

Gas hydrate and methane fluxes in the Okhotsk Sea and methane extraction from it

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International projects:

KOMEX – Russia-Germany (1998-2004)

CHAOS – Russia-Japan-Korea (2003-2006)

SAKHALIN Russia-Japan-Korea (2007-2012)

г. Владивосток

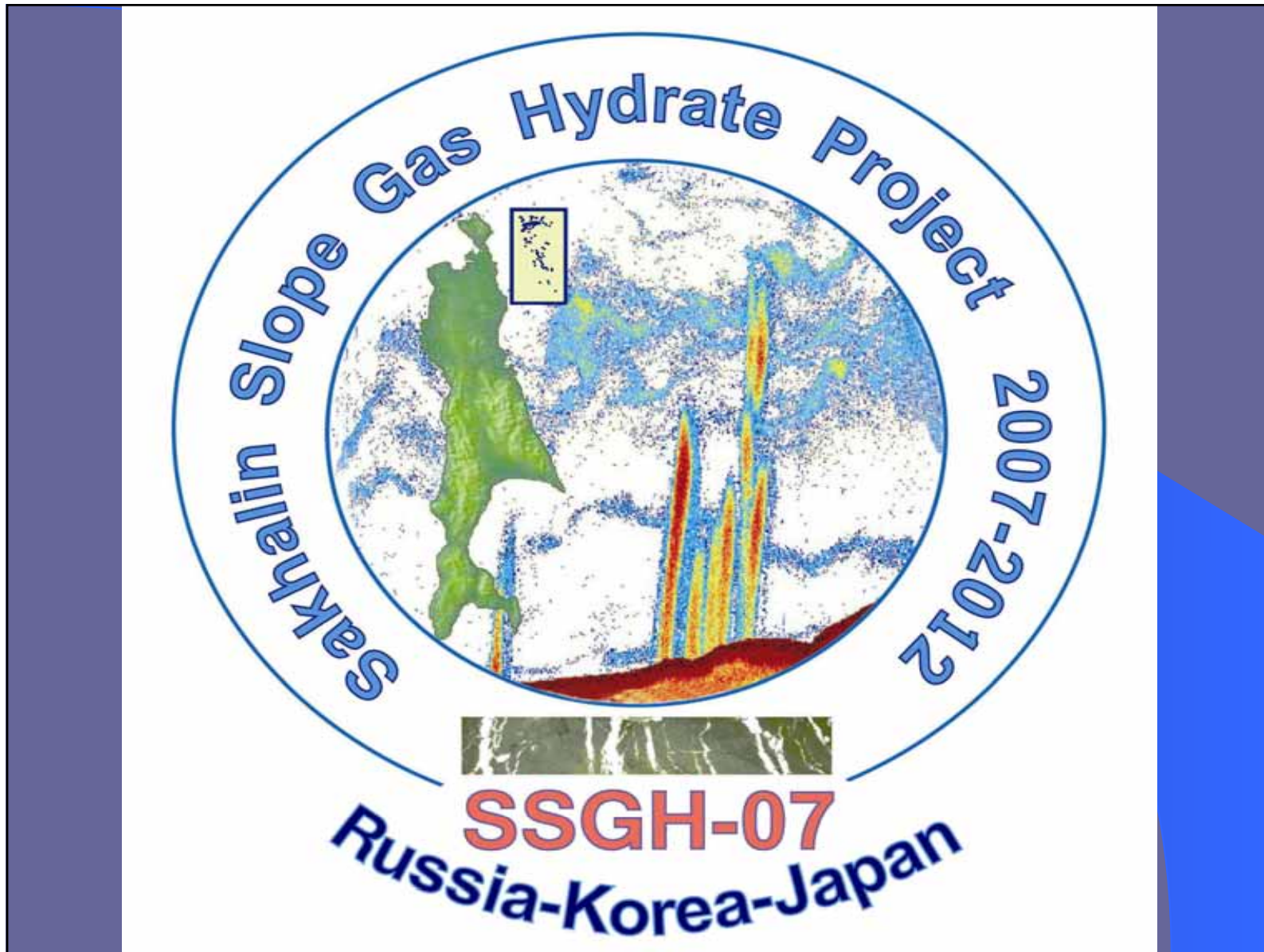
2009

Purpose

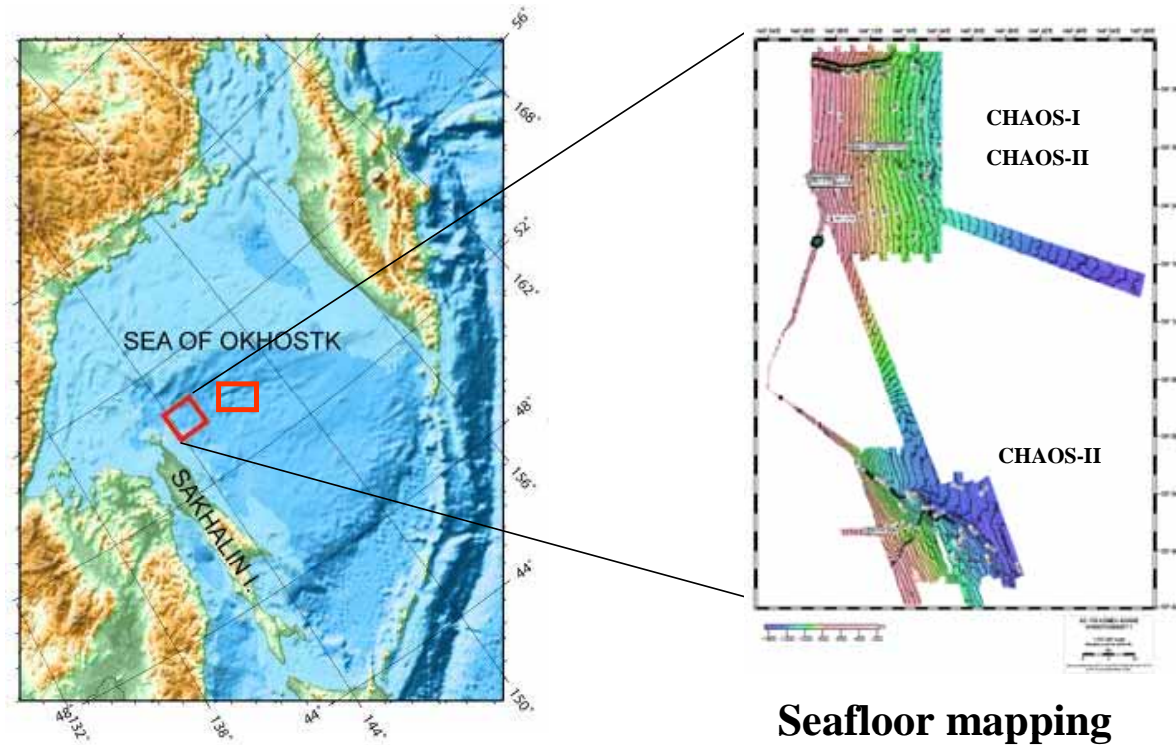
- -To study flux of methane and gas hydrate in the Okhotsk Sea.
- -To develop method to search it and to prepare innovation plan of methane mining from gas hydrate.
 - -To investigate influence of methane flux and gas hydrate on the environment and Global Climate change.

tasks

- -To carry out expedition in the Okhotsk Sea. In it there are study:
 - geophysics (seismic profiling and sonar survey),
- -geology sampling (sediment and water),
 - -hydro acoustic survey.
- -To measure gas in samples of sediment and water and
 - -To study morphology of structures and bottom surface and biology society in it.
 - To interpret complex of geology, geophysics, gas geochemistry etc.

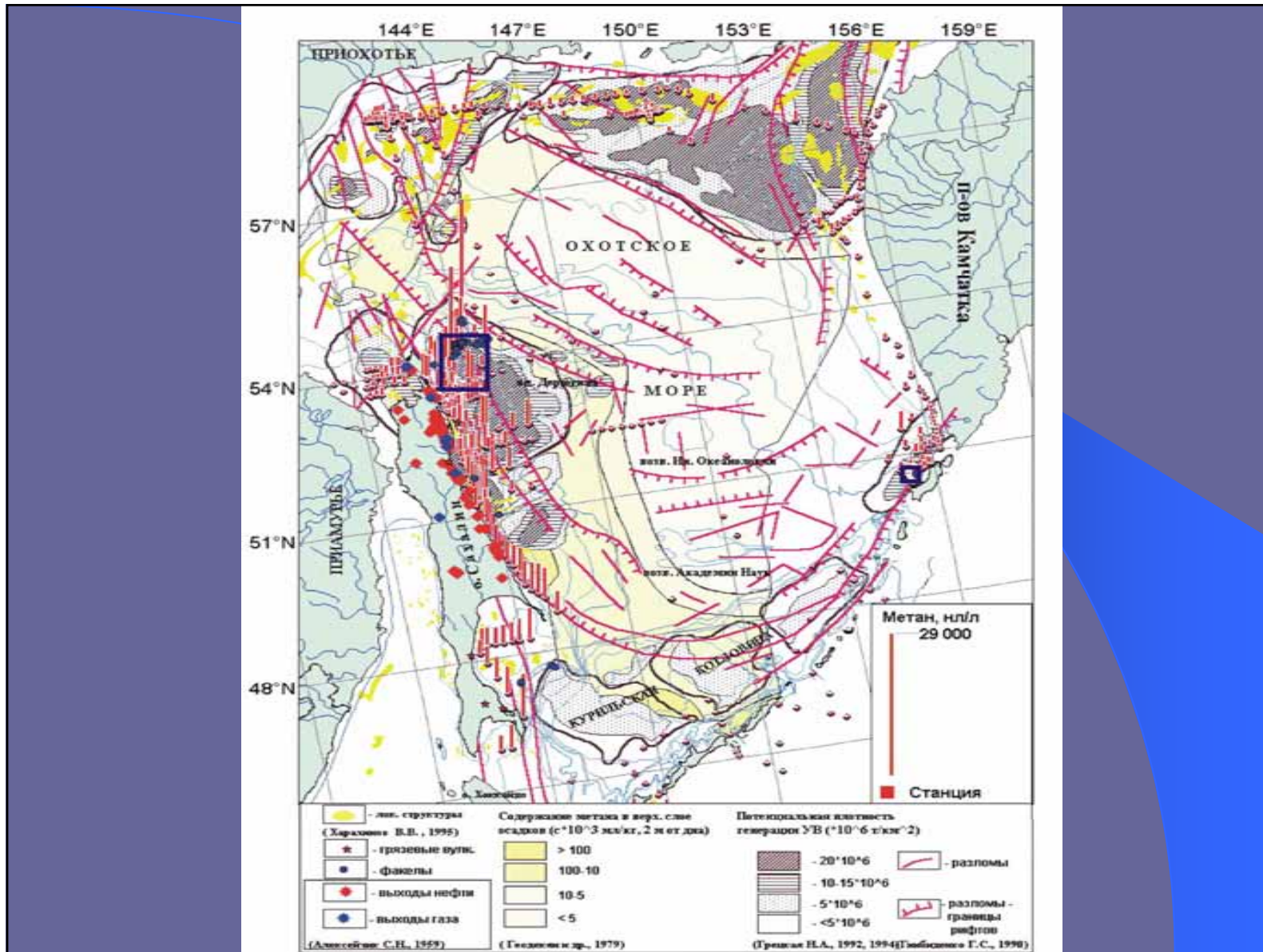


Study area of CHAOS I (2003) & II (2005)



Seafloor mapping





Газогидраты в донных осадках впадины Дерюгина Охотского моря (08.2004 г.)



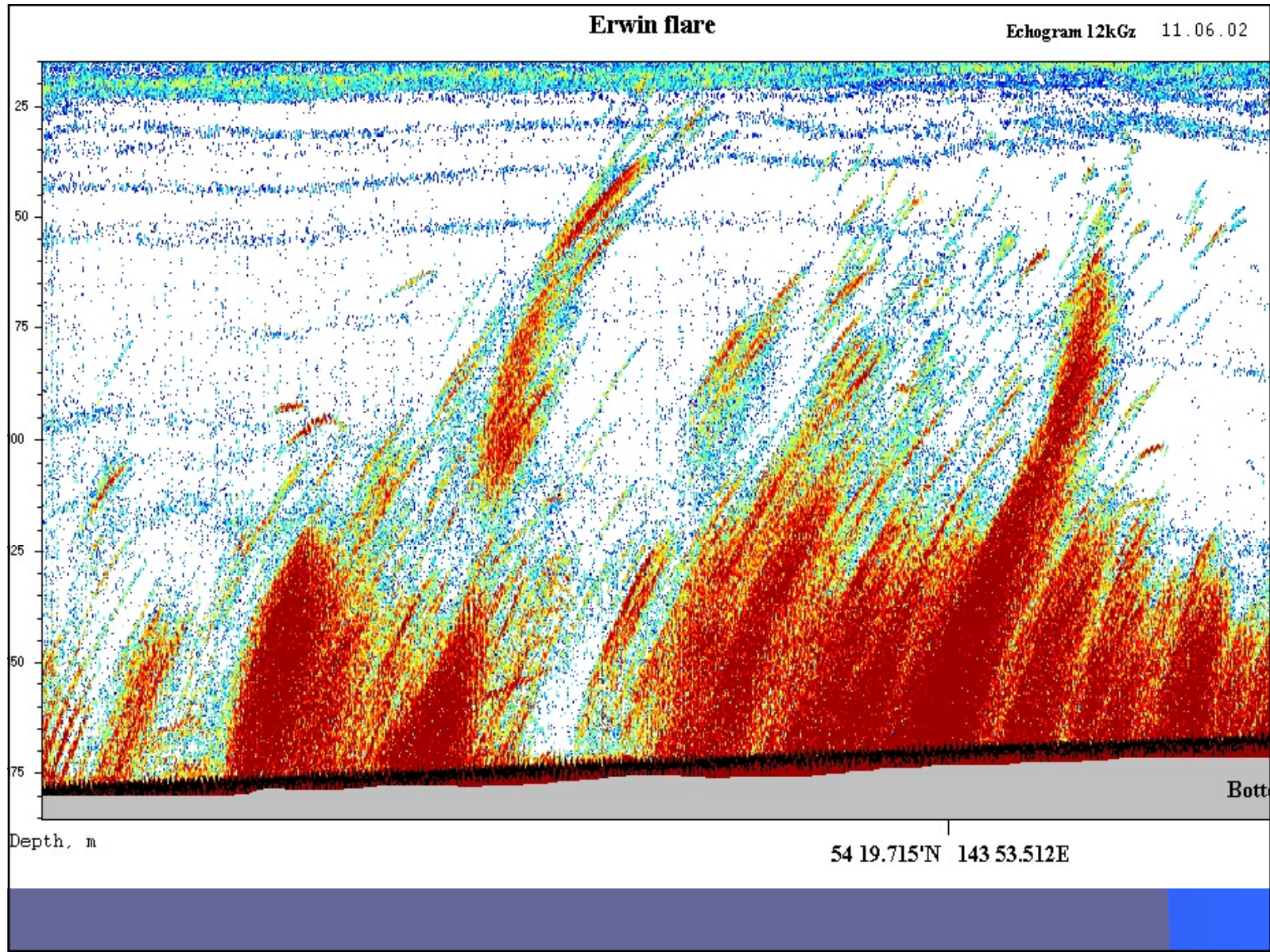




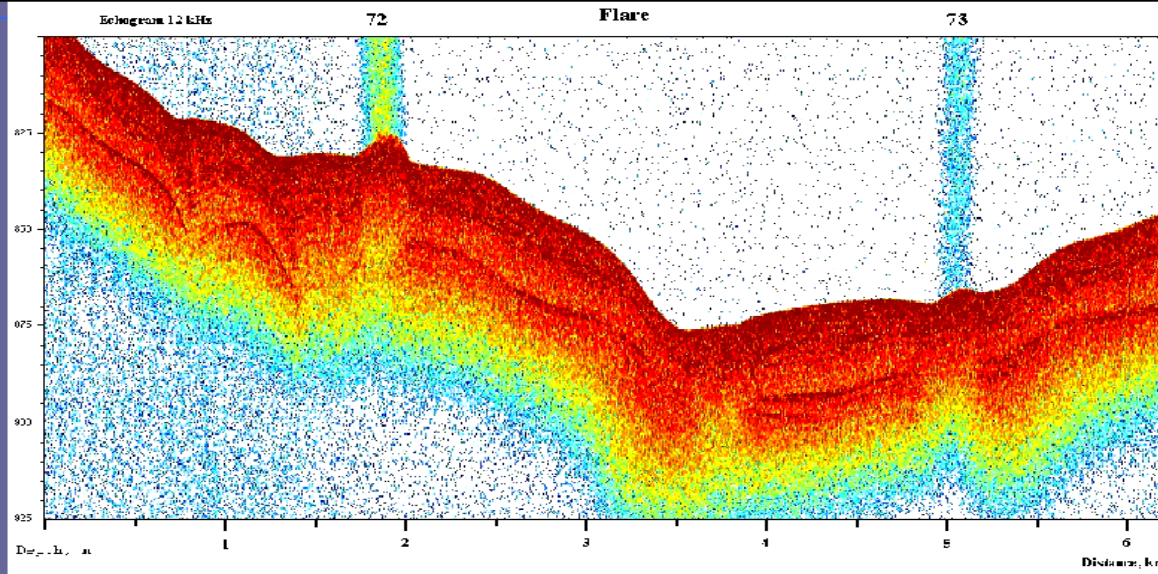




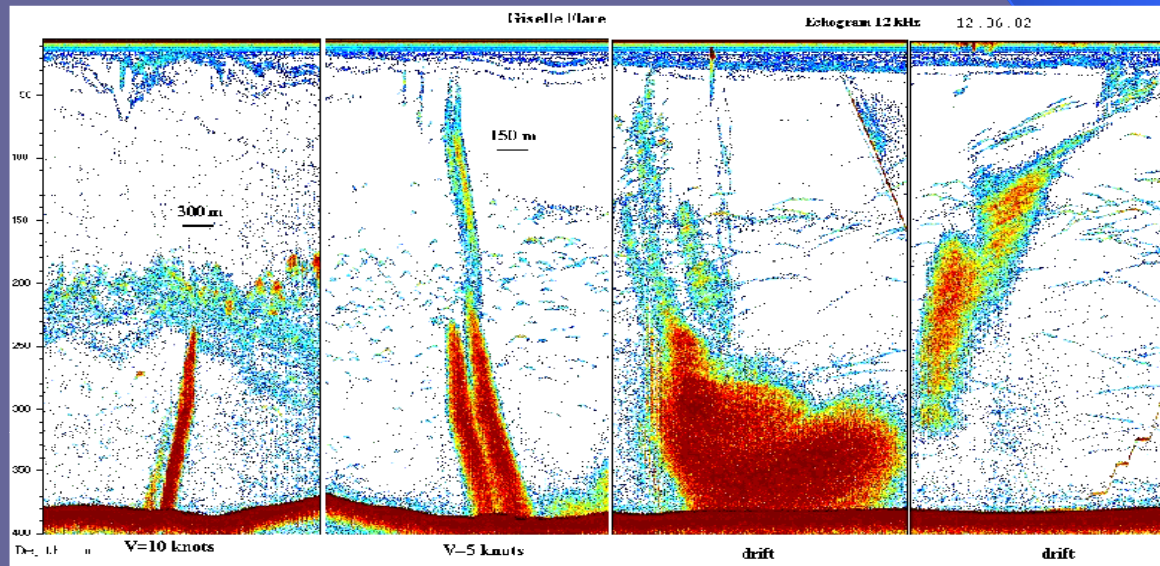


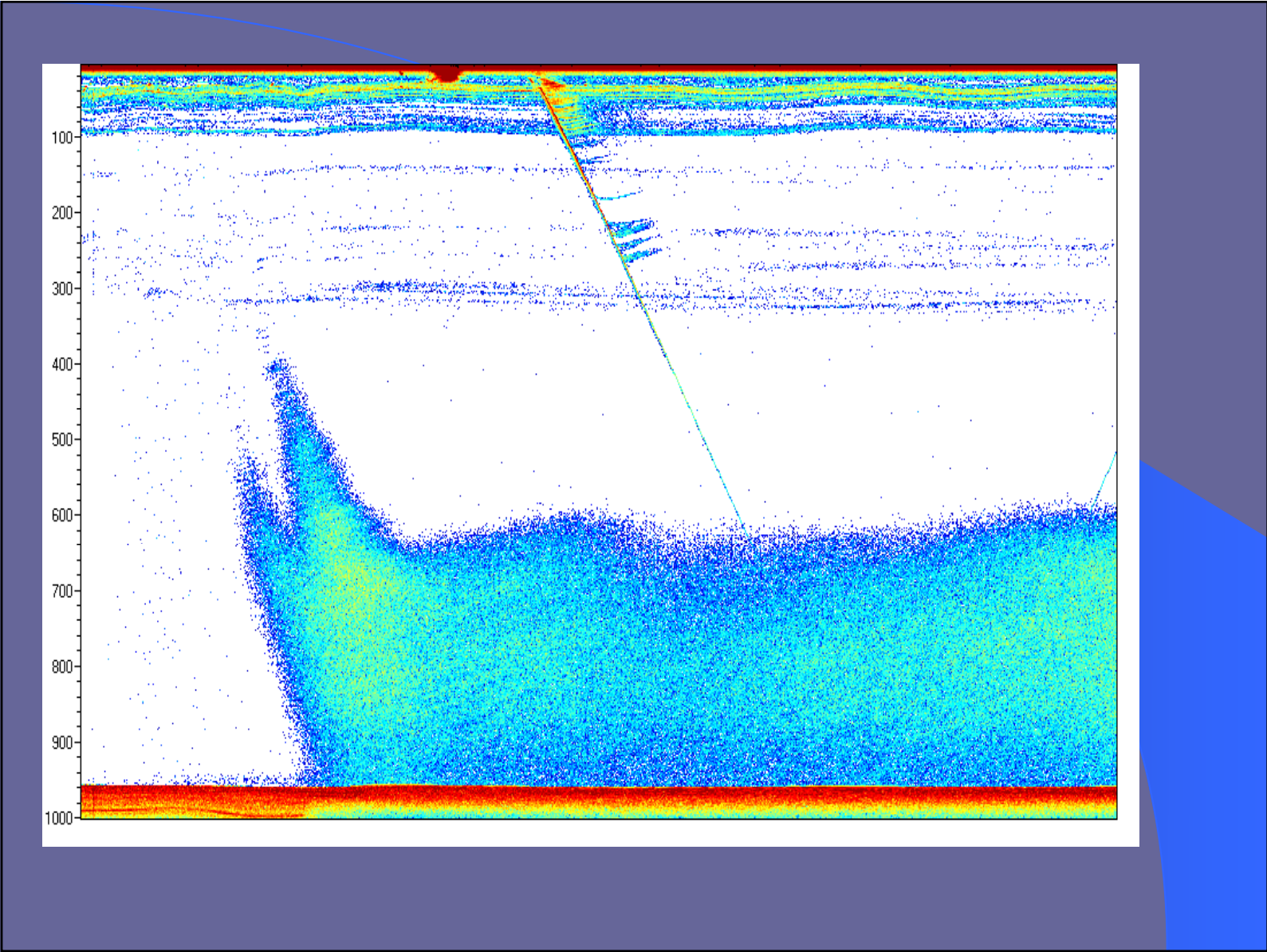


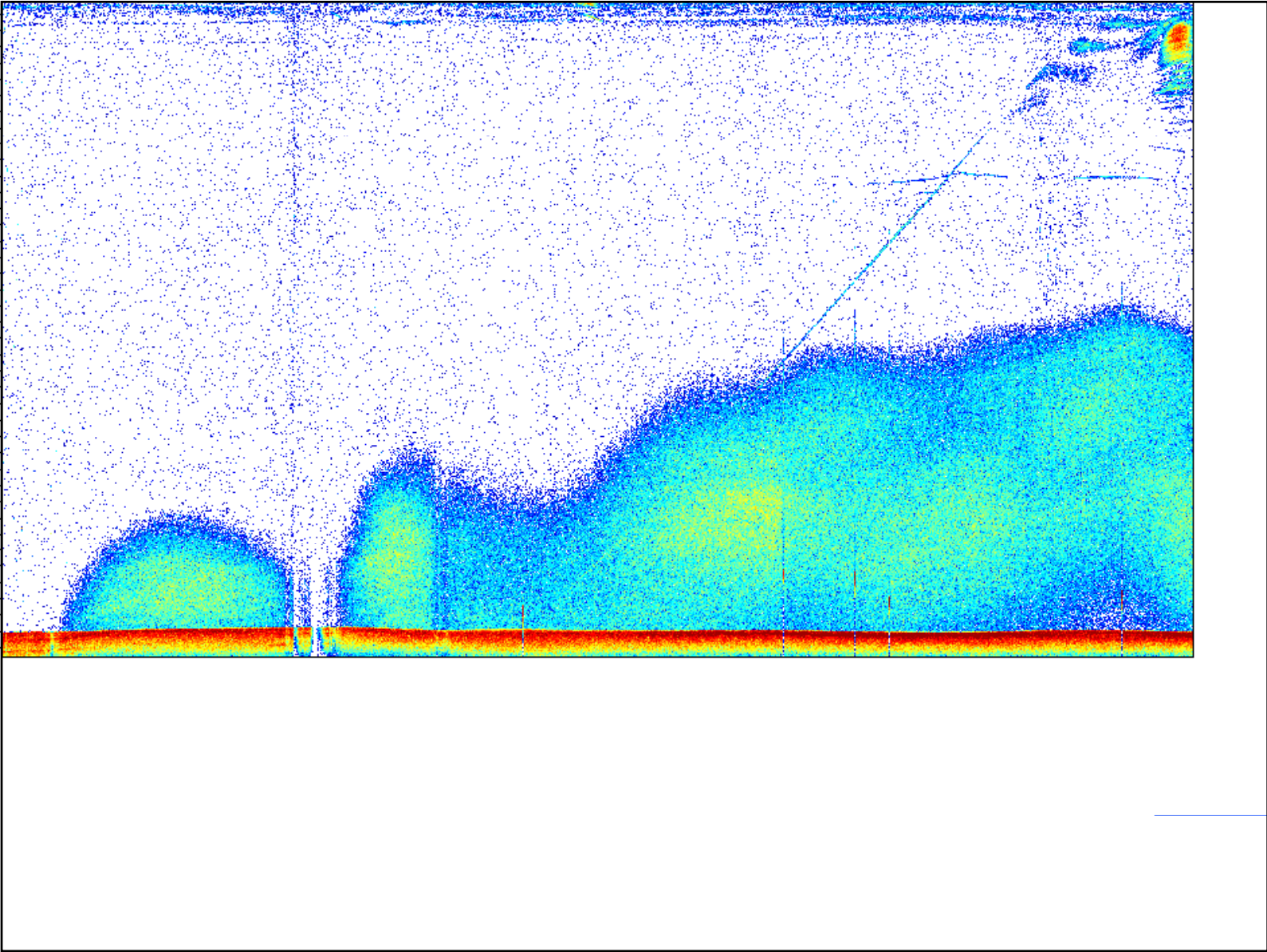
A



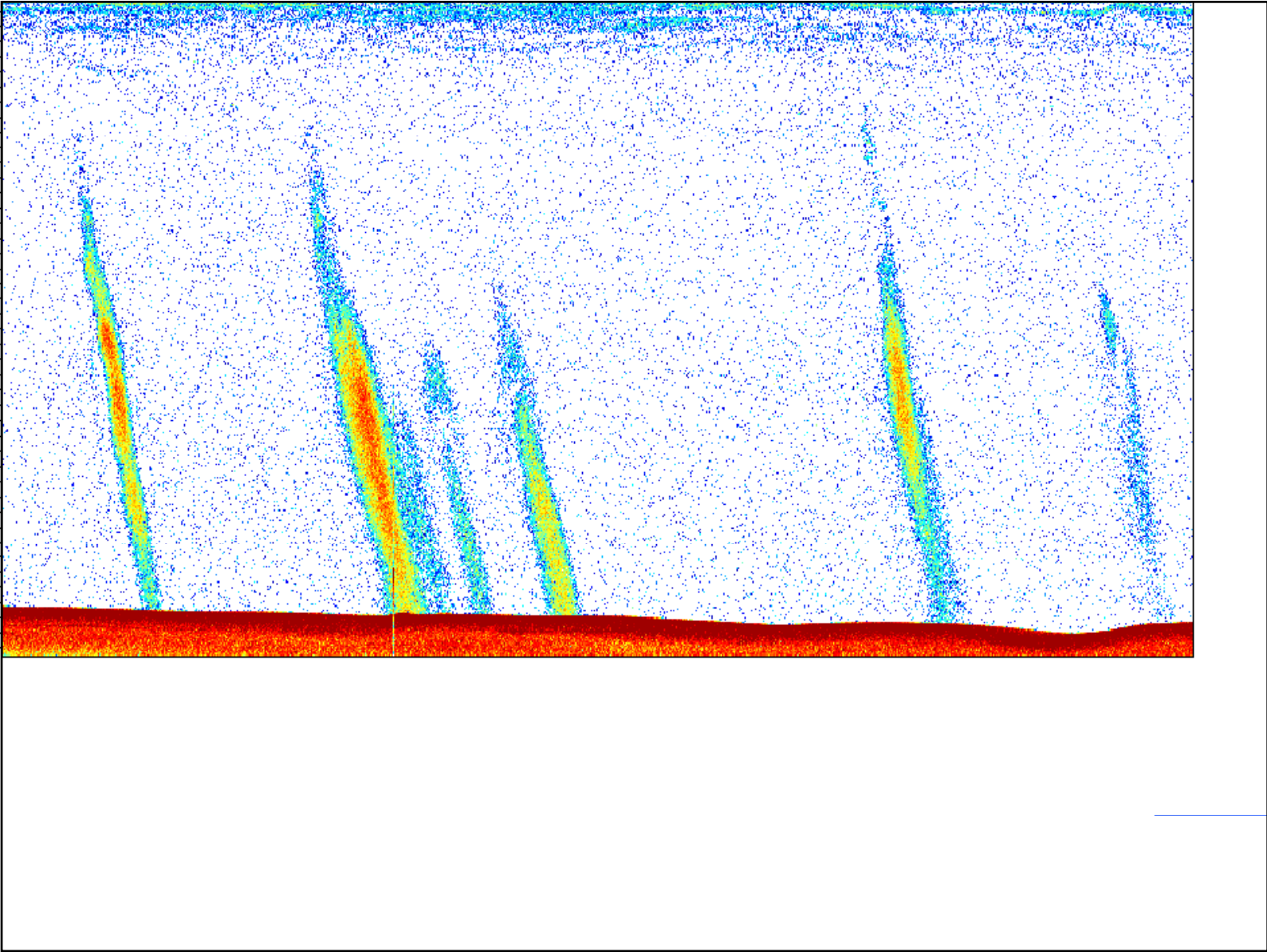
B

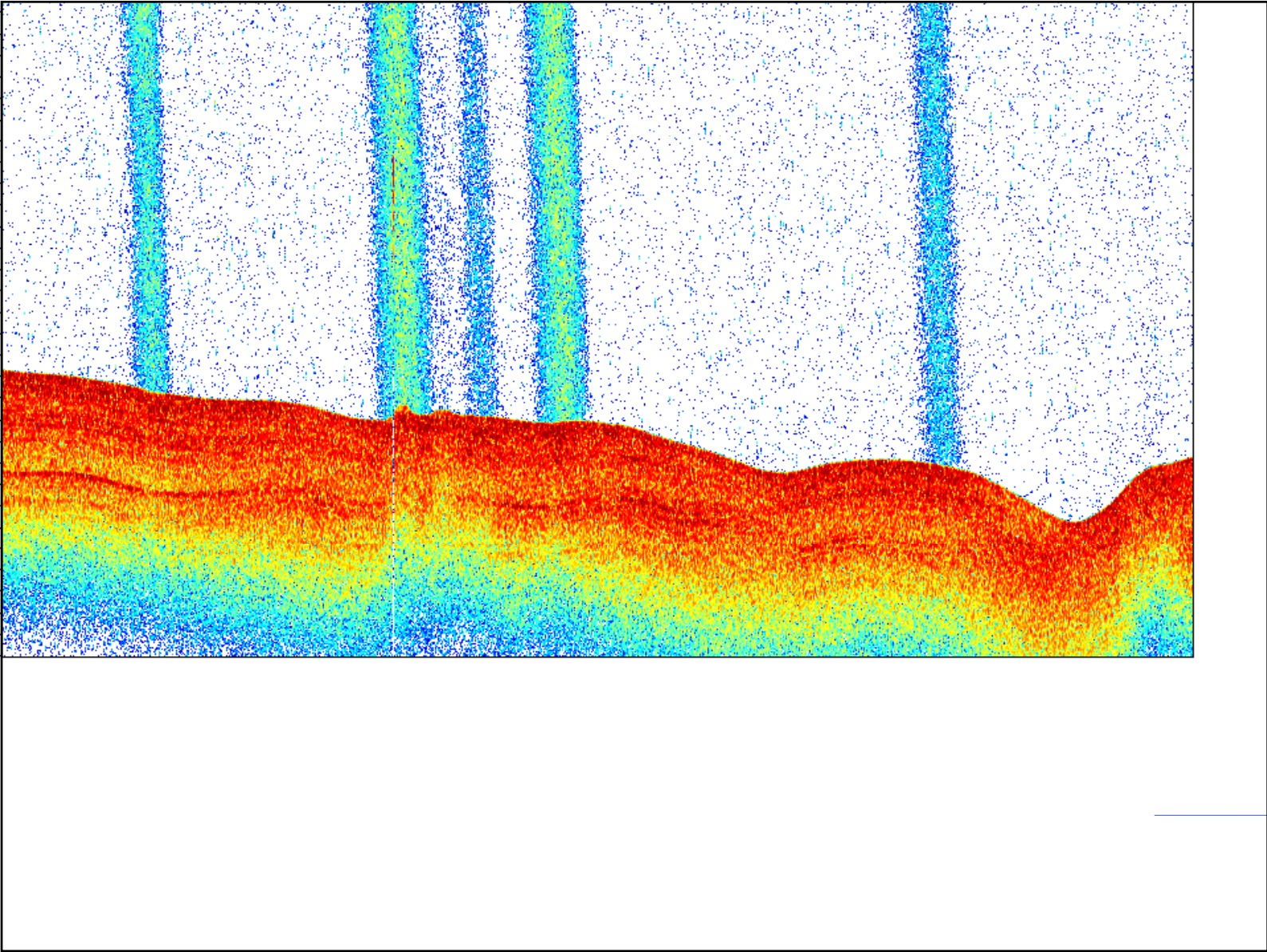


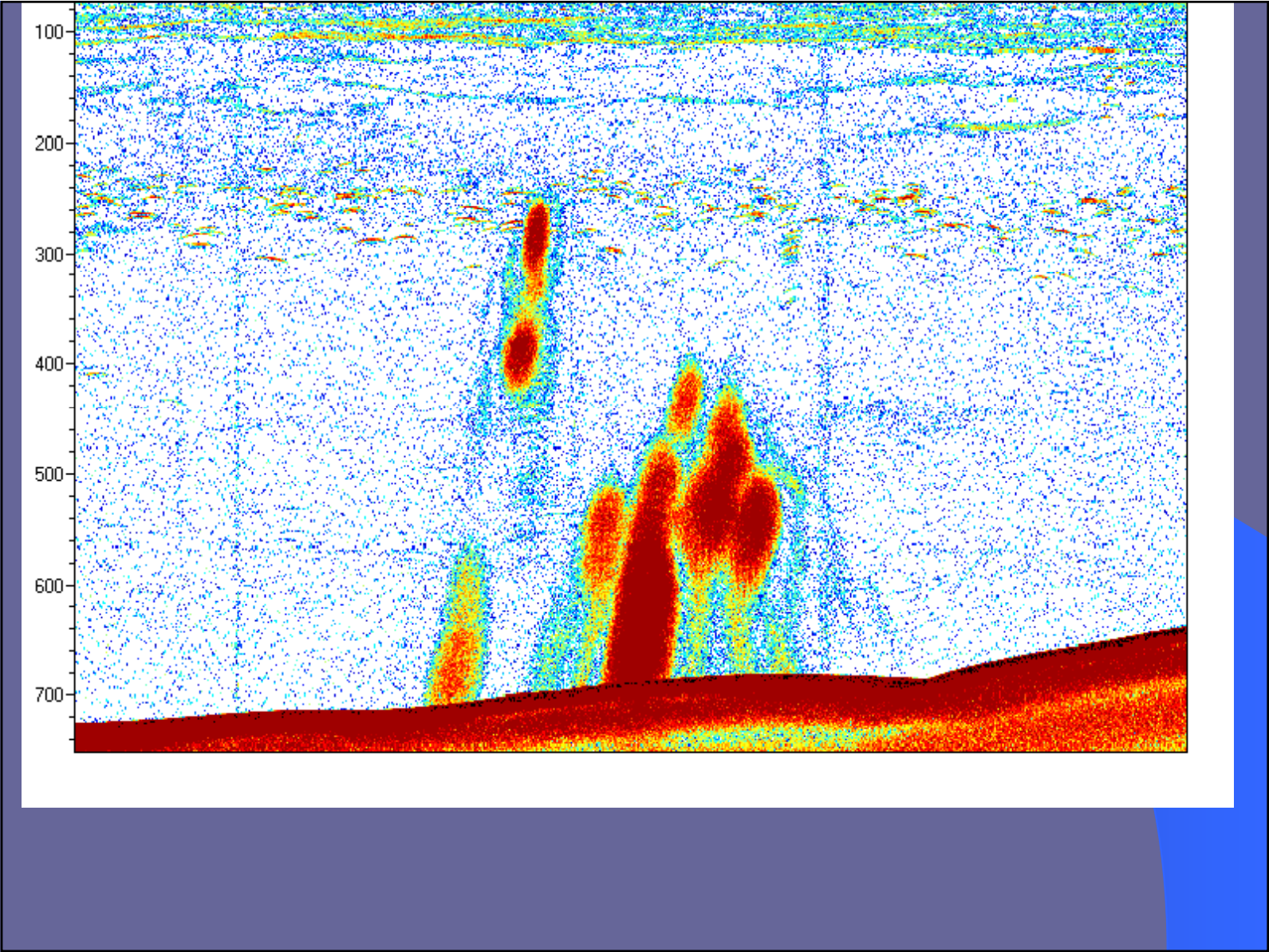


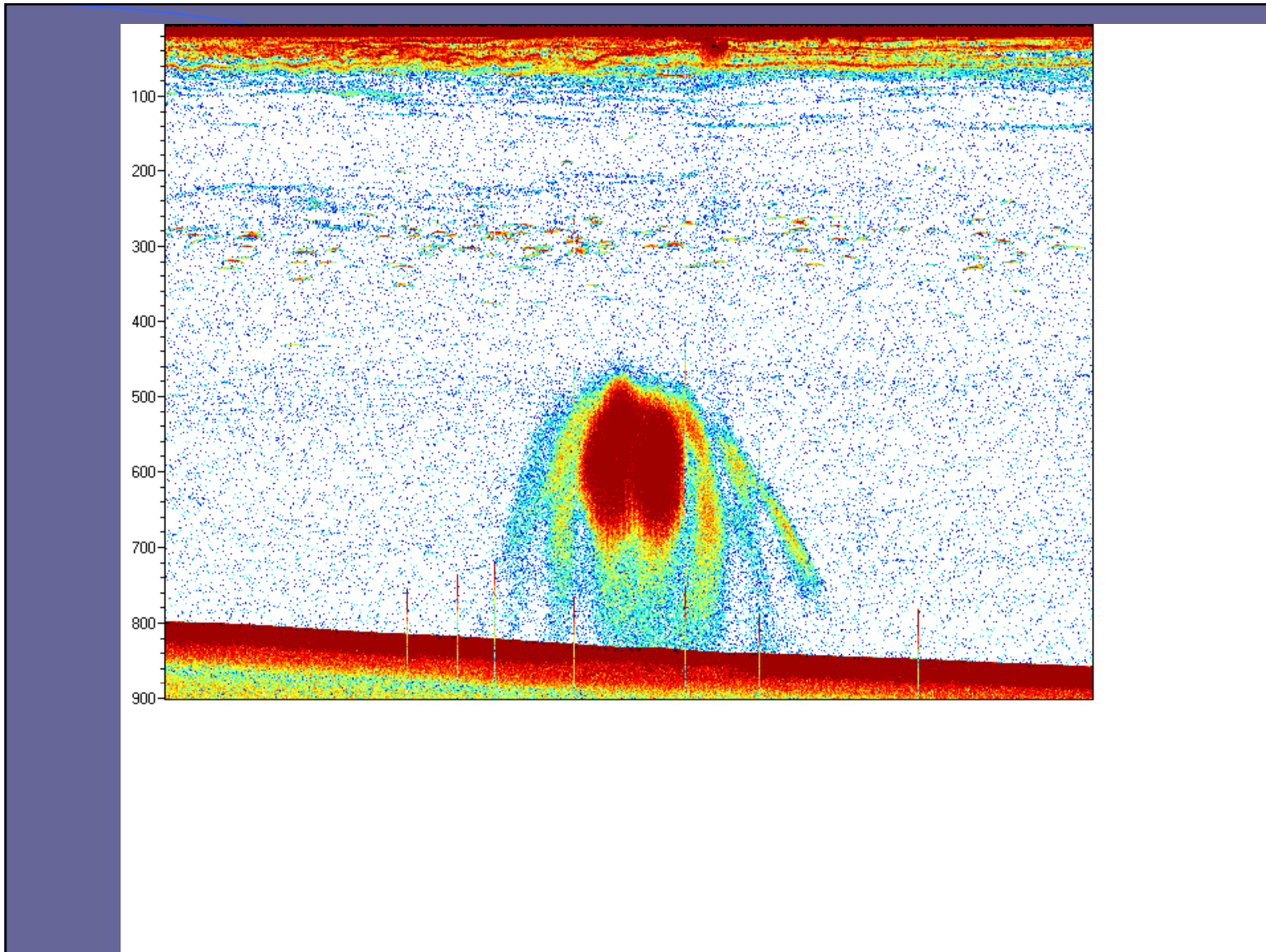


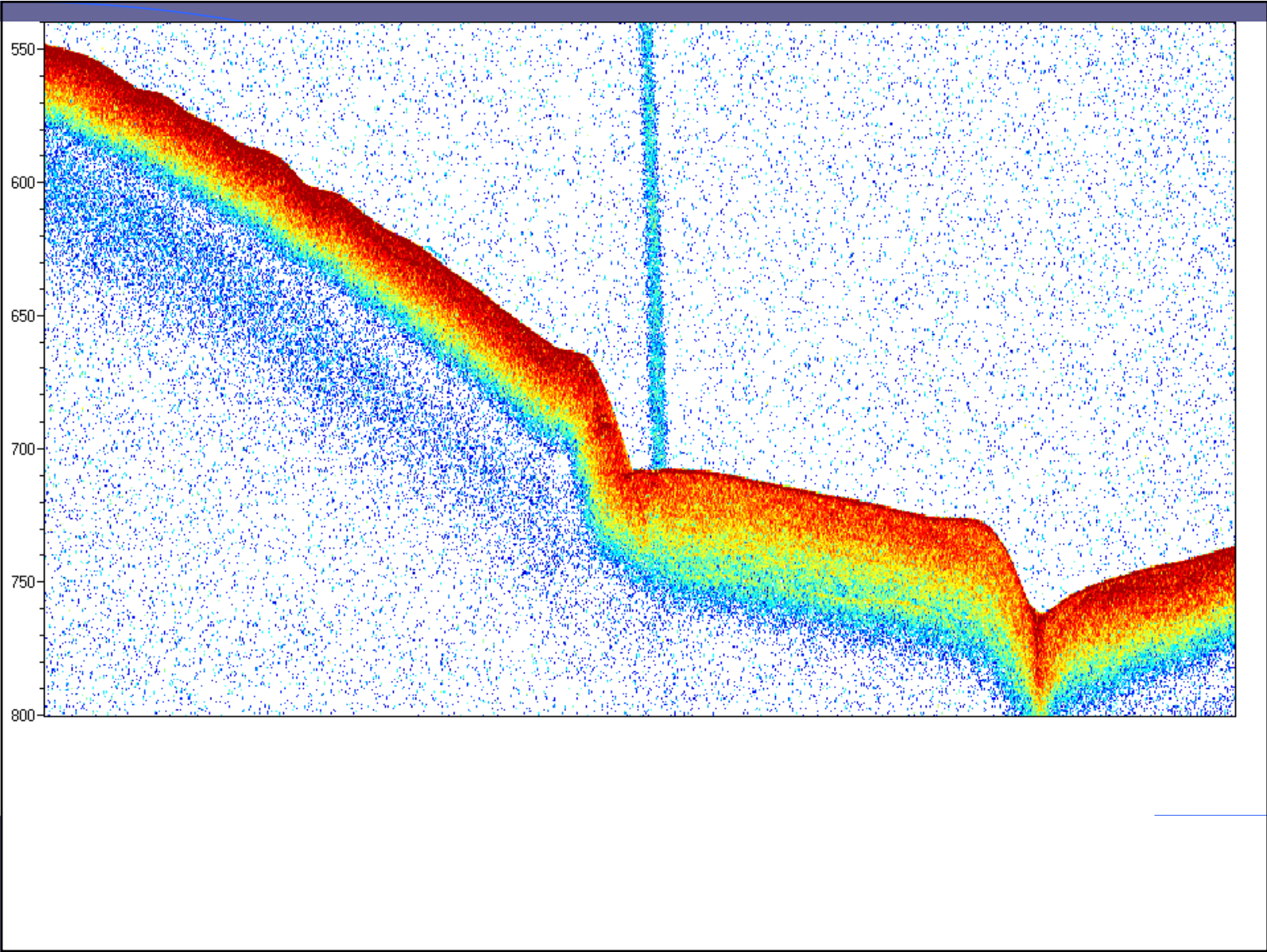




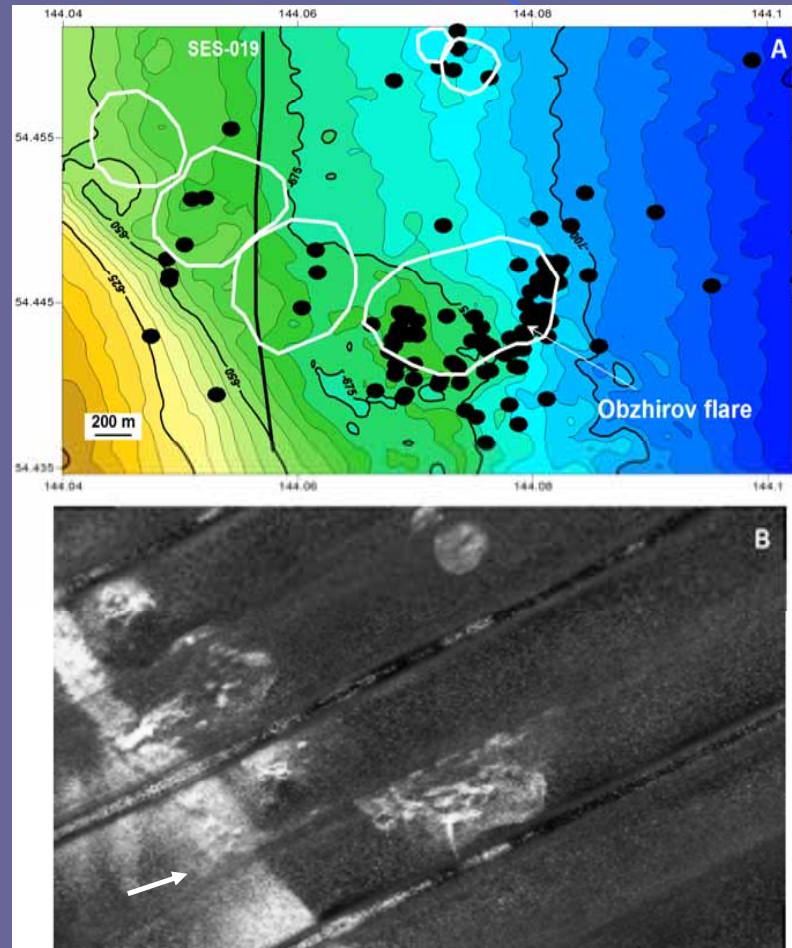








-A, Methane flux (black point)
-B, sonar survey



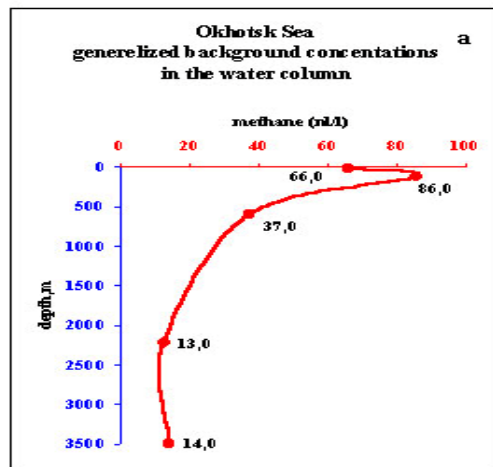


Fig. 2. Background methane concentrations in the water column of the Okhotsk Sea

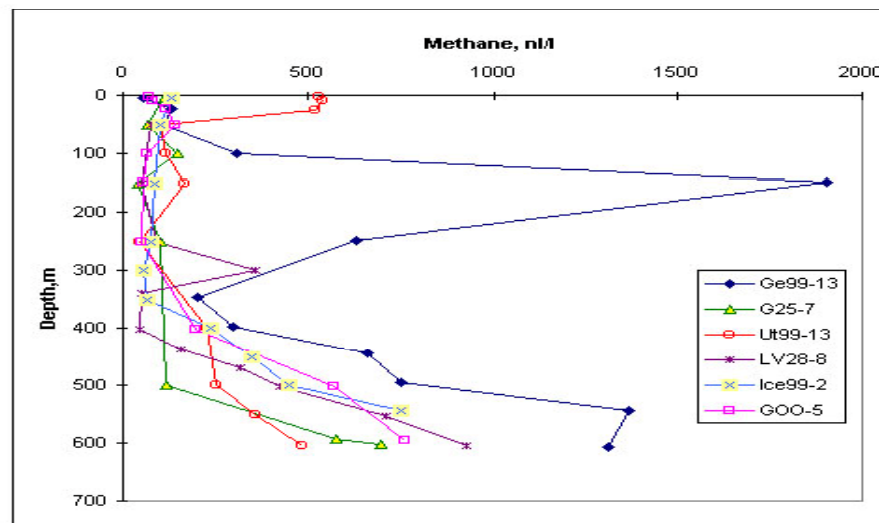
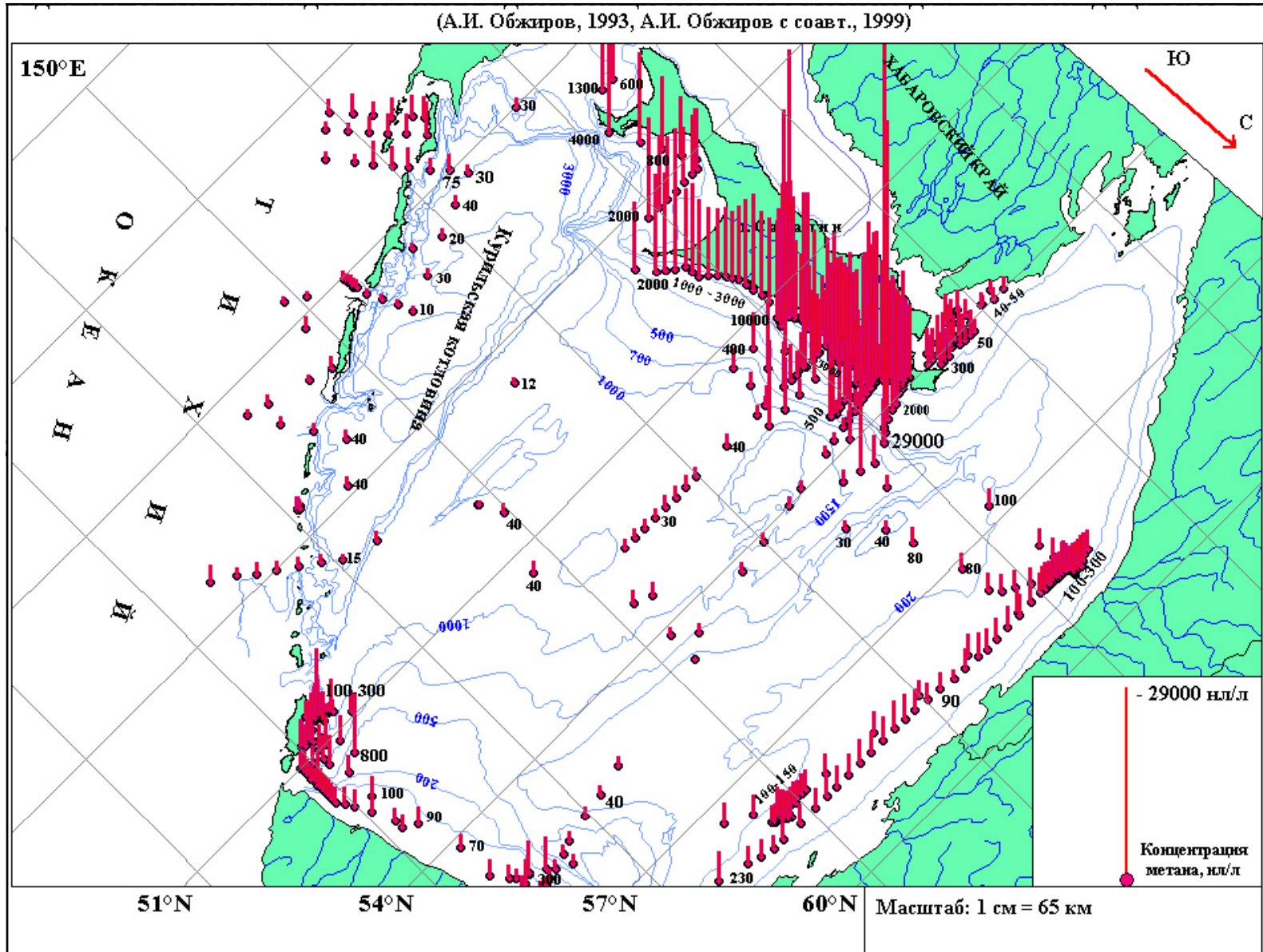


Fig. 3 Methane distribution in water column in area near "Obzhirov" Flare in the different expedition and different seasons: Ge99-13 - August 1999, G25-7 - November 1998, Ut99-13 - May 1999, LV28-8 - September 1998, Ice99-2 - March 1999, G00-5 - May 2000. Methane was measured in the same point (area see red square on the fig. 1). Methane anomalies are observed in different layers: surface, intermediate and bottom.



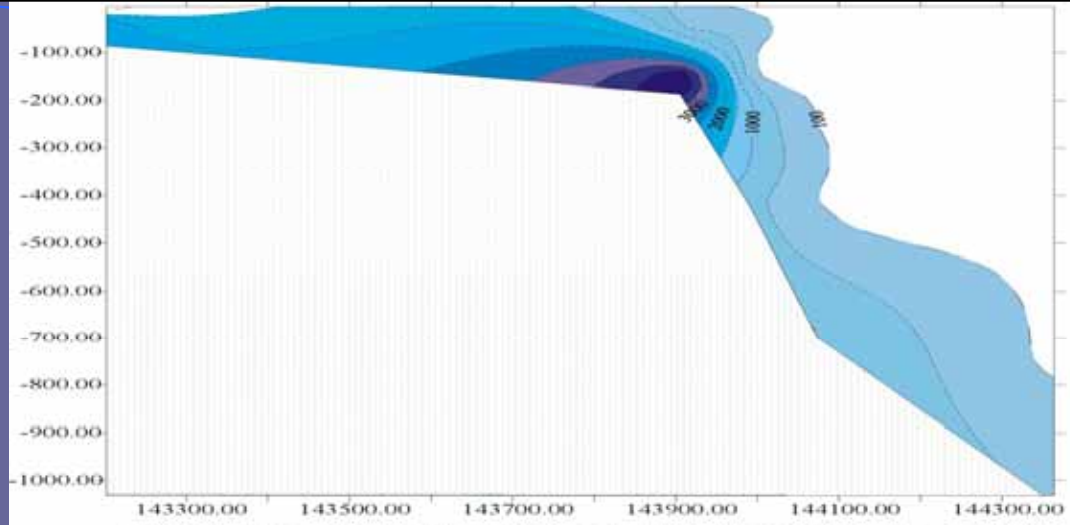


Fig.1 The distribution of the methane in column water over gas flare "Erwin" (54N, Sakhalin Shelf and Slope).

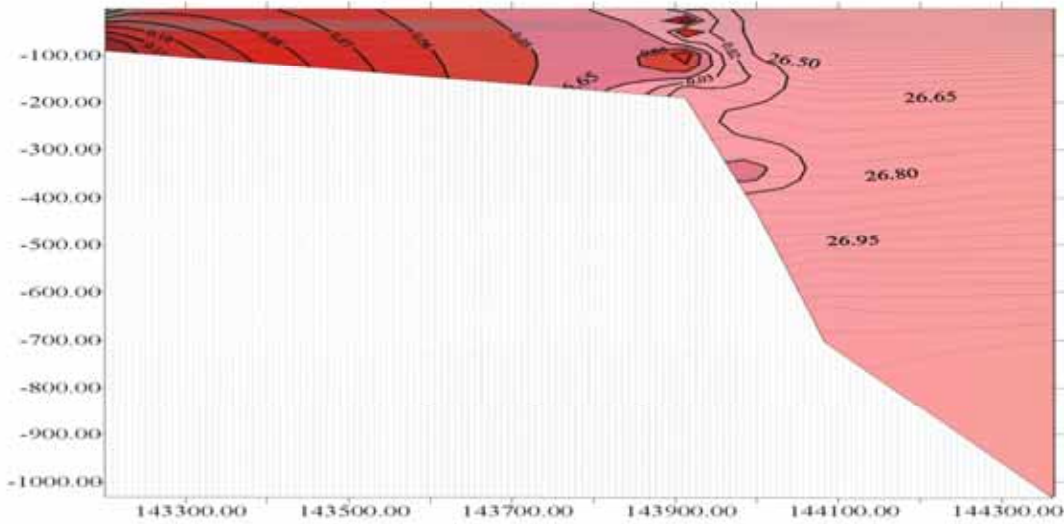
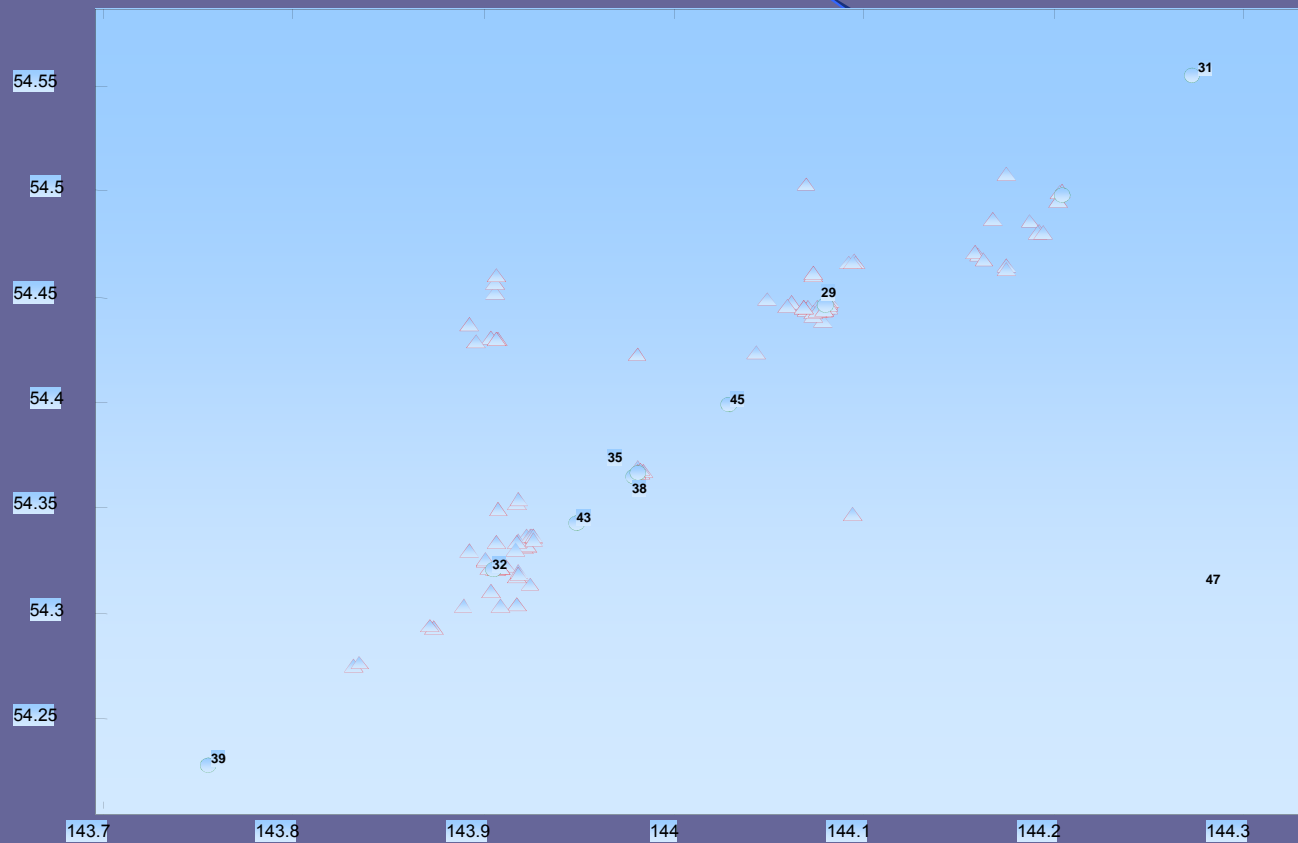
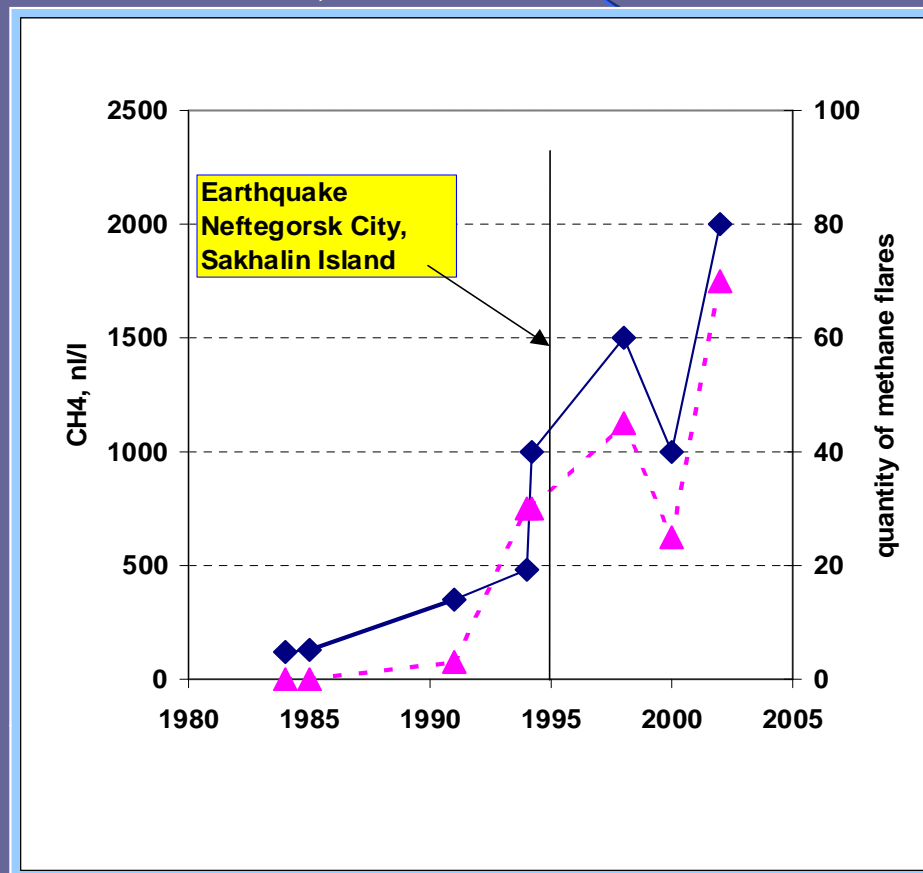


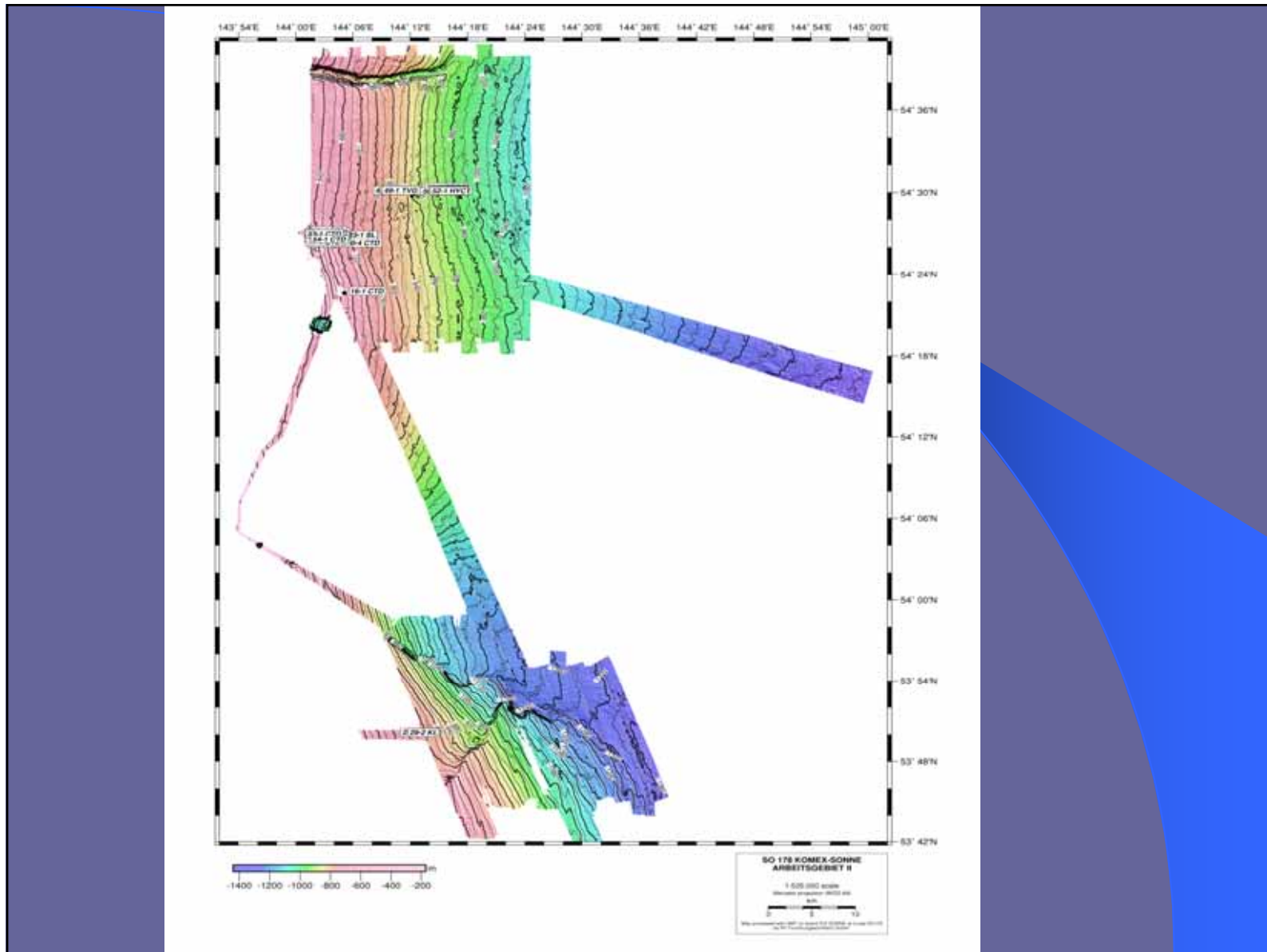
Fig.2 The distribution of the mercury in column water over gas flare "Erwin" (54N, Sakhalin Shelf and Slope).

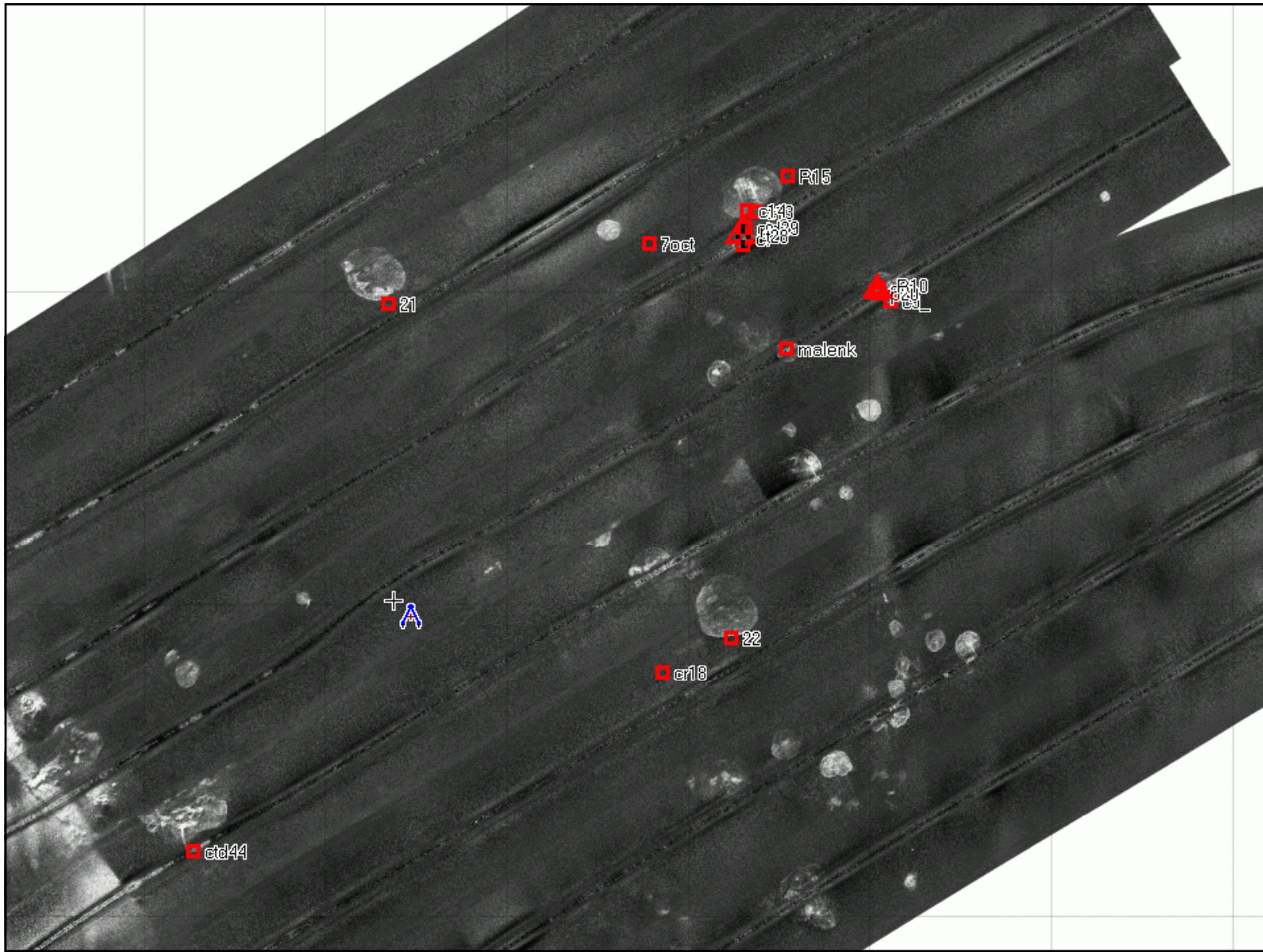
Map of position of stations Section LV29-39-LV29-31 and flares in area Sakhalin Shelf and Slope. Circums mark station and it is number; triangles mark a new flares (2002)

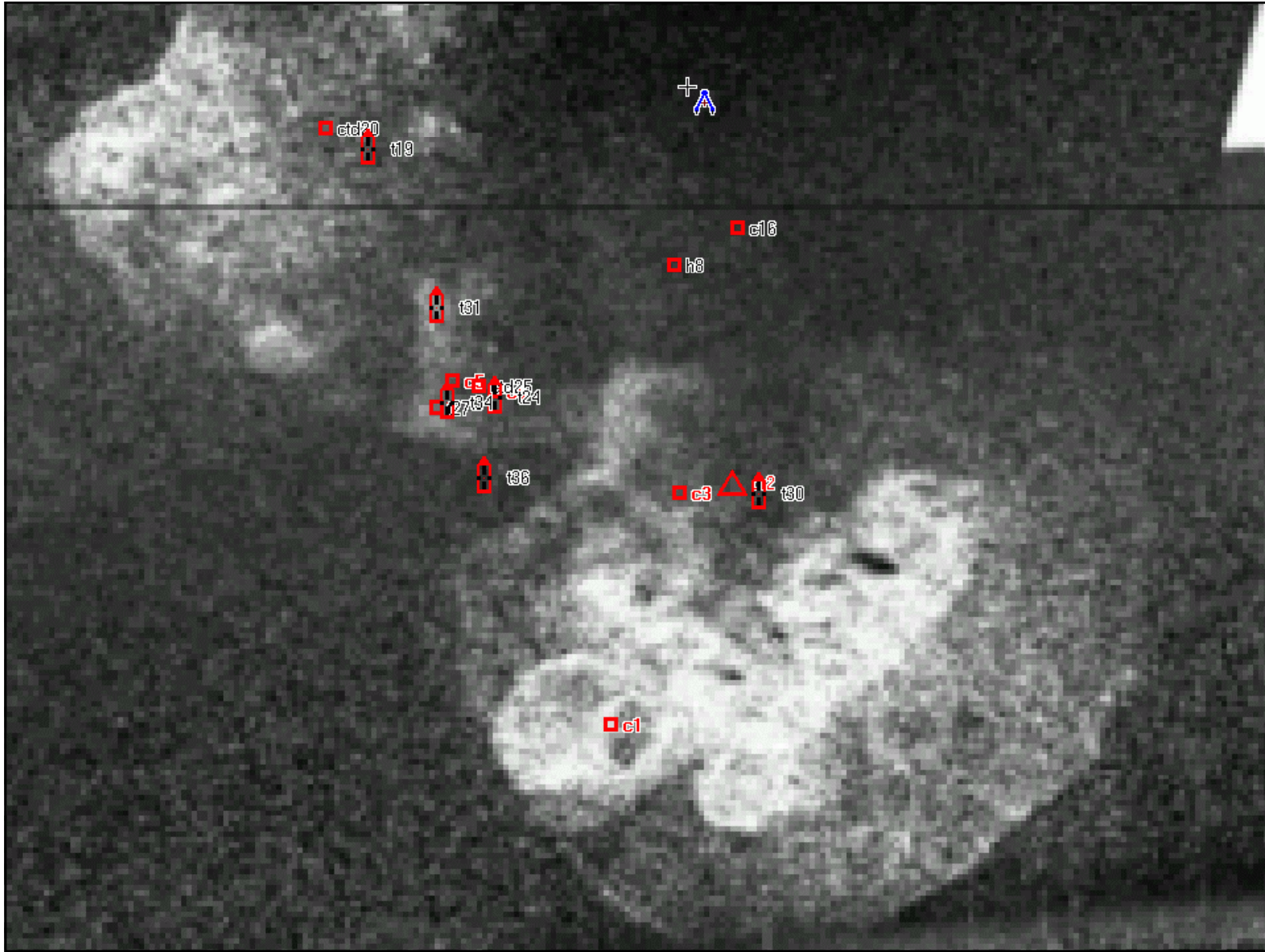


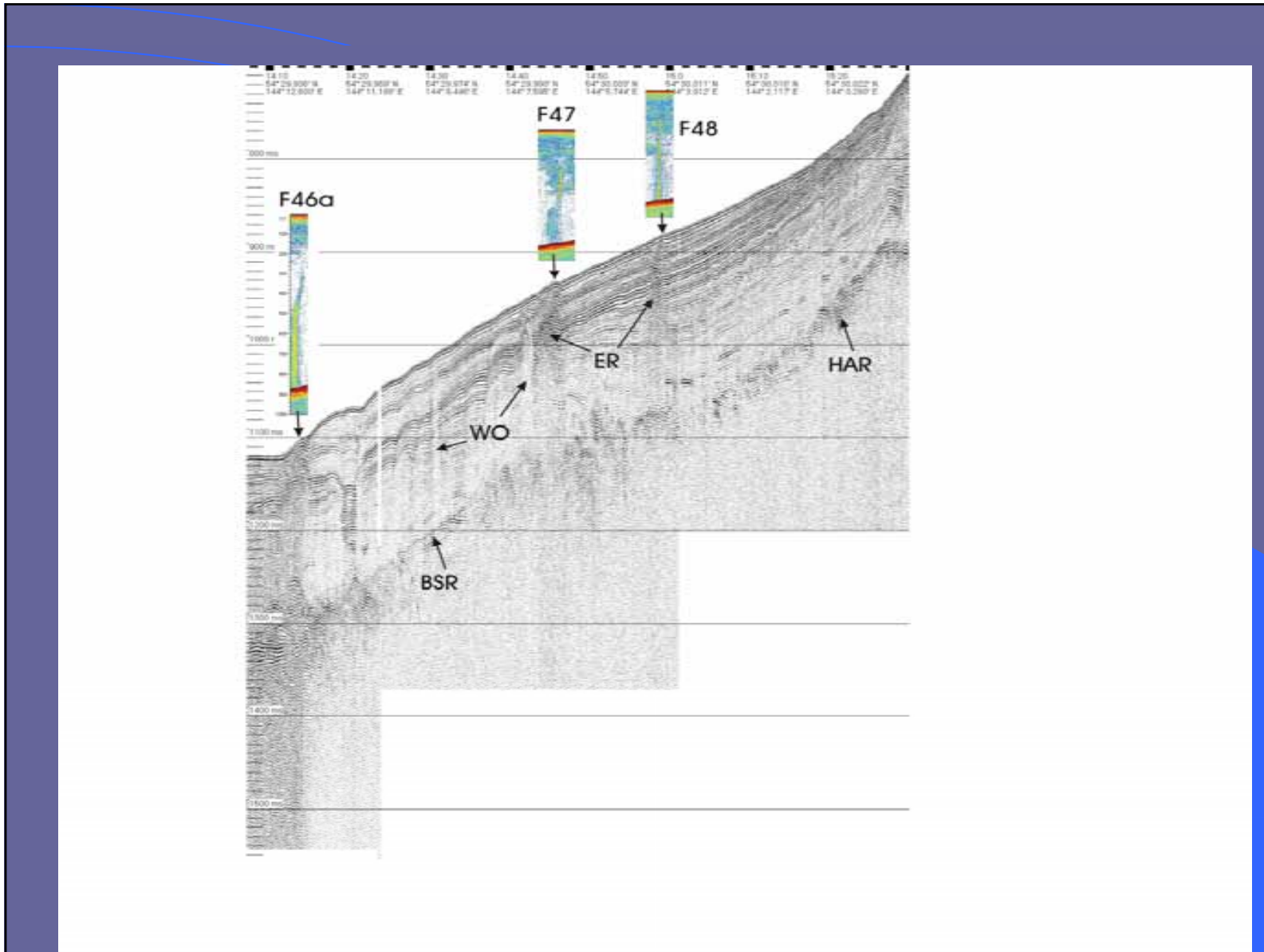
Variations of methane concentration in water and quantity of methane flares on a North-East shelf and slope of Sakhalin Island, Sea of Okhotsk.

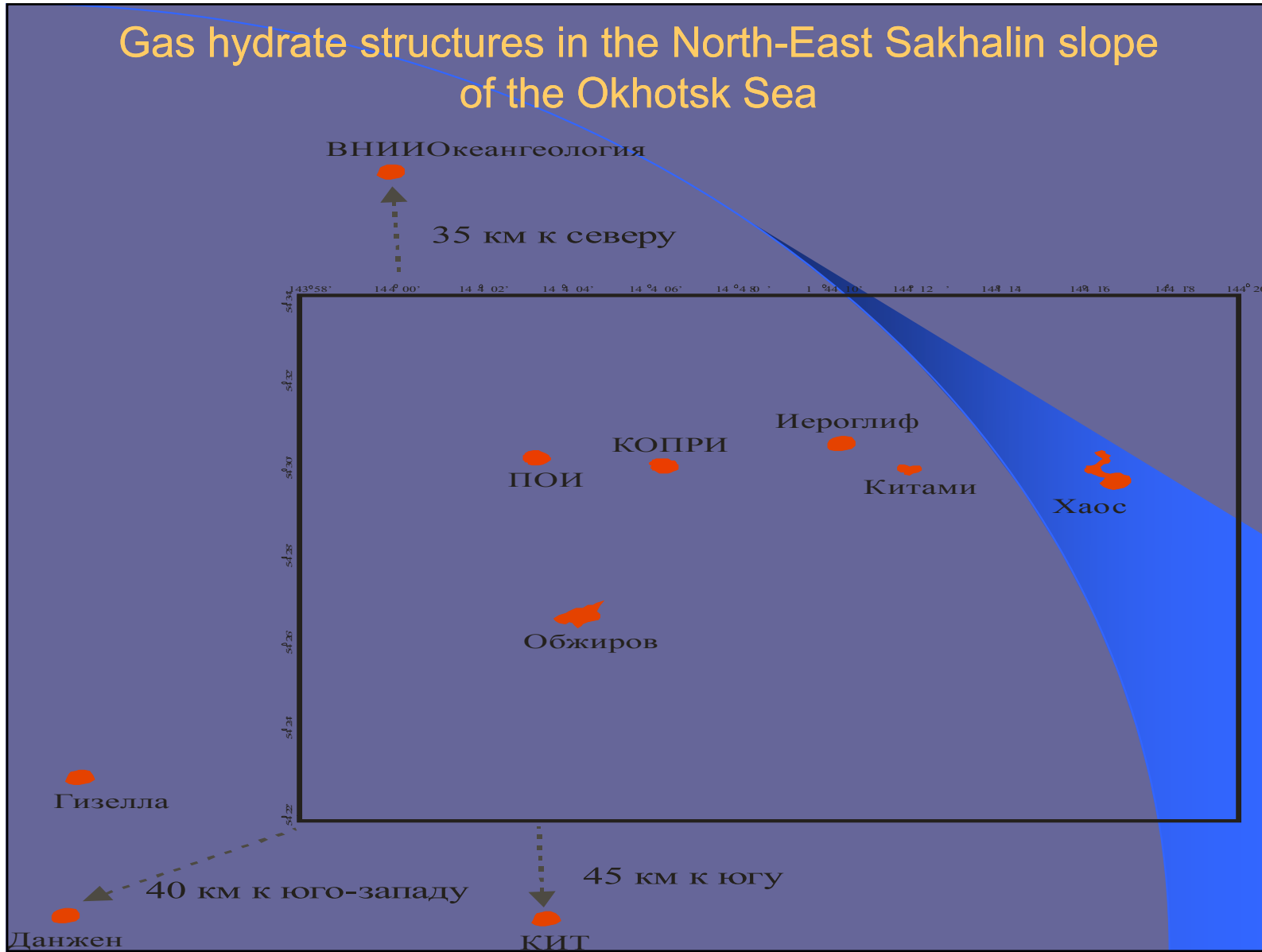


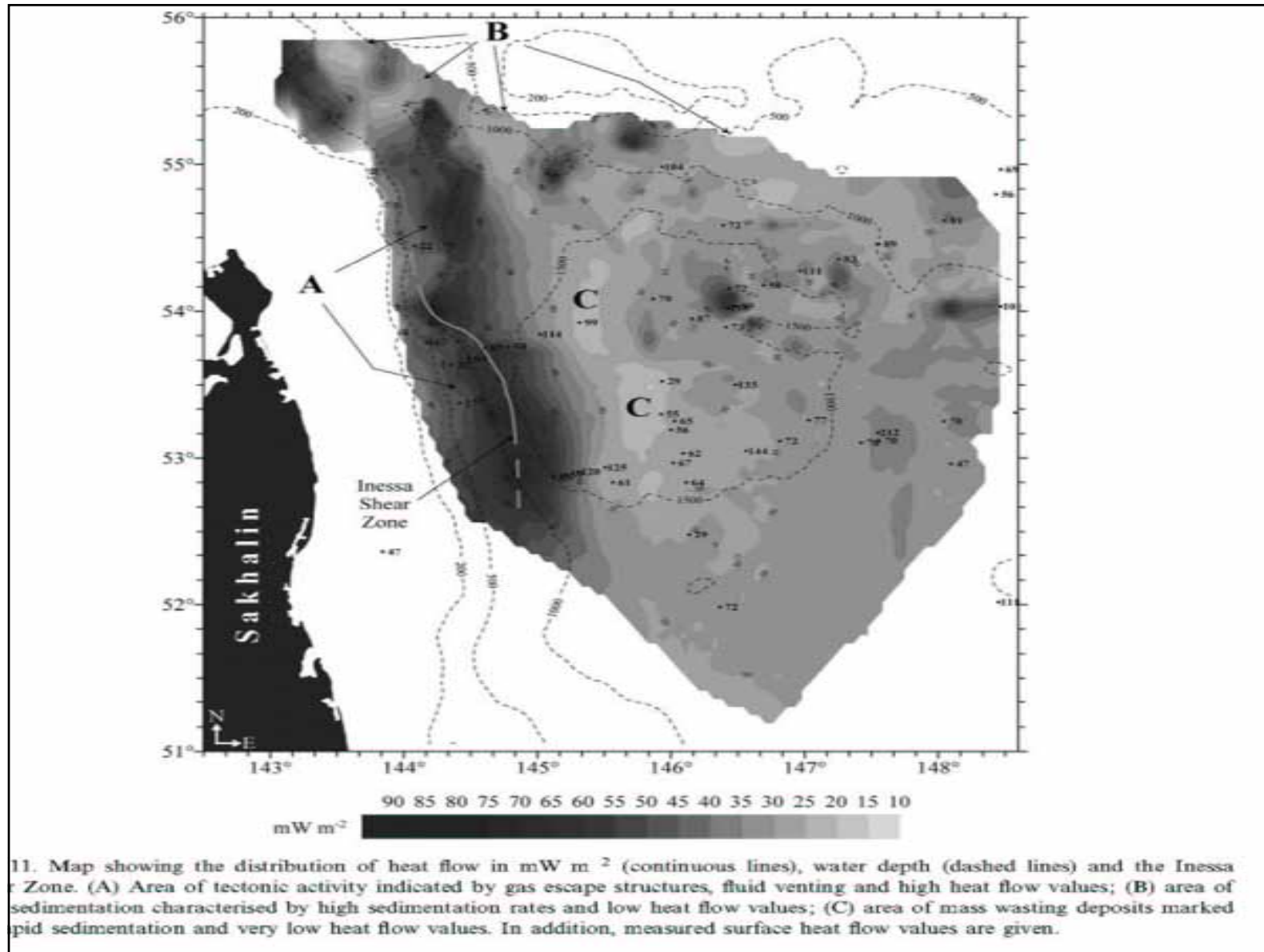














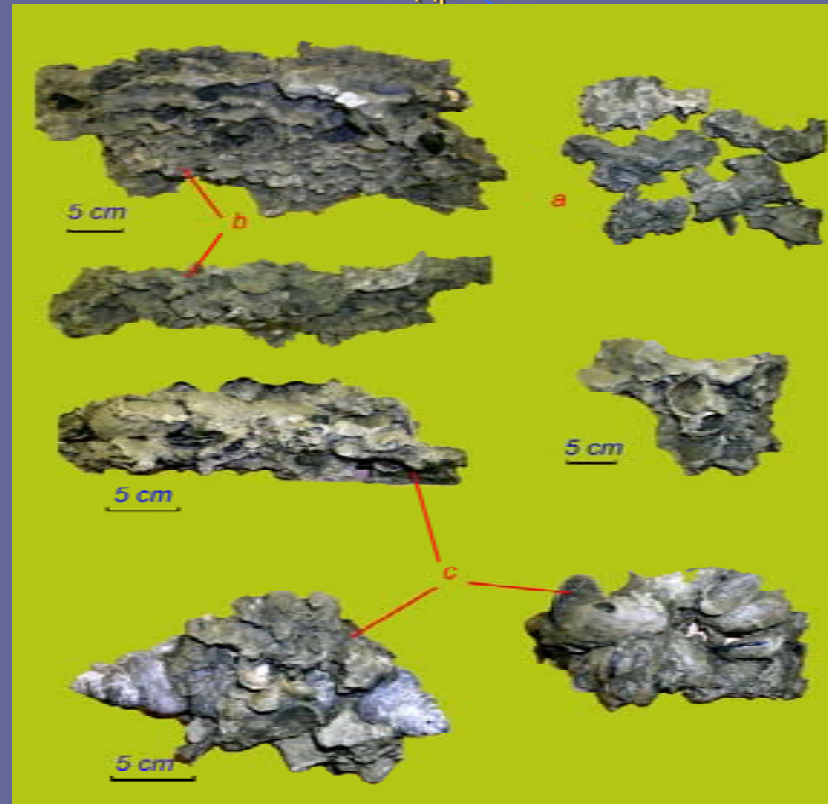








Карбонатные конкреции, корки и сцементированные ими ракушки, обнаруженные на западном склоне впадины Дерюгина в районе выхода пузырей метана и поля газогидратов



Ракушки на дне моря в районе выхода пузырей метана и поля газогидратов. Впадина Дерюгина Охотского моря, глубина 700-1100 м



Схема распределения потоков метана на
Сахалинском северо-восточном склоне Охотского
моря

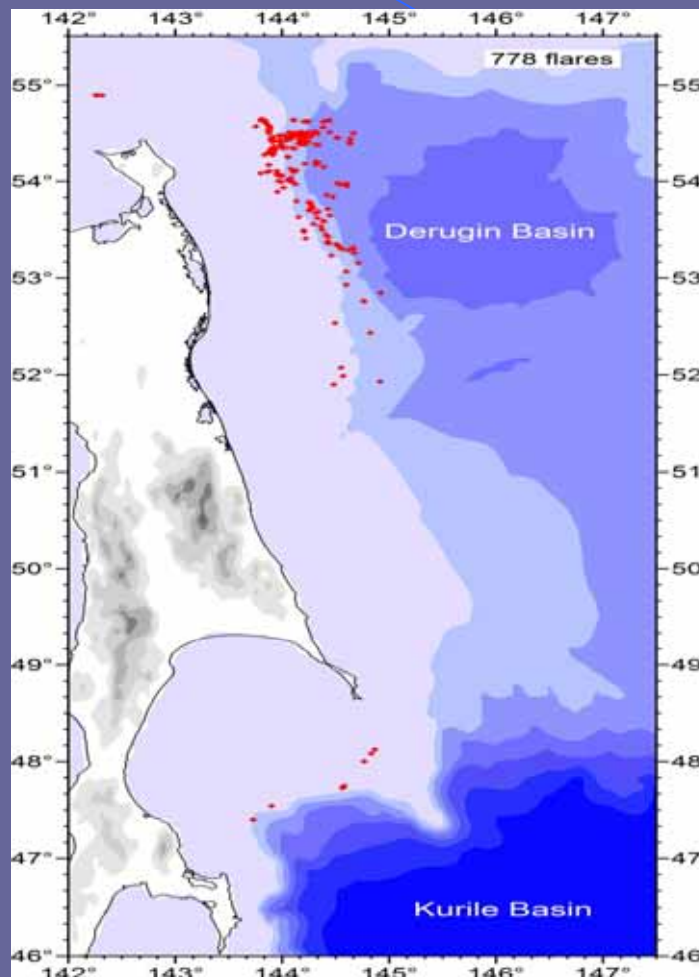
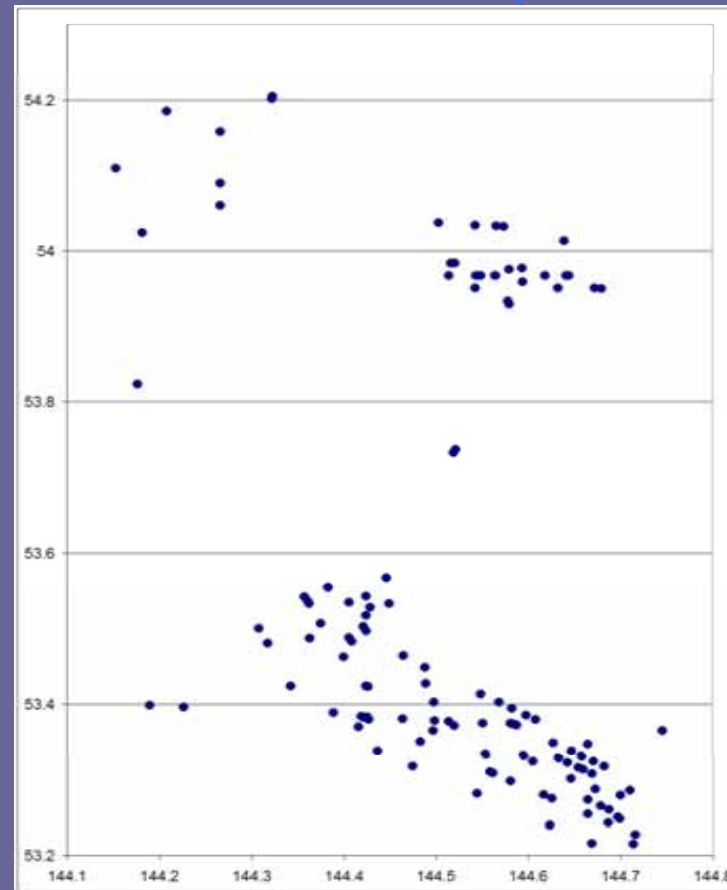
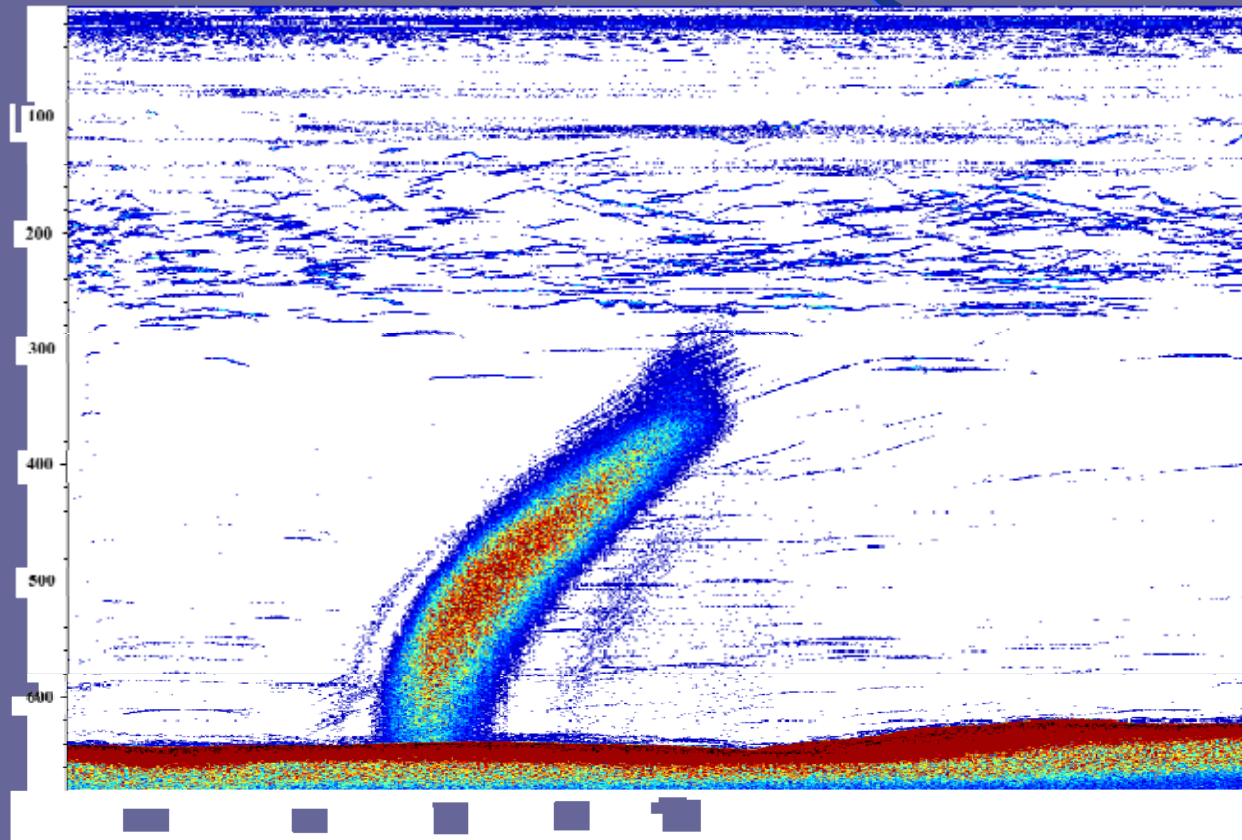


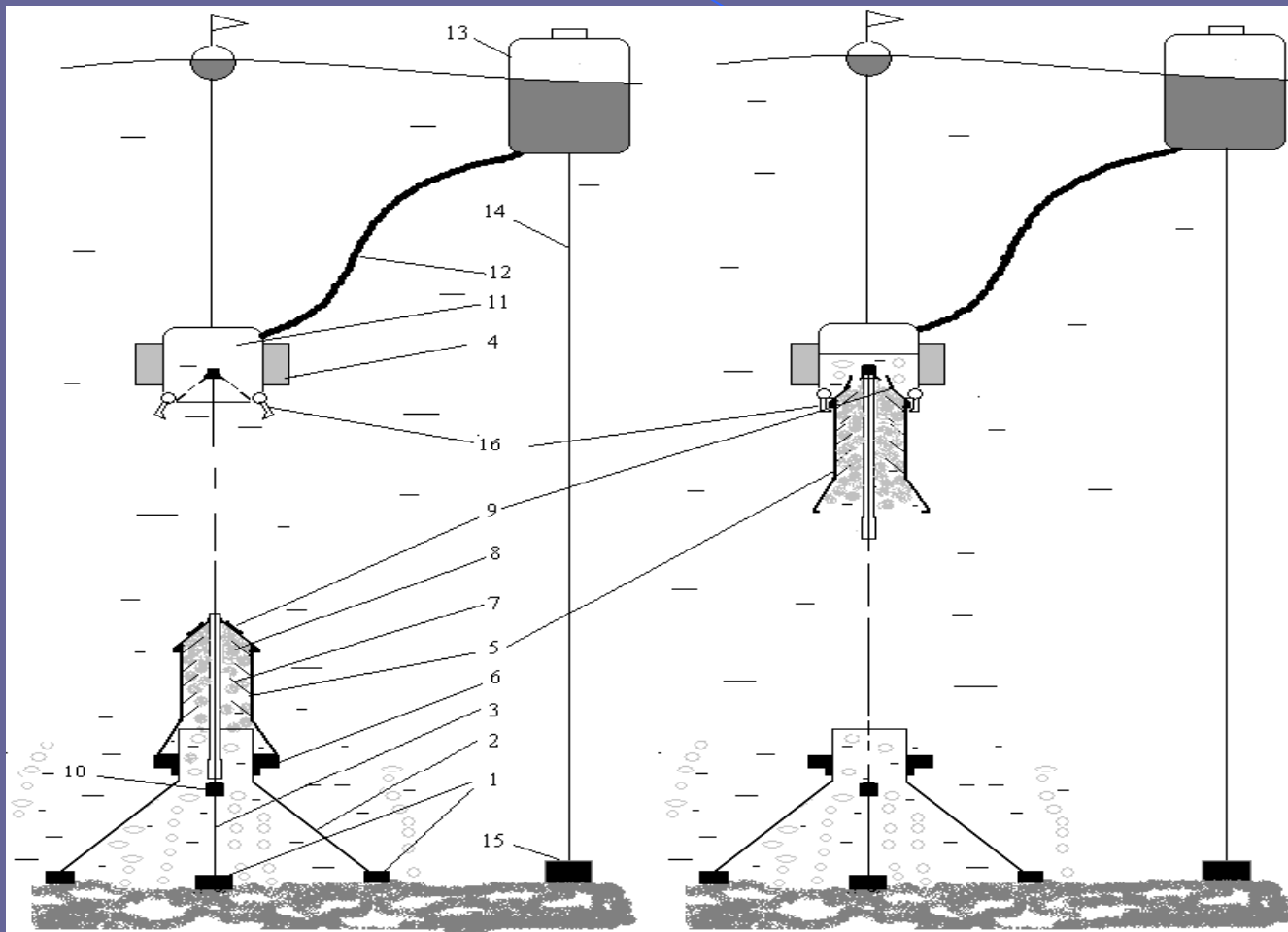
Схема распределения потоков пузырей метана на «северной»
и «южной» площадях Сахалинского северо-восточного склона
Охотского моря



Methane flux on the South area (LV47-2009, Okhotsk Sea)



Принципиальная схема сбора газа под куполом, отличающаяся от других подобных предложений:
1 - всплывающим коллектором; 2 – постановкой большого количества ловушек газа без их подъема и поочередного отбора из них газа



Conclusion

- Sources of methane are in the main oil-gas deposits and gas hydrate in NE Sakhalin shelf and slope.
- Methane flux is going from sediment to water via zone fault especially in period seismo-tectonic activity. In this case gas come from under gas hydrate layer (BSR) and form a new gas hydrate in surface sediment in the flare area.



