

International Workshop
“Bioenergy for a Sustainable Development”
Viña del Mar – Chile
8 – 10 November 2004

SUBMARINE GAS HYDRATES EXPLORATION OFF CHILE

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CHILE

History of the Project

- Chile has very few hydrocarbon resources.
- Almost zero efforts carried out by Chilean institutions in marine (seafloor) geology, geophysics and geochemistry.
- What to do?
 - Small number of *mgg* Chilean researchers.
 - FONDEF: Chilean fund.
 - Intensive international cooperation.

FONDEF Project on Gas Hydrates

- Objectives:
 - To locate and quantify hydrates off central Chile.
 - To evaluate geological and environmental effects of natural occurrence of hydrates.
 - To develop a legal framework for a future exploitation of gas hydrates.
 - *To develop a first group of Chilean marine geophysicists, geologists and geochemists.*

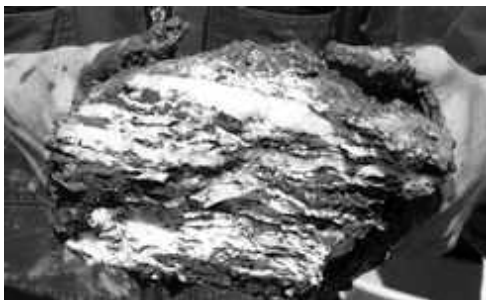
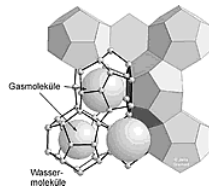
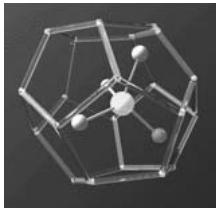
Chilean Participants

- **Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso**
- **Universidad de Chile**
- **Chilena Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (research vessel Vidal Gormaz)**
- Chilean Oil Company
(funds, data, facilities)
- GEODATOS-geophysical company (facilities)
- Chilean Geological Survey (data, facilities)

International Cooperation

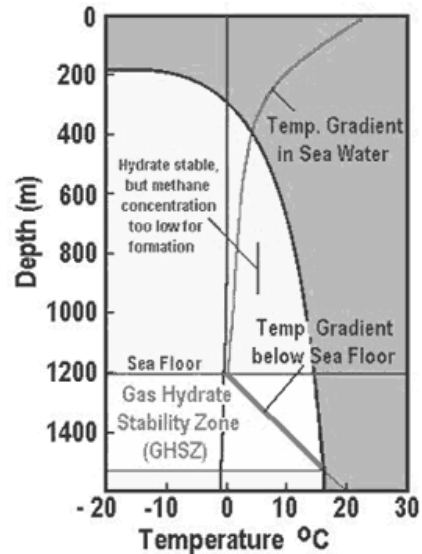
- **U. Aarhus** (seismics)
- **U. Bergen** (gravimetry)
- **U. Bremen** (heat flow)
- **GEOMAR-U. Kiel** (multibeam bathymetry)
- **U. Toronto** (transient electromagnetics)
- **Louisiana State University** (interpretation)
- **University of Texas at Austin** (interpretation)
- **BGR German Geological Survey** (*lots of data*)
- **Naval Research Laboratory**
(*geochemistry, DTAGS, heat flow*)
- **Office of Naval Research** (*funds, logistics*)
- **University of Tokyo** (*geochemistry*)

What are Gas Hydrates?

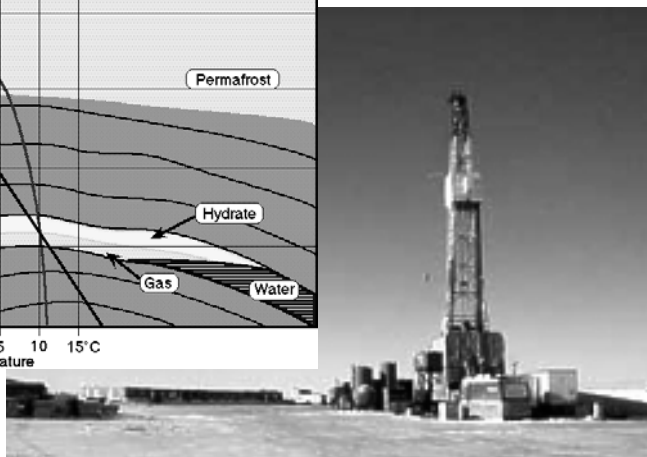
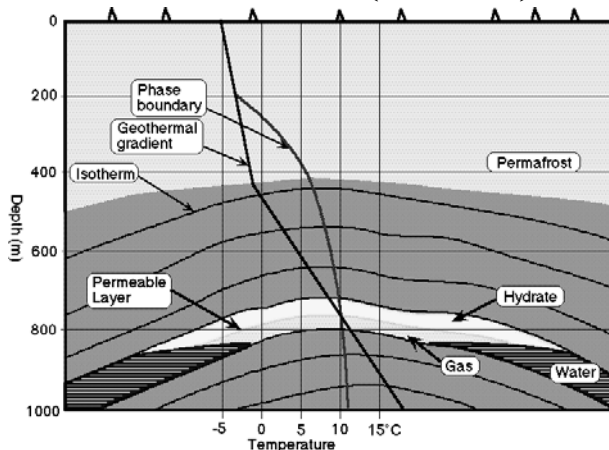


Necessary Conditions for Gas Hydrates

- Water
- Methane (ethane, propane, CO₂ or H₂S)
- Relatively low temperature
- Relatively high pressure



MESLOYAKAH (Siberia) MALLIK (Canada) HOT ICE # 1 (Alaska)



Ideas Para Explotación

Estimulación térmica

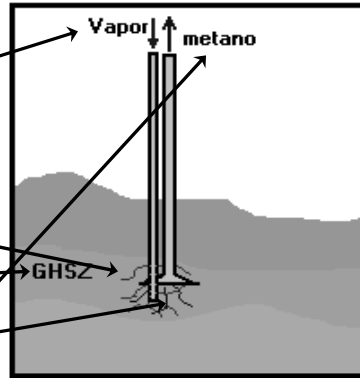
Ingreso de vapor

Aumento de T°

Disociación Hidratos

Liberación Metano

Extracción Metano



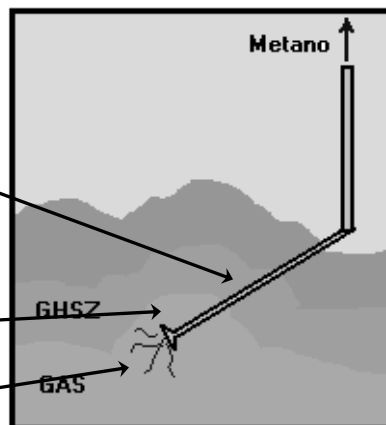
Ideas Para Explotación

Despresurización

Perforaciones Horizontales

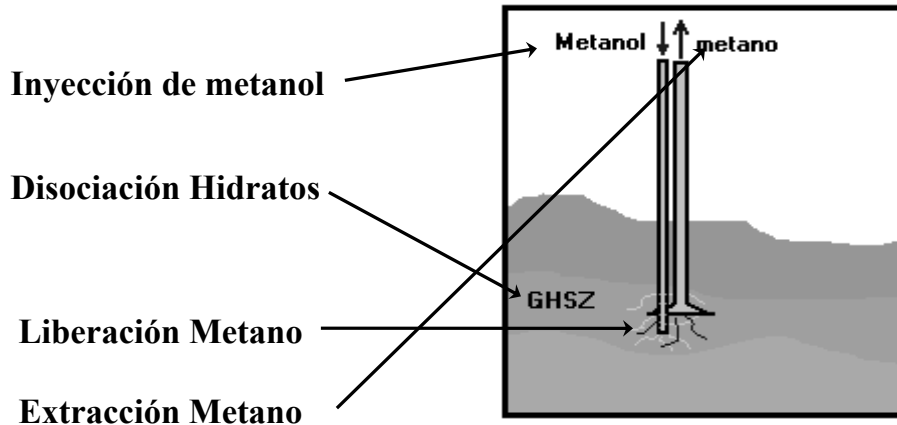
Despresurización

Extracción Metano

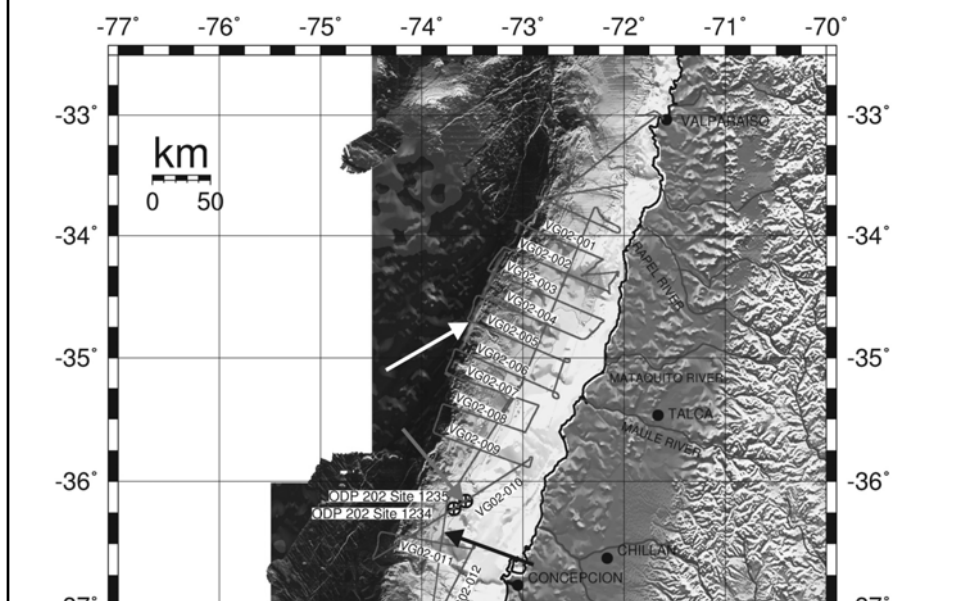


Ideas Para explotación

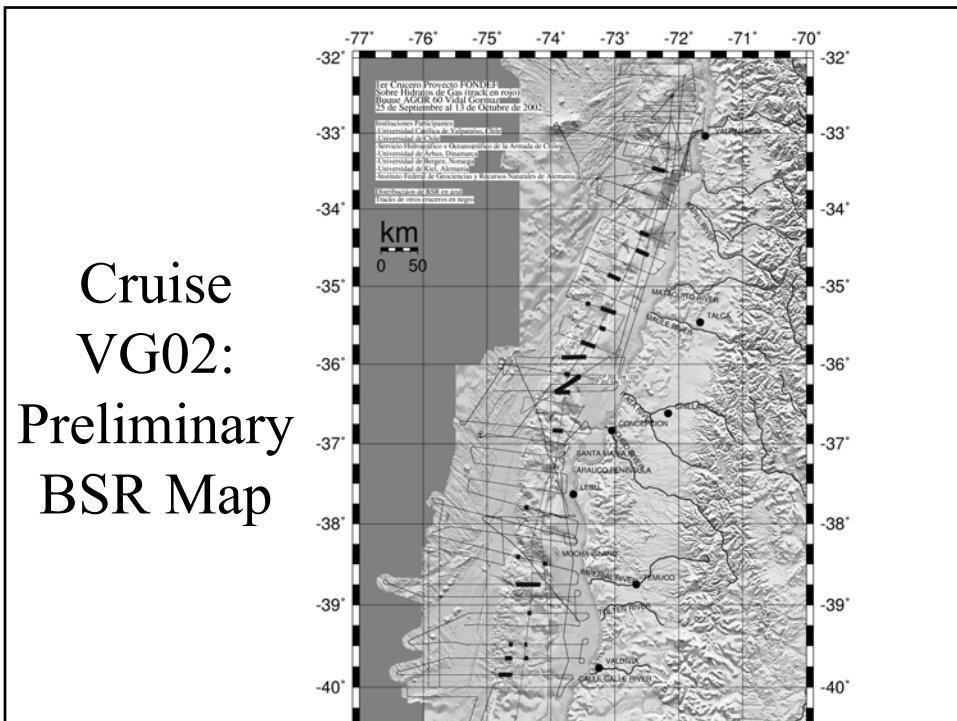
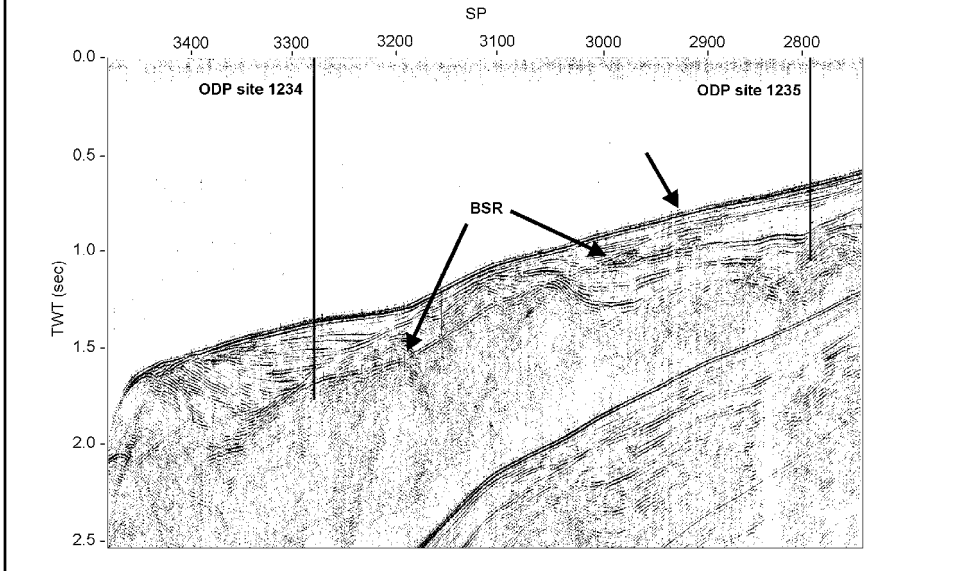
Inyección de inhibidores



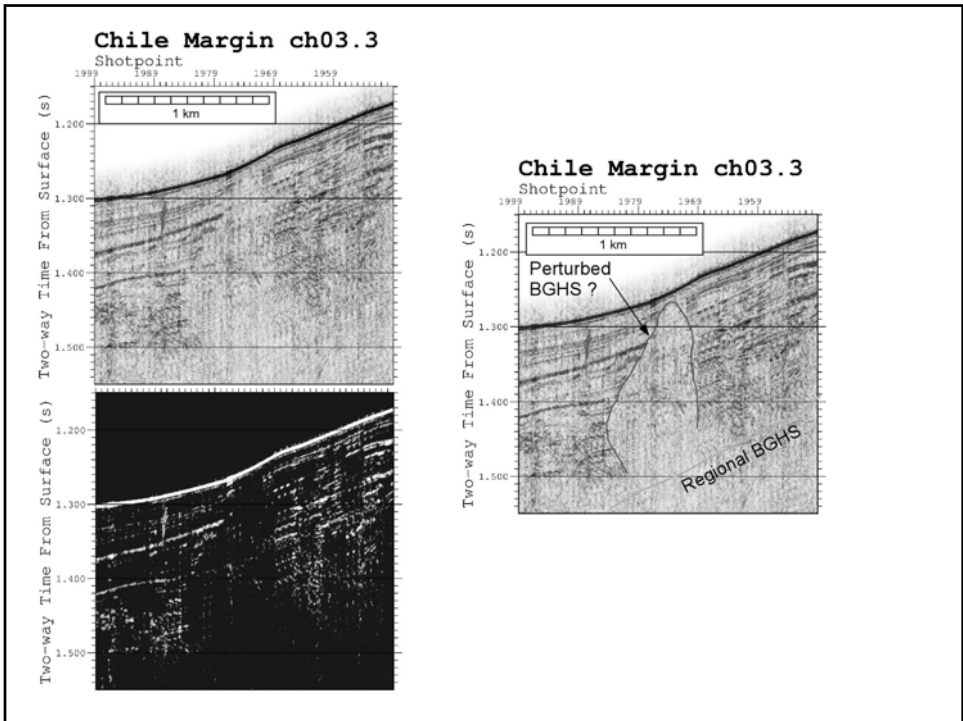
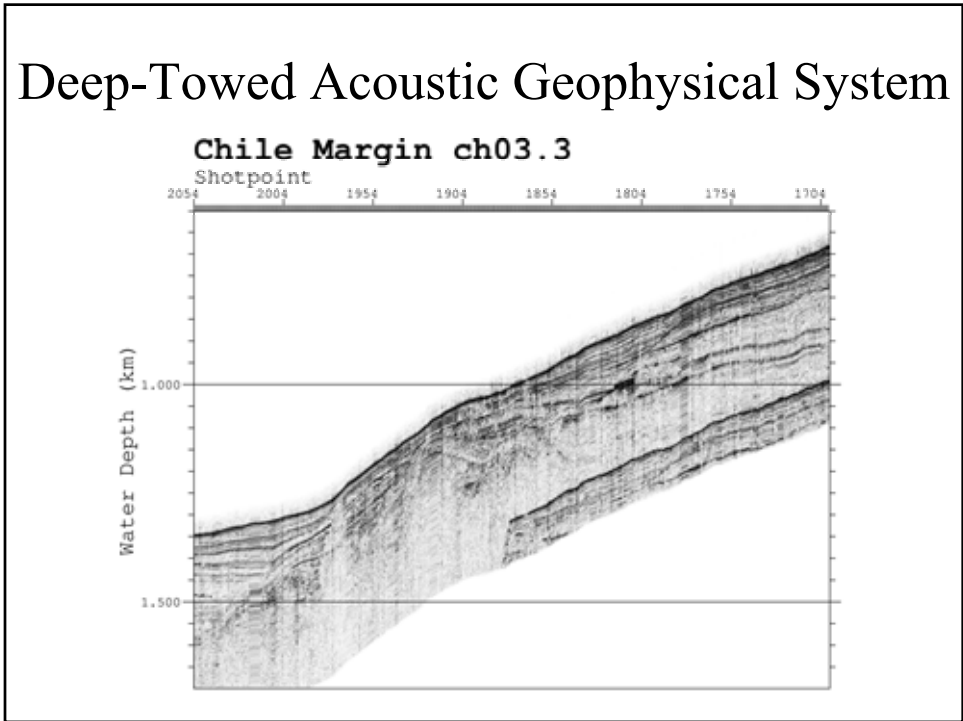
SPOC and VG02 Cruises



Cruise VG02, Seismic Line 10

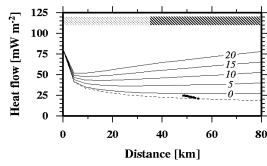


Deep-Towed Acoustic Geophysical System

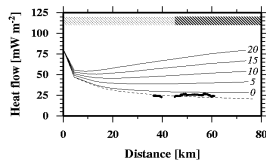


BSR Derived Heat Flow

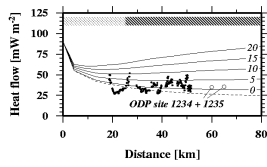
a) 32° 45' S : *so03*



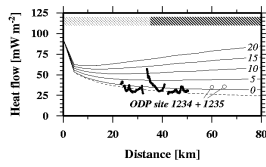
b) 33° 30' S : *so01*



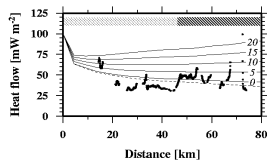
c) 35° 57' S : *c728*



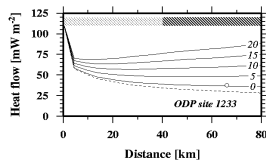
d) 36° 20' S : *c727*



e) 39° 15' S : *c732*

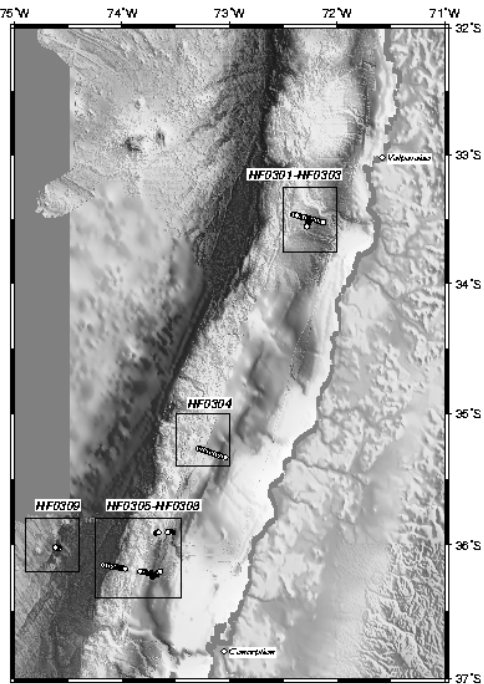


f) 41° 00' S : *ODP 1233*



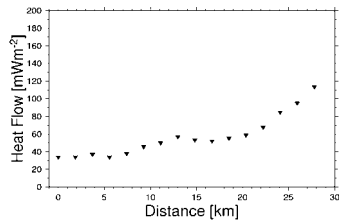
VG03
Heat Flow

Grevemeyer,
Kaul,
Heesemann

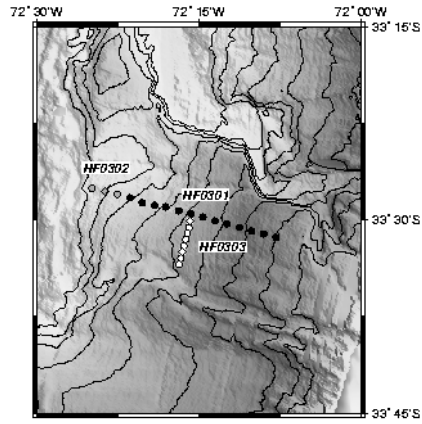
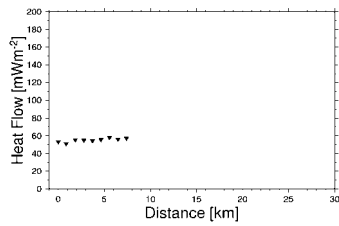


VG03: HF01, HF02 and HF03

VG03 HF01 and HF02

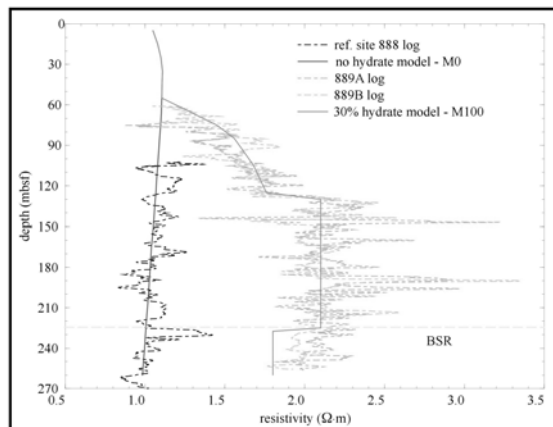


VG03 HF03



GMT 2003 Jun 24 16:40:28 Vidal Gomez cruise No. 3 - Heat Flow Survey

Transient Electromagnetics



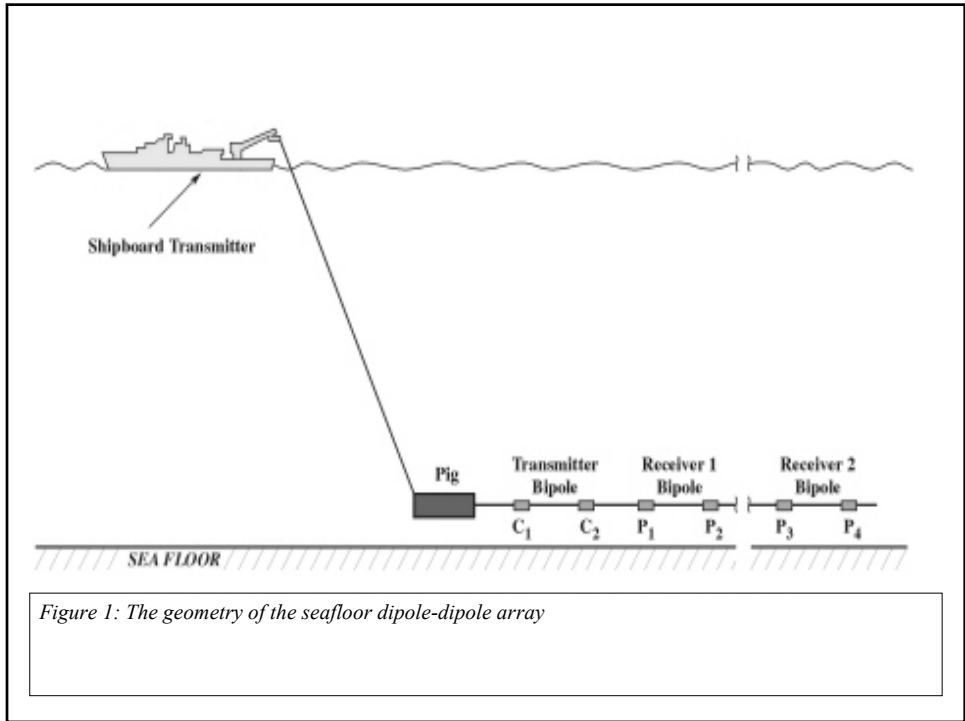


Figure 1: The geometry of the seafloor dipole-dipole array