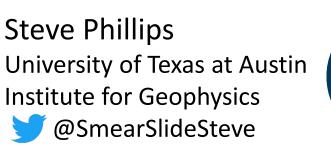
Pressure coring in marine sediments: Insights into gas hydrate systems and future directions



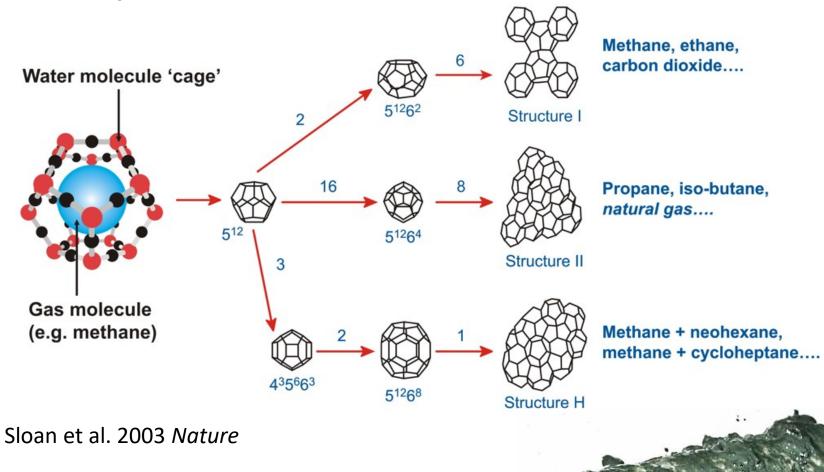








## Gas hydrates



~160x volume at atmospheric conditions

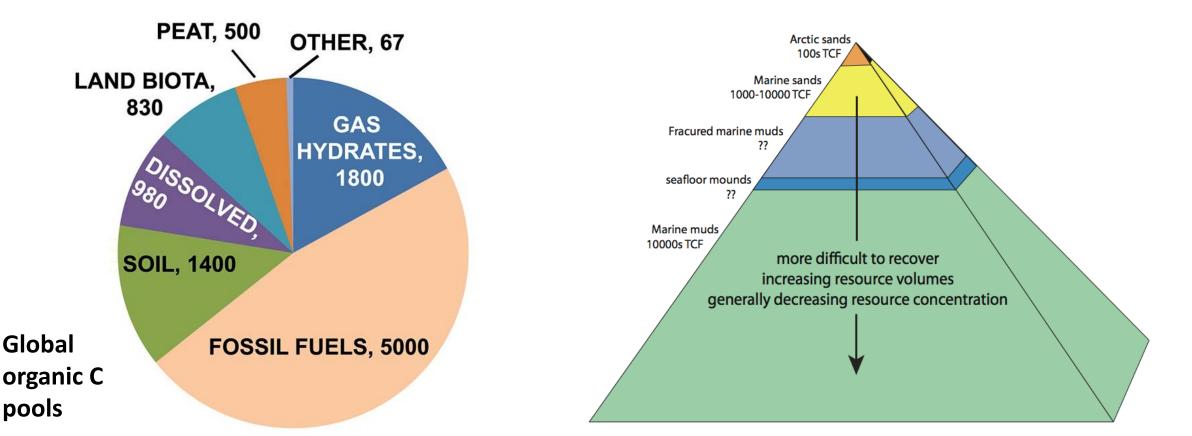




## Gas hydrates

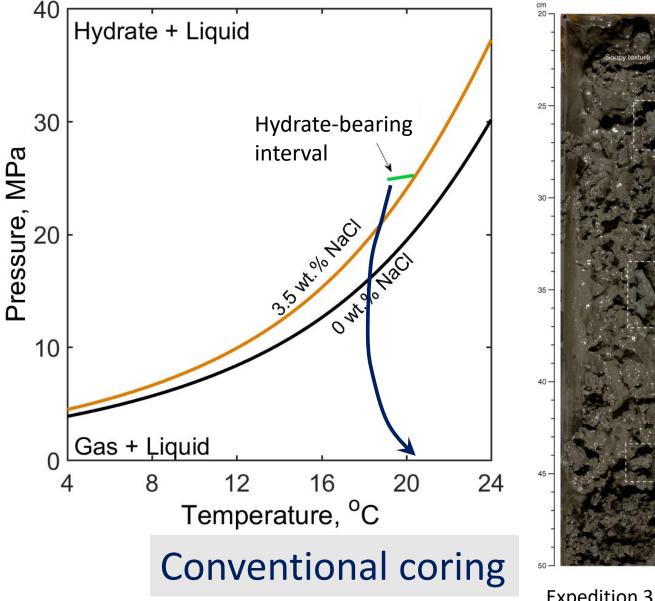
- Link to ocean and atmosphere C pools
- Potential role in climate feedbacks

- Potential energy resource
- Potential for CO<sub>2</sub> storage



Ruppel and Kessler, 2017 Rev. Geophys.

# Challenge of pressure coring

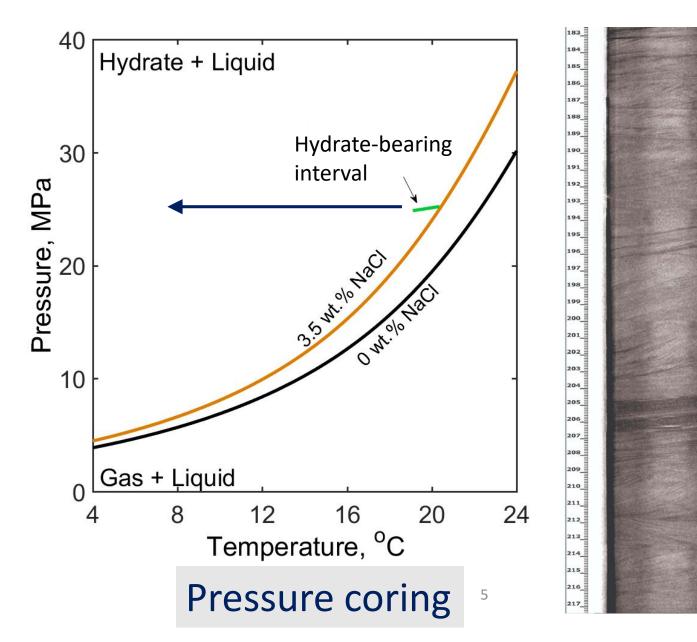


- Hydrate dissociates
- Almost all gas lost
- Sediment disturbance
- Pore water anomalies
- Temperature anomaly

Expedition 311 Scientists, 2006 Proc IODP

Lithified carbonates

# Challenge of Pressure Coring

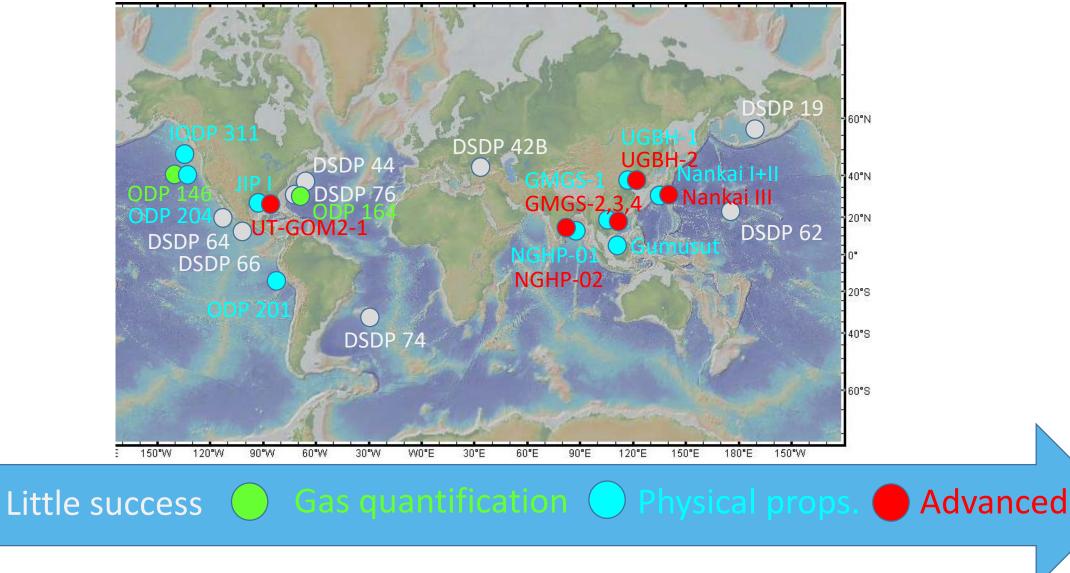


- Hydrate intact
- Dissolved gas present
- Sediment fabric preserved
- Pore water reflects in situ concentrations

### Development of pressure coring

1990s

1970s/1980s

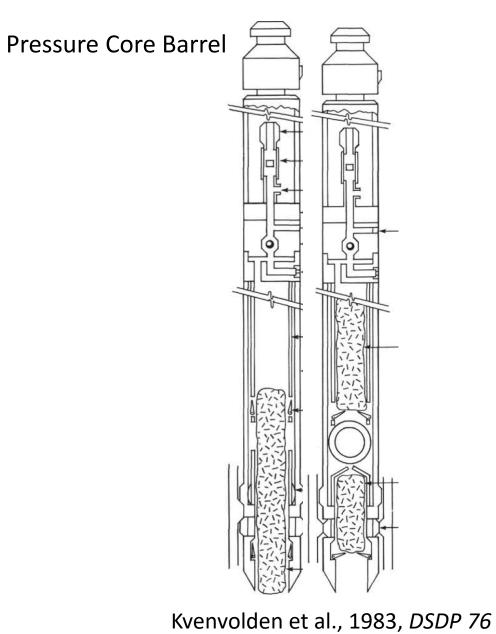


2000s

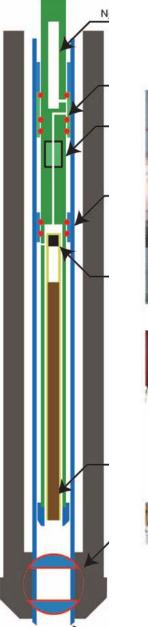
6

2010s

# How do pressure cores work?



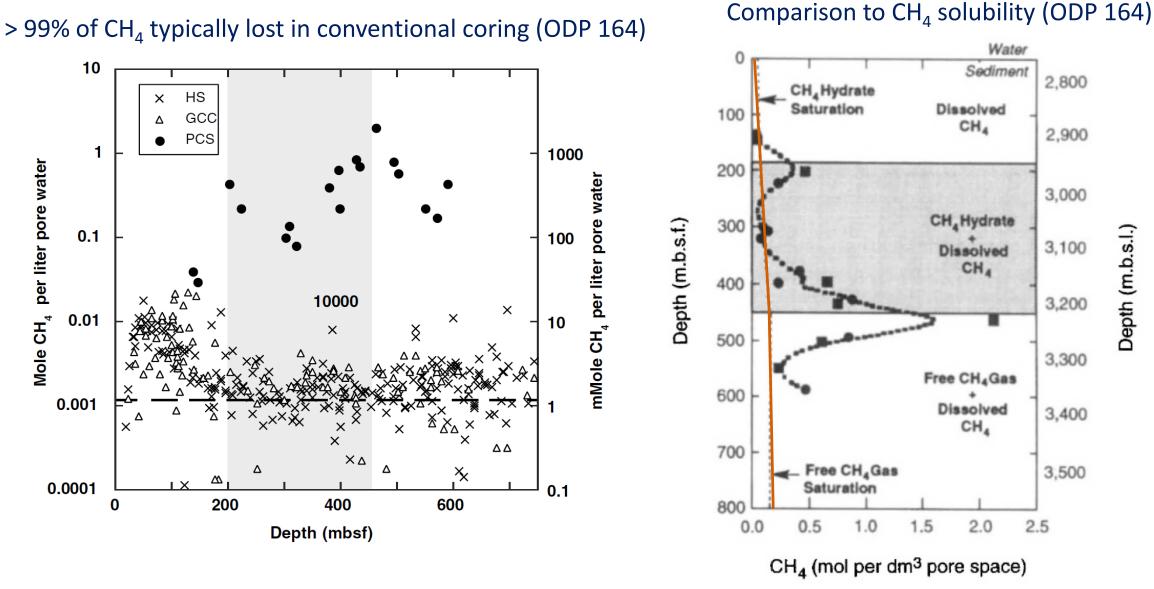
Hybrid Pressure Core Sampler





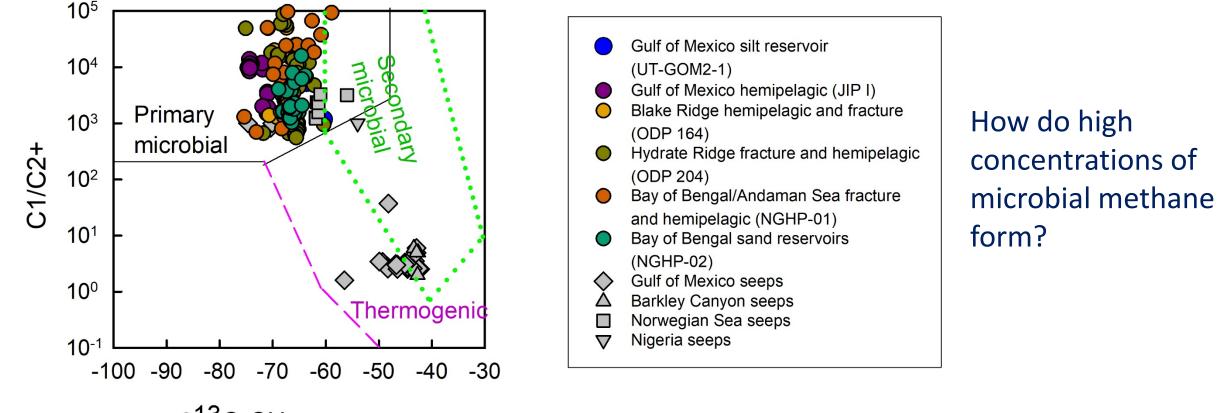
Kubo et al., 2014, Sci. Drilling

## In situ methane concentration, hydrate saturation



Paull et al., 2000, Ann. NY Acad Sci

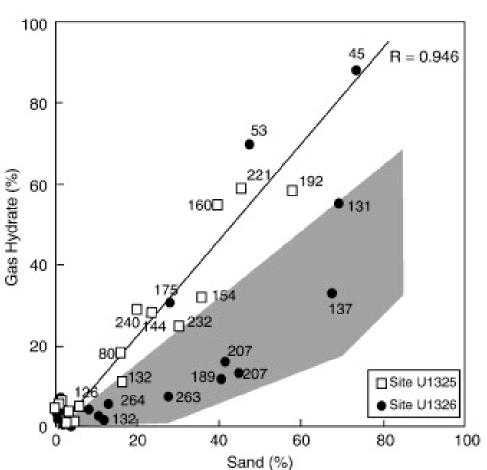
### Gas composition



 $\delta^{13}$ C-CH<sub>4</sub> (‰ VPDB)

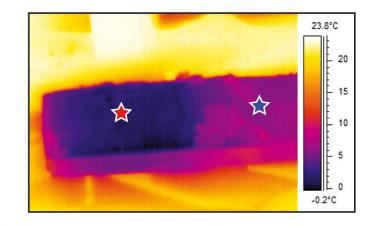
Genetic classification from Milkov and Etiope, 2018 *Org Geochem*. Phillips et al., in revision, *AAPG Bull;* Lorenson et al., 2008, *JMPG;* Lorenson and Collett, 2000; *Proc ODP;* Claypool et al., 2003, *Proc ODP;* Lorenson and Collett, 2018 *JMPG;* Dixit et al., in press, *JMPG;* Brooks et al., 1984 *Science;* Brooks et al., 1986 *Org Geochem;* Sassen et al., 1999a *GCAGS;* Sassen et al, 1999b *Org Geochem,* Sassen et al., 2001a *JMPG;* Sassen et al., 2001b *Geology,* Pohlman et al., 2005 *Org Geochem;* Lein et al., 1999 *Geo-Mar Lett;* Ginsburg et al., 1999 *Geo-Mar Lett;* Cunningham and Lindholm, 2000 *AAPG Memoir 73* 

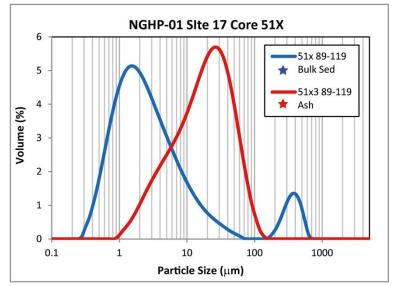
# Lithologic control of hydrate saturation



Cascadia margin turbidites (IODP 311)

#### Andaman Sea ash layers





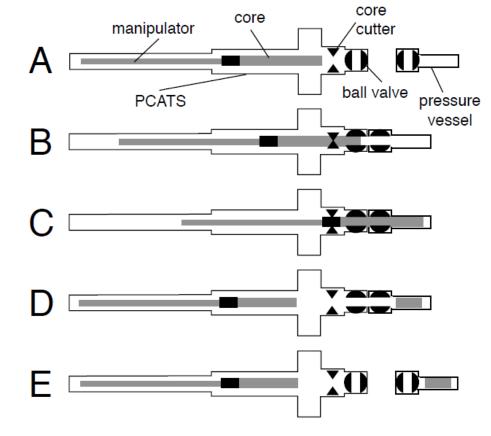
Torres et al., 2008, EPSL

# Pressurized core analysis and transfer



Pressure Core Analysis and Transfer System (PCATS), Geotek, Inc.

- Cores can be scanned for
  - P-wave velocity,
  - gamma ray density
  - X-ray CT

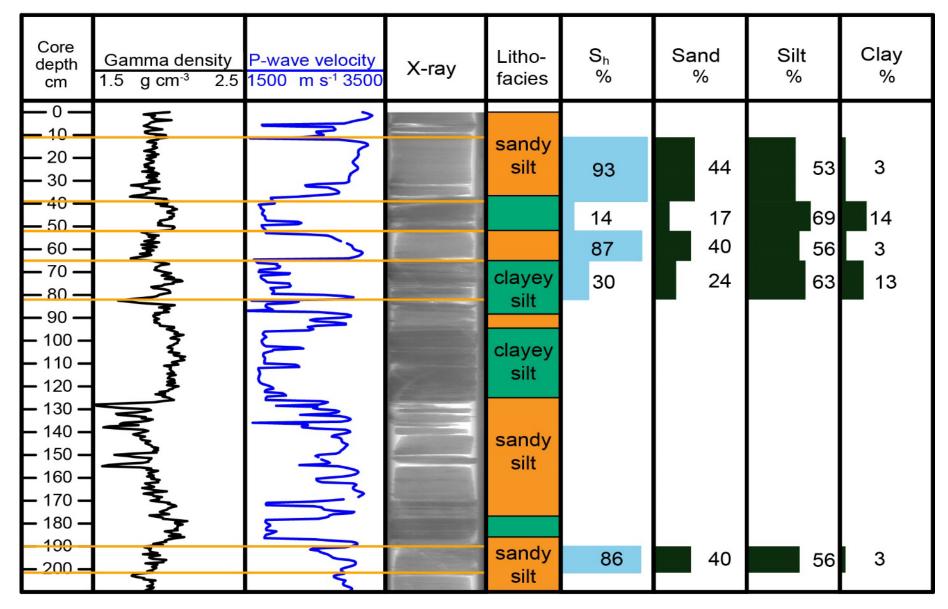


Schultheiss et al., 2011, ICGH

• Pressurized cores can be transported to shore, stored, and analyzed at multiple labs

### In situ properties

### Gulf of Mexico channel levee (UT-GOM2-1)



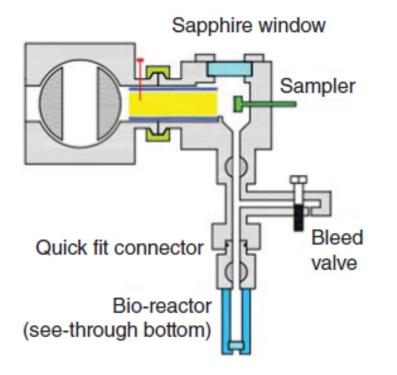
Phillips et al., in revision, AAPG Bull.

# Reservoir/seal geomechanical properties

- Permeability
- Compressibility
- Shear strength
- Stiffness
- Consolidation
- What are these properties in hydratebearing sediments before and after dissociation?
- Can we economically and safely produce hydrate?
- How are hydrate deposits charged with gas?

# Future directions – microbial processes

- Capability to sample and cultivate microbes without depressurization
- Can better target limits of life and better understand microbial methane production



Ongoing efforts by Georgia Tech, USGS, Oregon St, UT-Austin

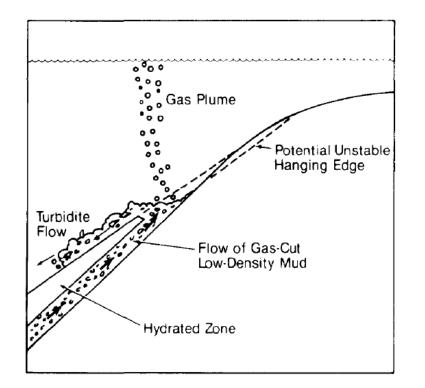


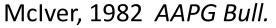


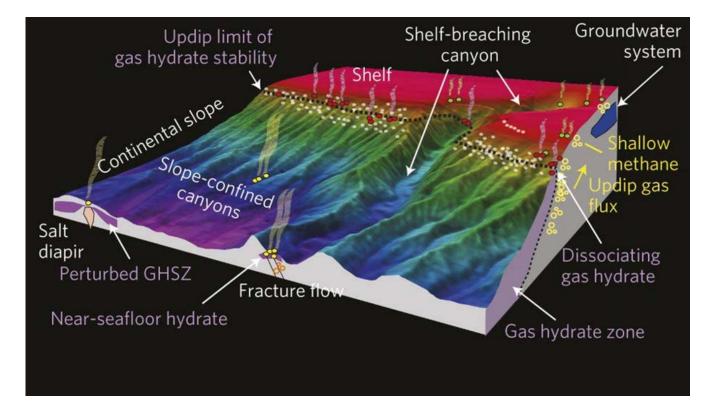
Santamarina et al., 2012, Sci. Drilling

# Future directions – slope stability

- What is the distribution of hydrate and free gas at updip stability?
- How does this affect slope stability?







Skarke et al., 2014 Nat. Geosci.

# Summary

- Pressure coring and analysis tools have allowed for characterization:
  - Gas hydrate concentration
  - Gas hydrate composition
  - Physical properties
  - Geomechanical properties

Linked to specific lithologies

- Scientific drilling programs were critical in the development of this technology
  - DSDP, ODP, IODP, multiple national hydrate expeditions
- Pressure coring has potential for increasing understanding:
  - Subseafloor biosphere
  - Submarine slope failures