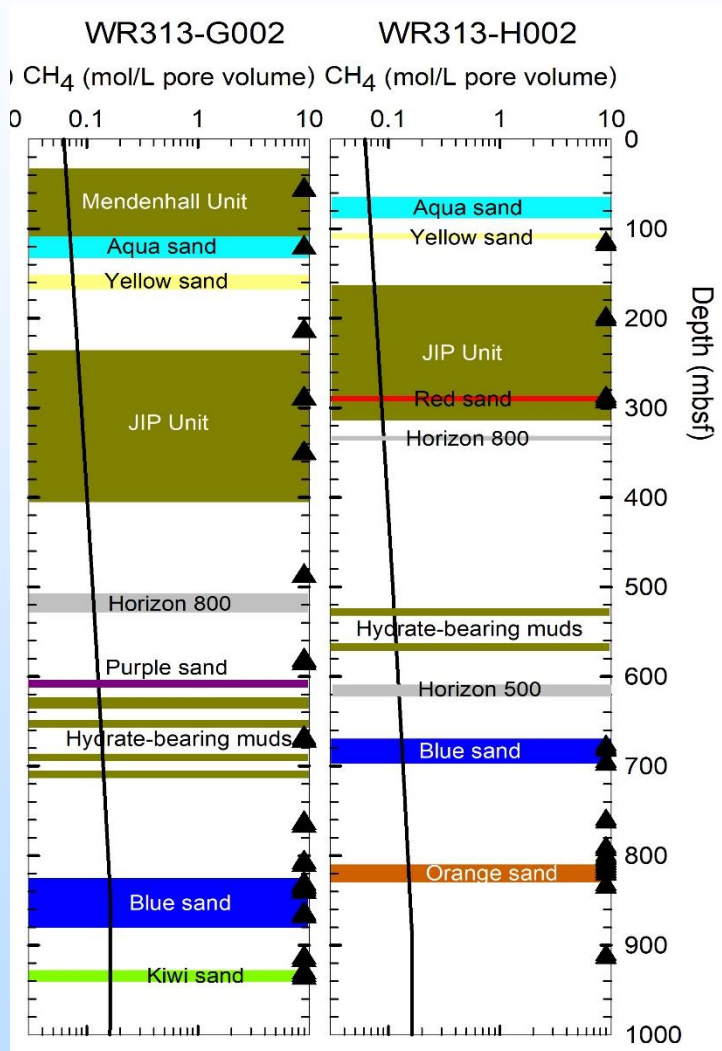
UT-GOM2-2 Planning

WR 313 Operational Plan

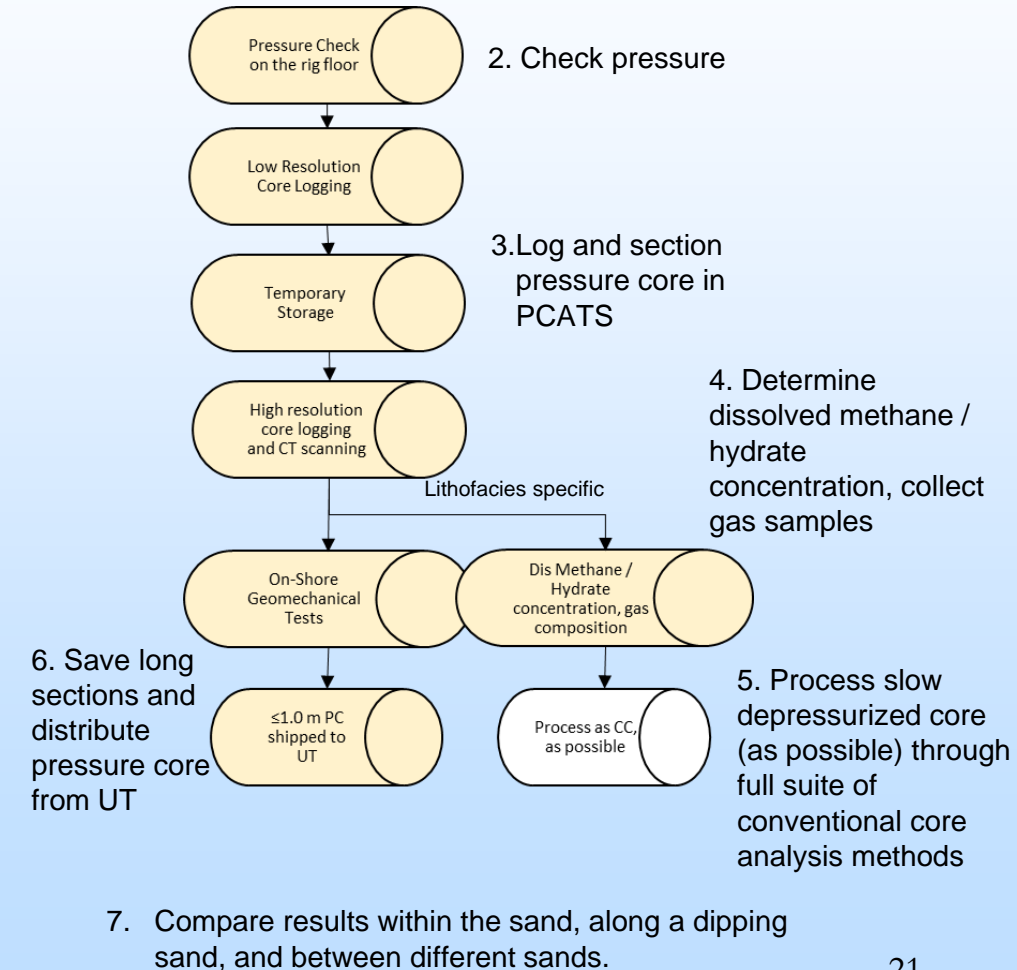


UT-GOM2-2 Planning

Core Acquisition, Analysis and Distribution



1. Obtain pressure cores of target sands and background muds



UT-GOM2-2 Planning

Full Suite of Analyses

Pressure Core

Pressure Core

Gamma Density

P-wave Velocity

CT Imaging

Hydrate Saturation

PW Dissolved Methane

Permeability

Compressive Strength

Micro-Raman

Micro-CT (NETL)

PCCT (USGS)

PNAT (AIST)

Microbiology

Collected gas samples

Gas Geochemistry

Hydrocarbons (C1-C6)

CO₂

Hydrocarbons (C1-C6)

Noble Gases: ⁴He, ²⁰Ne, ³⁶Ar, Kr, and Xe

Isotopes: $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$, $\delta\text{D}-\text{CH}_4$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CO}_2$

Isotopes: $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$

Clumped Isotopes: $^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{D}$, $^{12}\text{CH}_2\text{D}_2$

Conventional & Depressurized Core

Conventional Core

Thermal Imaging

Void & Headspace Gas

Thermal Conductivity

Sediment Shear

Resistivity

Gamma Density

P-wave Velocity

Natural gamma

Magnetic susceptibility

CT Imaging

MAD

Microbiology

On-board/Dockside

Dockside only

Shore-based Laboratory

TBD Laboratory

Pore Water Geochemistry

Pore Water section

Salinity

Alkalinity and pH

DIC and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -DIC

DOC

Chlorinity

SO₄, Br, F

Ca, Mg, Na, K

Li, B, Cs, Rb, Ba, Sr, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr

Si, NH₄, dissolved sulfide, PO₄

Trace Metals

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$, δD of pore water

VFAs & isotopes

³⁴S-H₂S

$\delta^7\text{Li}$

$\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$

Split Core

Archival Half

Magnetic Susceptibility

High Def Photography

X-ray Fluorescence

Color Spectrophotometry

Working Half

Sediment Properties

Smear Slide

Course Fraction Microscopy

Biostratigraphy: Primary

Sediment Shear

MAD: wet and dry weights

CHNS/TOC

Isotopic Analysis

Rock Magnetism

Grain Size: Laser Particle

Carbon Nodules, if present

Sulfide nodules, if present

XRD including clay details

Grain Size: Hydrometer

MAD: Grain Density

Biostratigraphy: Secondary

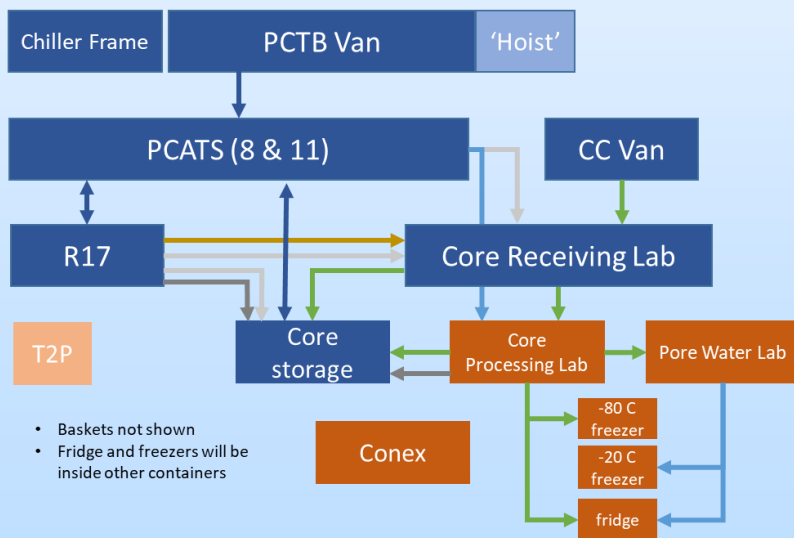
60+ Planned Analyses

UT-GOM2-2 Mobilization

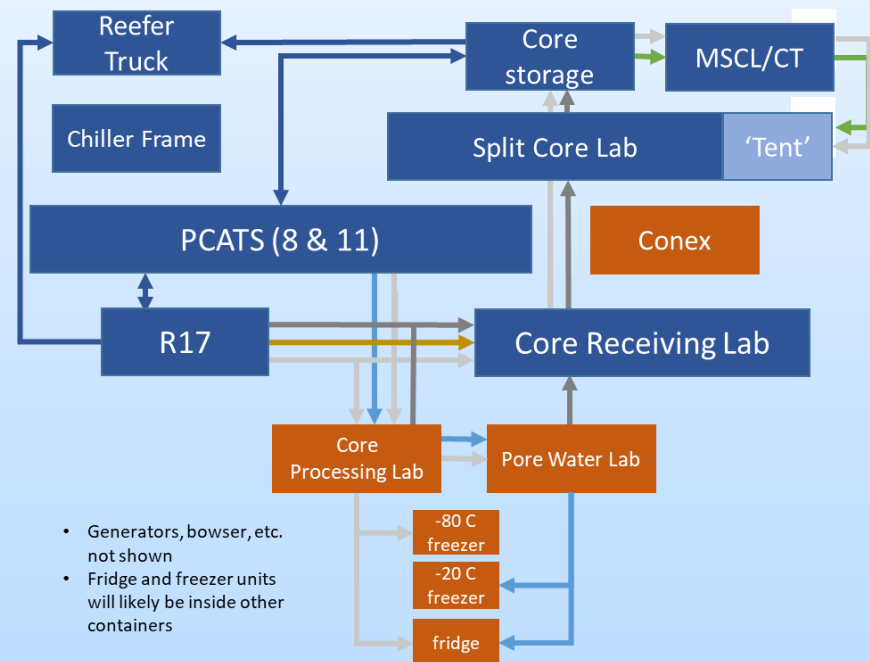
Containers, Equipment, Science Team



On-board containers and sample movement



Dockside containers and sample movement



Detailed plans for Equipment, People, Samples, and Data near completion

UT-GOM2-2 Planning

Permitting, Bonding, and Vessel Procurement

Permitting

- BOEM Exploration Plan is officially submitted

RUE Request

- Submitted April 15

Exploration Plan & Shallow Hazard Assessments

- Submitted April 16
- Preliminary review complete , no major revisions or additions anticipated

General Lease Bond

- Submitted July 8, Accept July 9

Vessel Procurement

- First Vessel estimate received Aug 9

Project Summary

- Improved pressure coring technology. Tool now ready for science expedition.
- New insights into petrophysical/geomechanical properties of hydrate-bearing core.
- Advances in our understanding of how hydrate reservoirs form and the origin of the methane source.
- Detailed planning and permitting steps next expedition UT-GOM2-2, WR 313, is complete
- We are poised and ready for '22 expedition

Thank you!

Benefit to the Program

- This effort will acquire and analyze the petrophysical properties of hydrate-bearing coarse grained reservoirs.
- It will address the question of how to produce them environmentally, safely and economically.
- Specifically, it will determine what are the basic flow and mechanical properties of these systems so that we can understand this behavior?

Project Overview

Goals and Objectives

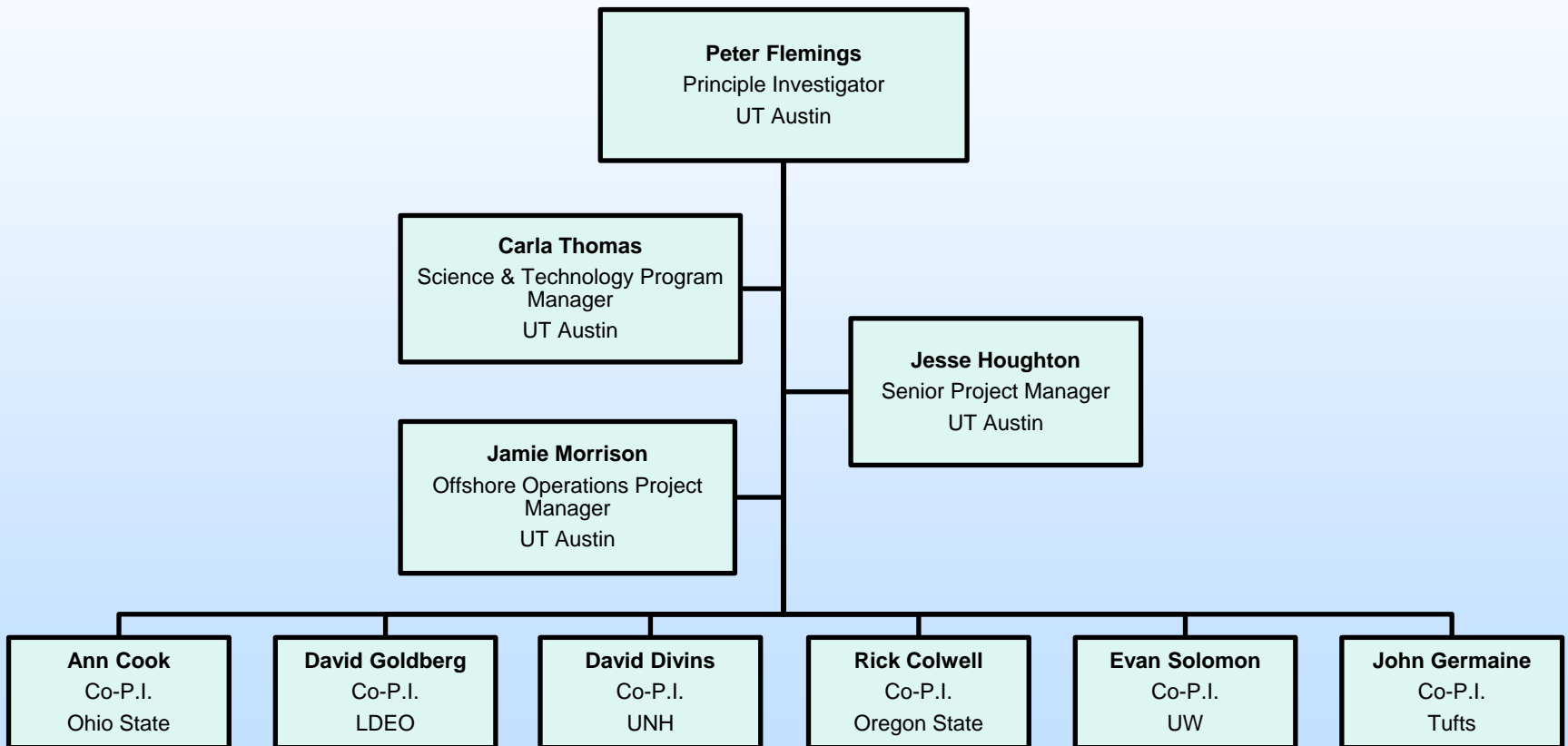
- Describe the project goals and objectives in the Statement of Project Objectives.
 - How the project goals and objectives relate to the program goals and objectives.
 - Identify the success criteria for determining if a goal or objective has been met. These generally are discrete metrics to assess the progress of the project and used as decision points throughout the project.

Organization Chart

- Project Team
 - **The University of Texas Institute for Geophysics** is the prime contractor, responsible for leading development and execution of all scientific, technical, and logistical aspects of the project.
 - **Sub-recipients:**
 - **Ohio State University:** Site characterization and technical science lead
 - **Oregon State University:** Microbiology lead
 - **University of New Hampshire:** Lithostratigraphy lead
 - **University of Washington:** Organic and inorganic geochemistry lead
 - **Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory:** Wireline logging and LWD lead
 - **Tufts University:** Physical / petrophysical properties lead

Organization Chart

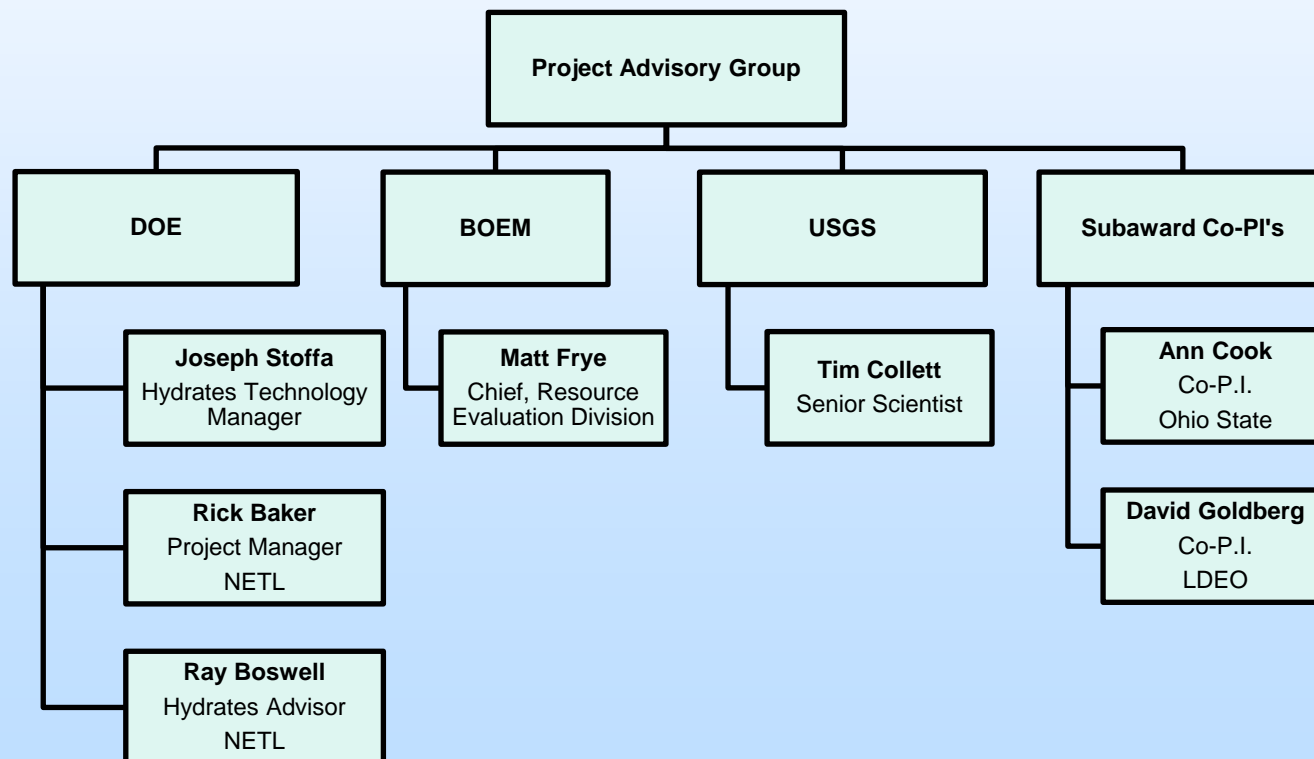
Project Team



Organization Chart

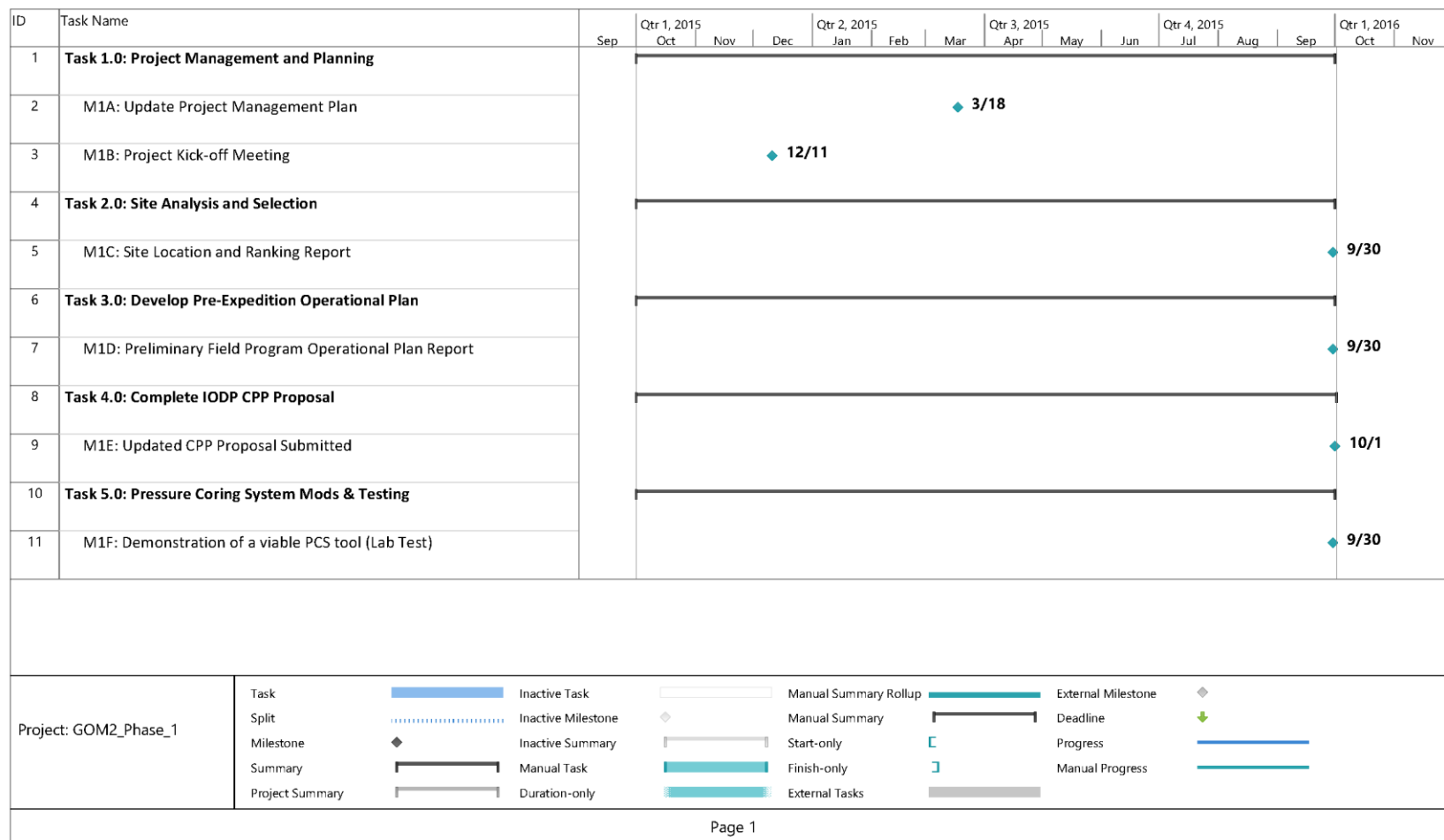
Project Advisory Group

- The Project Advisory Group will provide guidance to the Project Team in technical and/or logistical decisions that have significant impact to the project or project objectives.



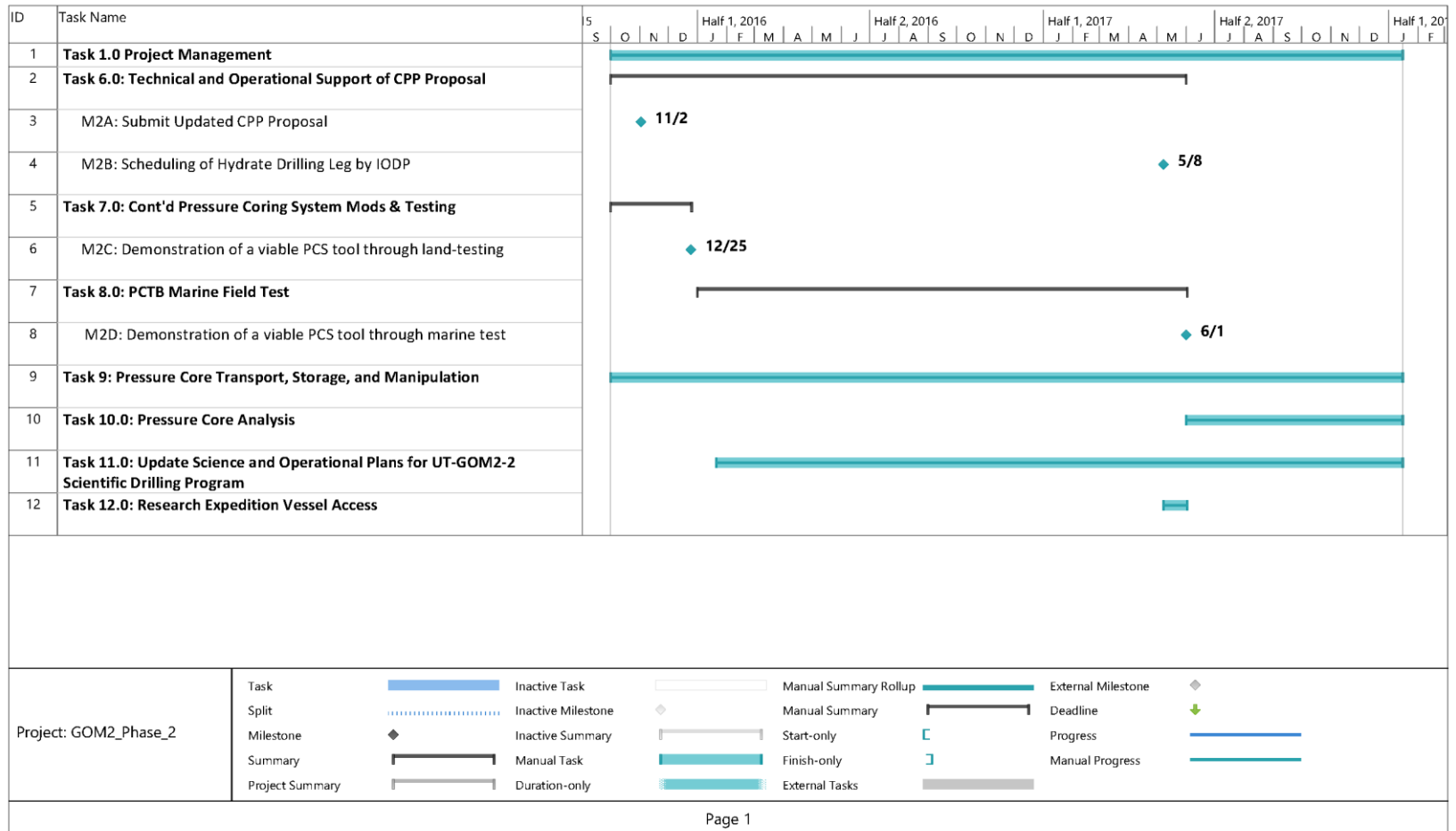
Gantt Chart (1 of 6)

PHASE 1: Oct 2014 – Sep 2015



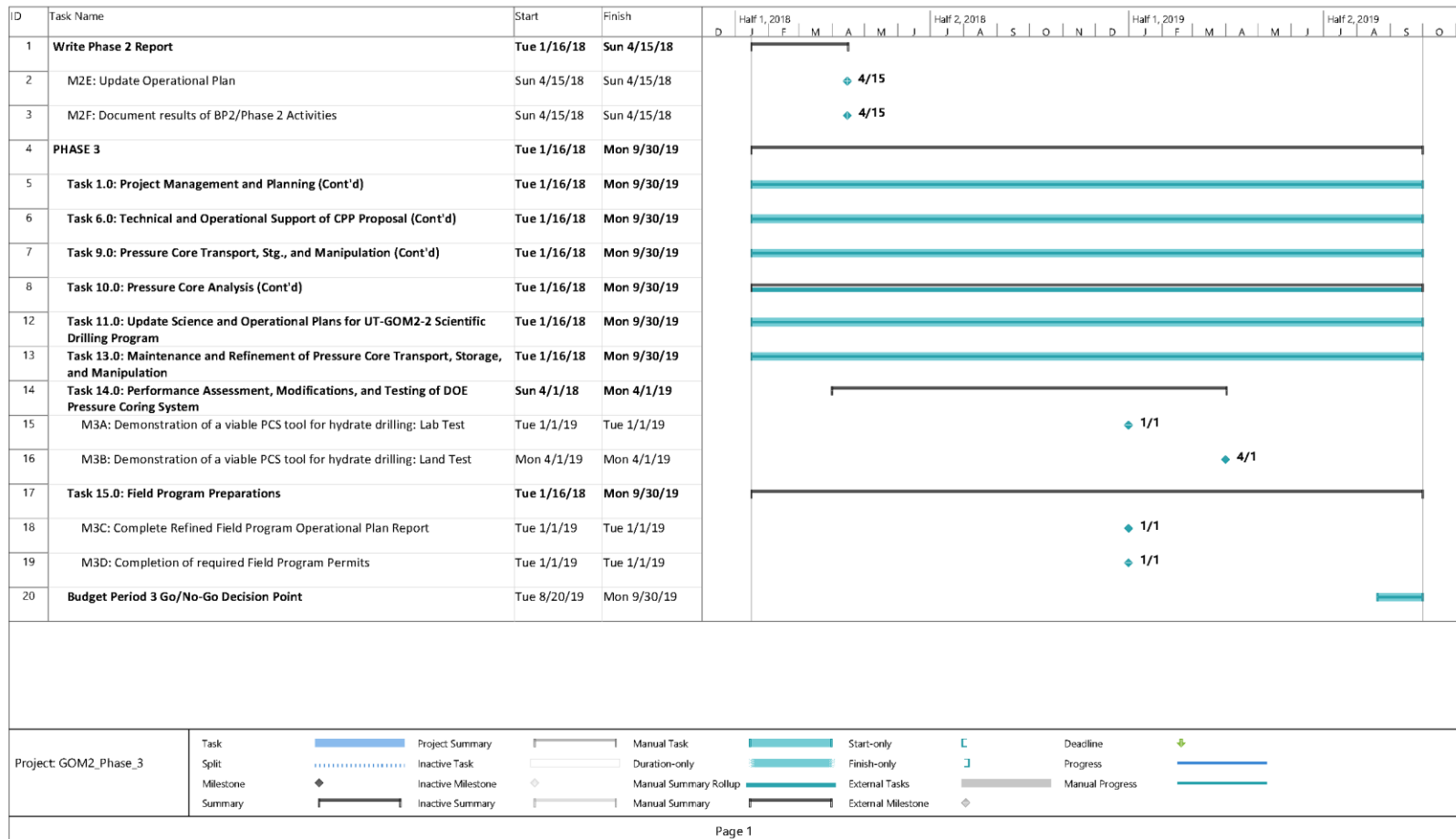
Gantt Chart (2 of 6)

PHASE 2: Oct 2015 – Jan 2018



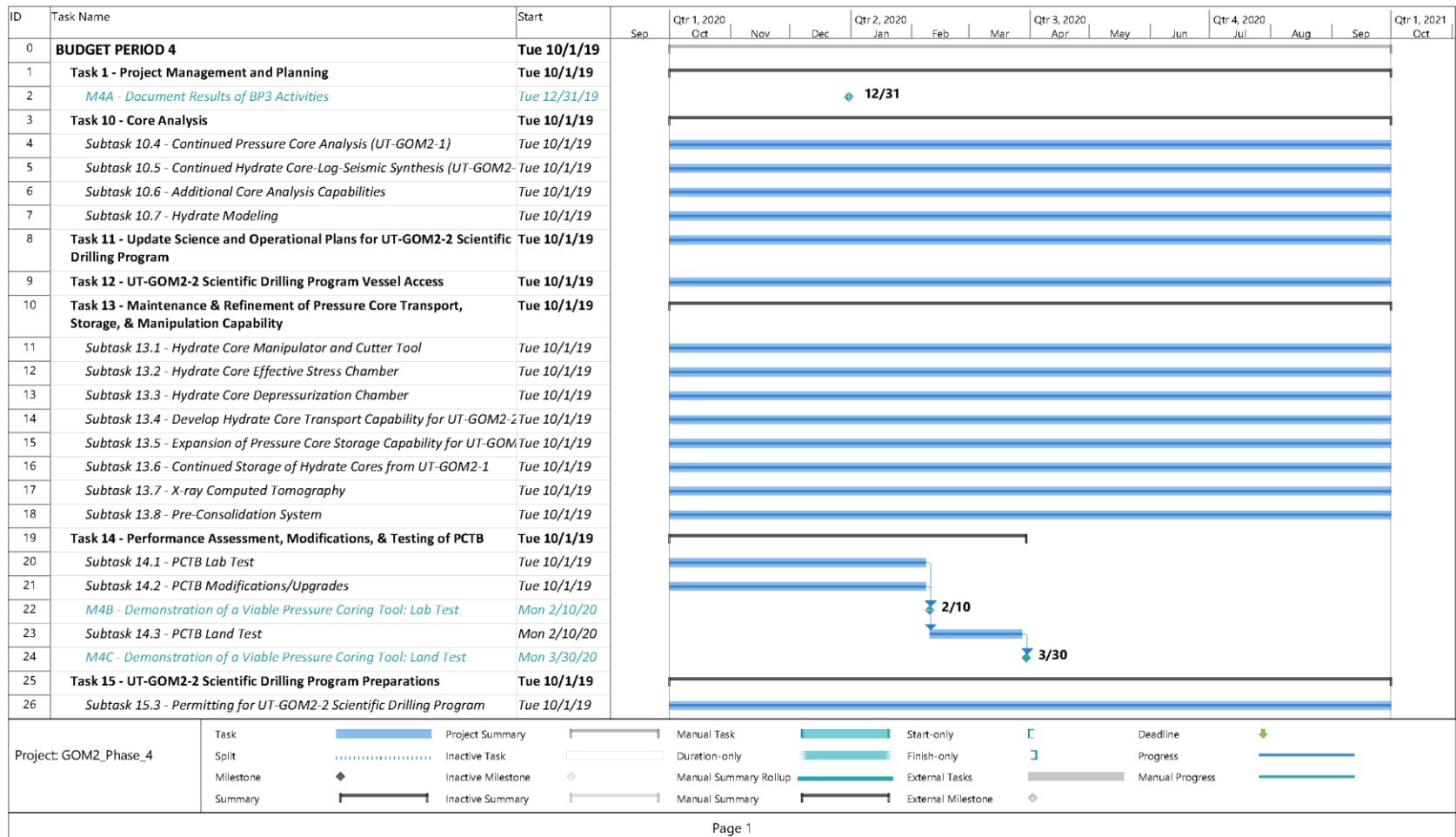
Gantt Chart (3 of 6)

PHASE 3: Jan 2018 – Sep 2019



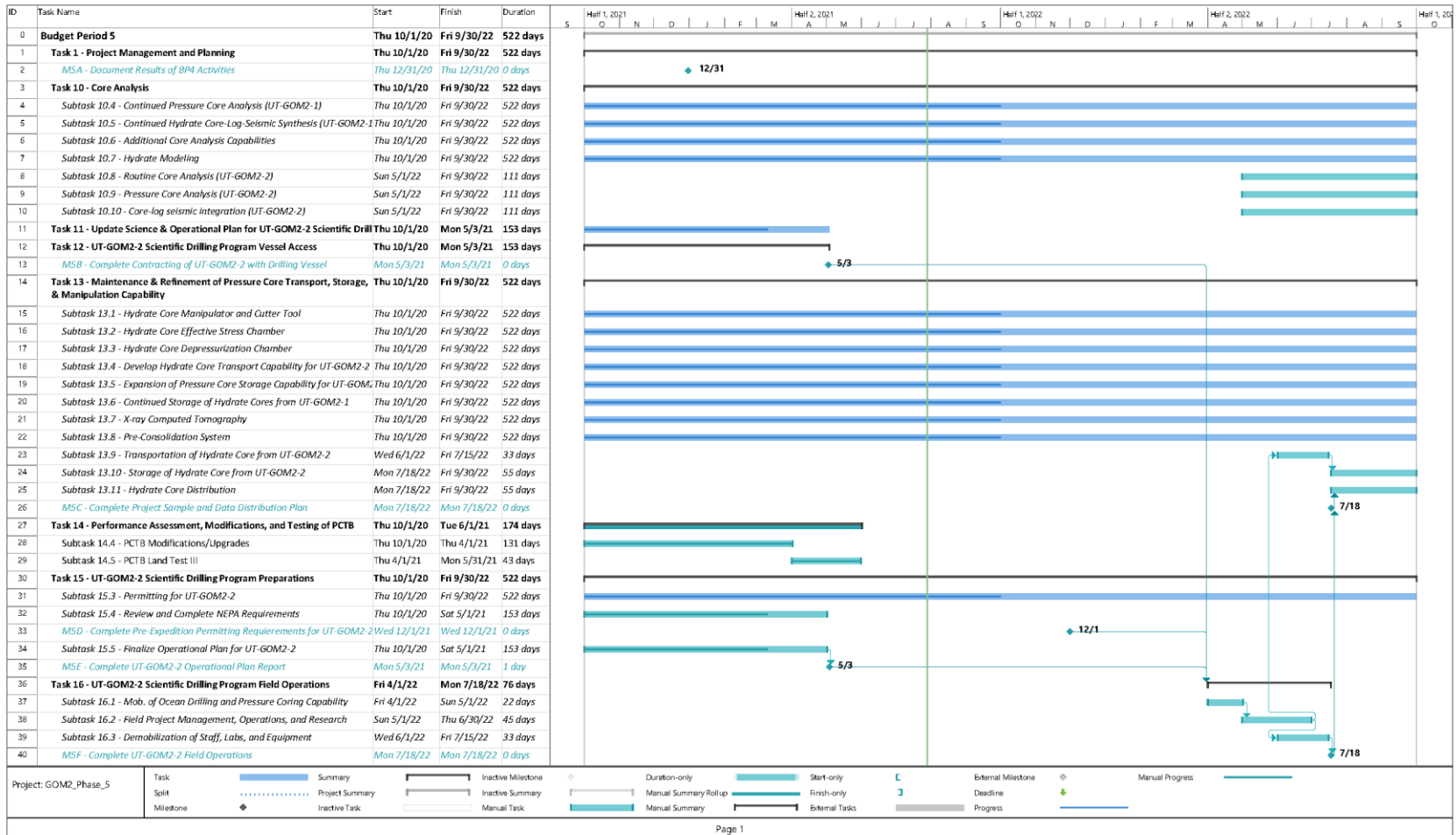
Gantt Chart (4 of 6)

PHASE 4: Oct 2019 – Sep 2020



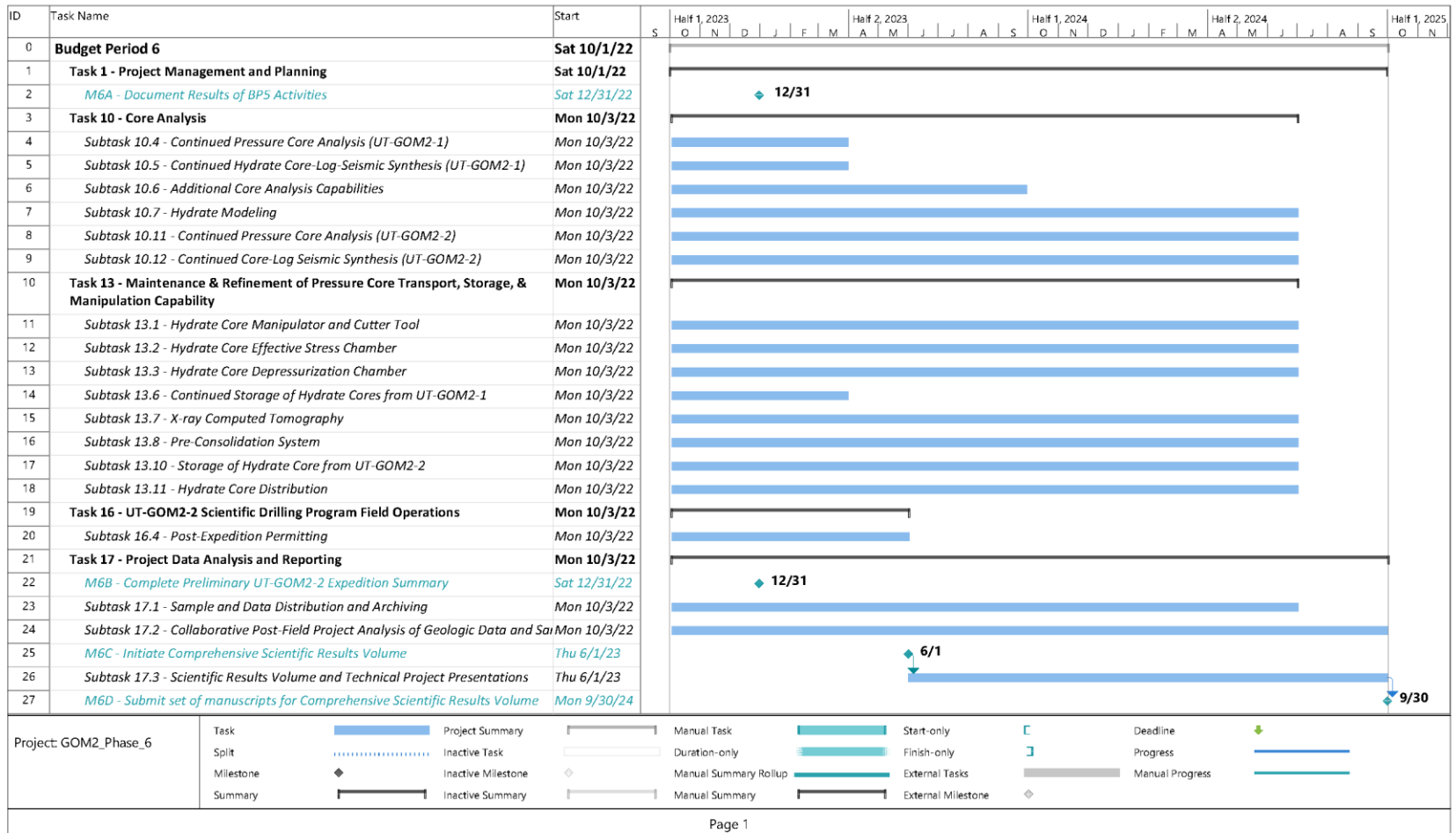
Gantt Chart (5 of 6)

PHASE 5: Oct 2020 – Sep 2022



Gantt Chart (6 of 6)

PHASE 6: Oct 2022 – Sep 2024



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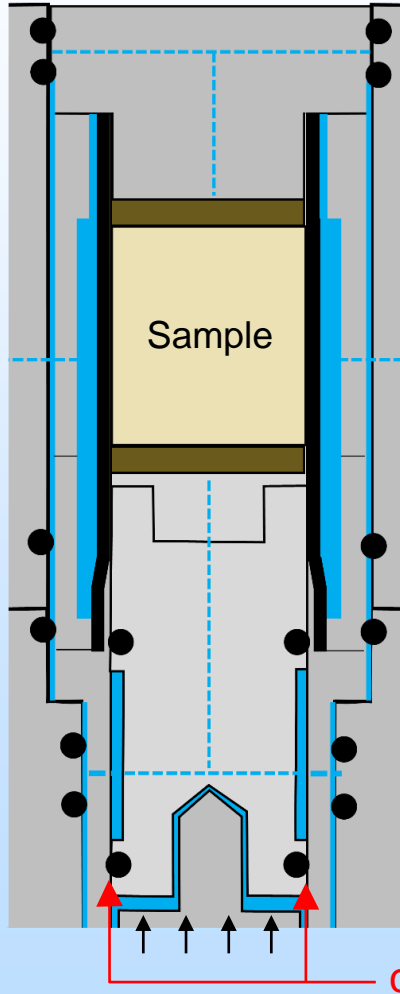
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All GOM2 Collaborations



Technology Development

Pressure Core Geomechanical Testing

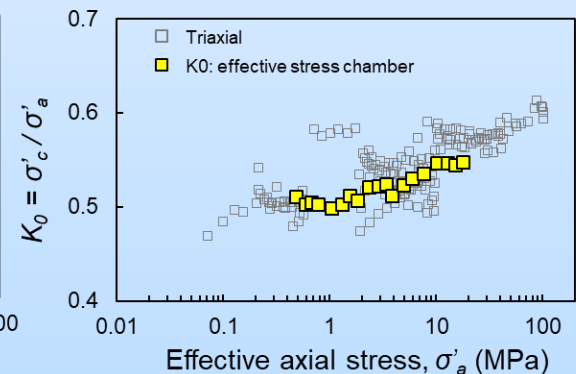
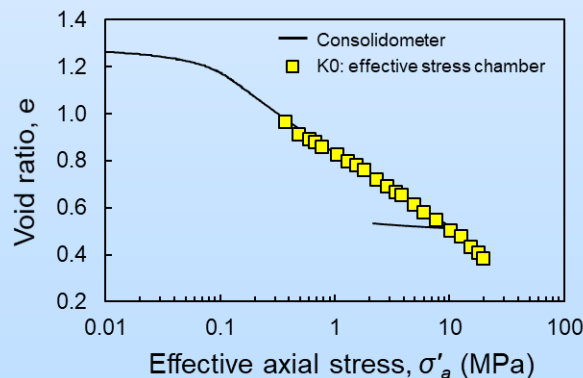


K_0 : effective stress chamber

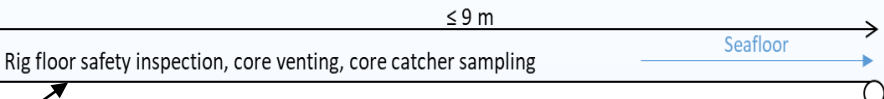
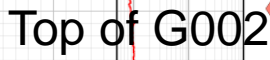
Procedures and seal rings were modified to increase the max applied effective stress from 4 to 20 MPa.




Measurements were validated by comparing results from K_0 to classical devices.

K_0 is now able to characterize UT-GOM2-2 pressure cores (in-situ stress levels ~10 MPa)



UT-GOM2-2 Planning

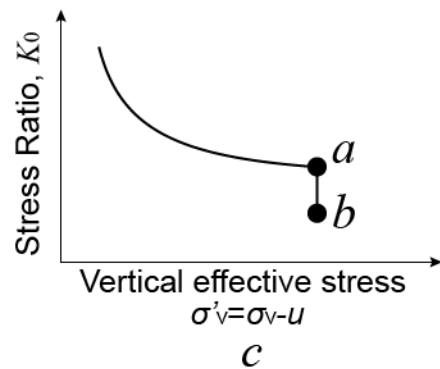
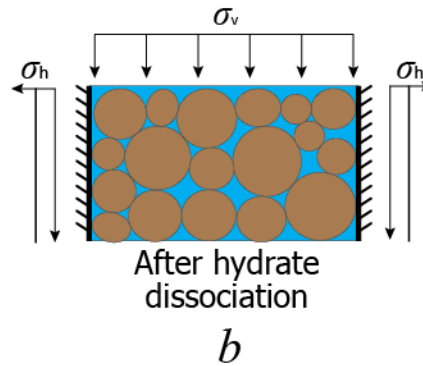
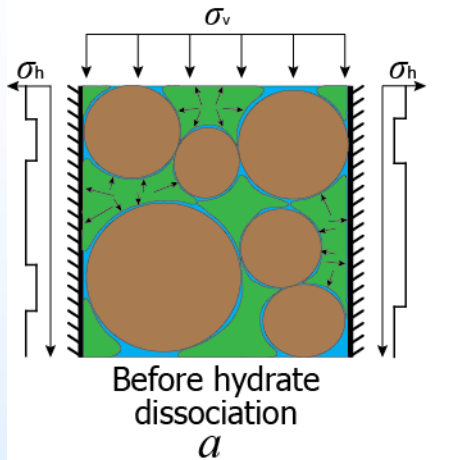


1. Thermal imaging and visual inspection

2. Void Gas collection
3. Section marks adjusted – WR samples identified

4. Sectioning
5. Whole round sampling
6. Sediment strength measurement
7. Headspace gas sampling

8. Repeat Thermal imaging of remaining core

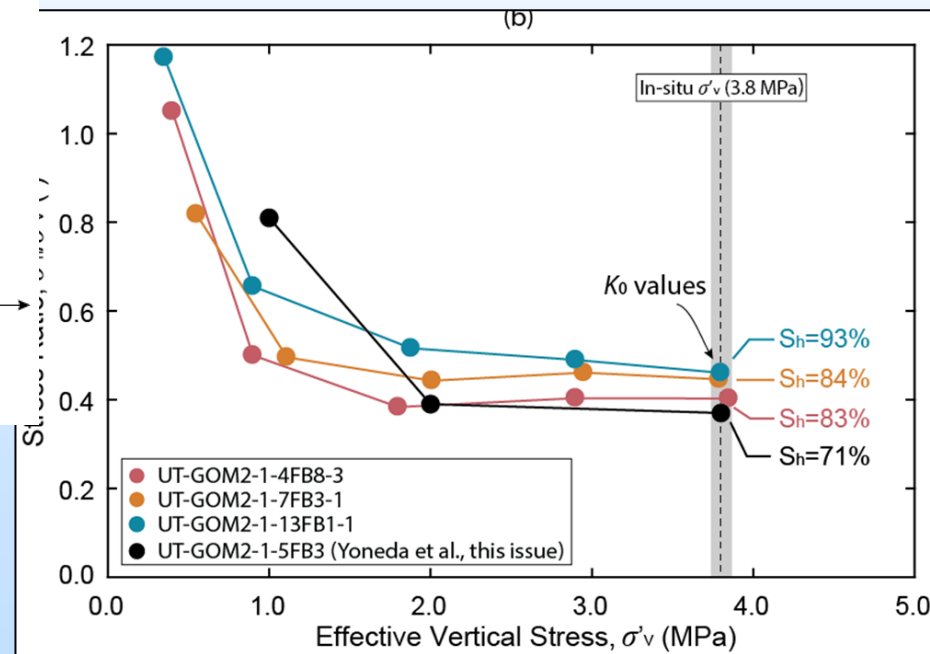


- 9. High resolution logging and CT imaging
- 10. Split core logging
- 11. Split core description and sampling

Theme 3: Visco-elastic behavior



Stress Ratio (K_0) proportional to hydrate saturation



Hydrate is viscous fluid phase that cannot escape the pore space during the compression.

It bears the load during compression.

(Yoneda et al. in press)

(Fang et al., in press)