Gas Hydrate as Part of the Petroleum System of Mars*

Art Johnson¹, Michael Max¹, and Stephen Clifford²

Search and Discovery Article #40990 (2012)**
Posted August 13, 2012

Abstract

The recent detection of plumes of seasonal methane venting into the Martian atmosphere indicates the likely presence of a significant subjacent gas resource. The venting of methane requires a deep, long-term source that, whether originating from biogenic or abiogenic processes, appears to require the existence of an aqueous environment at depth. This methane may reside within and beneath the Martian cryosphere as natural gas hydrate within the hydrate stability zone. Shallower deposits may be easily accessible from the surface. An accessible natural gas hydrate resource would provide the basis for the production of high-density liquid fuels and serve as a chemical industry feedstock for constructing facilities and products from local Martian resources. A resource-rich Mars, based on indigenous methane hydrate, water, CO₂, and minable minerals, would make Mars and its moons an ideal base for the exploration of the outer solar system.

Selected Reference

Clifford, S.M., J. Lasue, E. Heggy, J. Boisson, P. McGovern, and M.D. Max, 2009, Depth of the Martian cyrosphere: Revised estimates and implications for the existence and detection of subpermafrost groundwater: Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 115, E7, 17 p.

^{*}Adapted from oral presentation at AAPG Annual Convention and Exhibition, Long Beach, California, April 22-25, 2012

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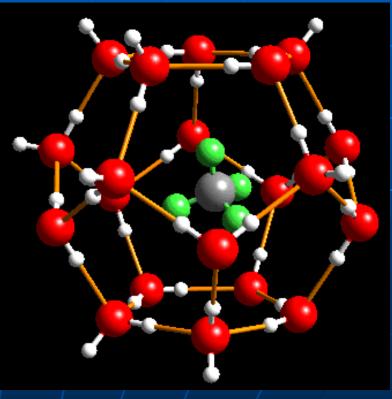
AAPG ACE 2012



What is a Gas Hydrate?

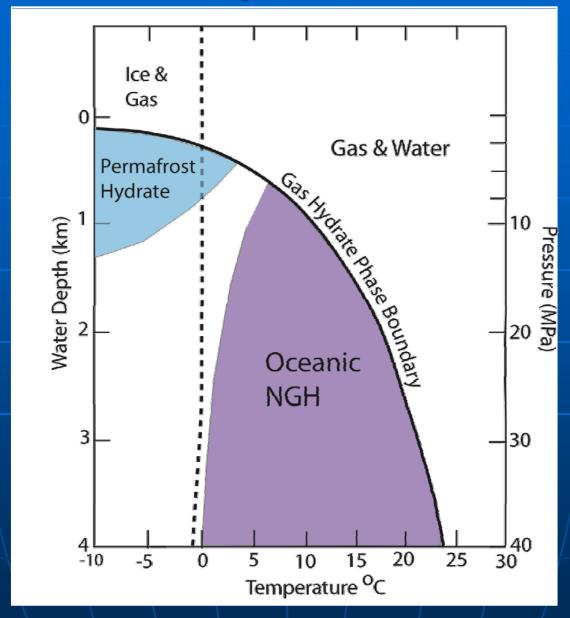
 Crystalline solid consisting of gas molecules, usually methane, each surrounded by a cage of water molecules

- One volume hydrate typically equivalent to 160 volumes methane gas
- Stable at low Temperature and high Pressure
- Occur abundantly on Earth
 - Arctic regions and in marine sediments



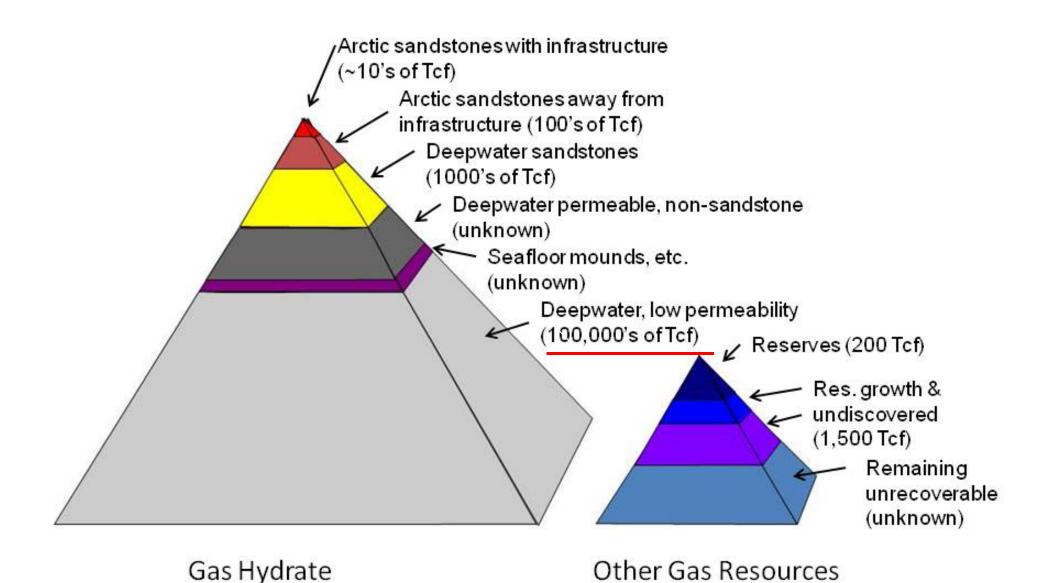


Methane Hydrate Stability

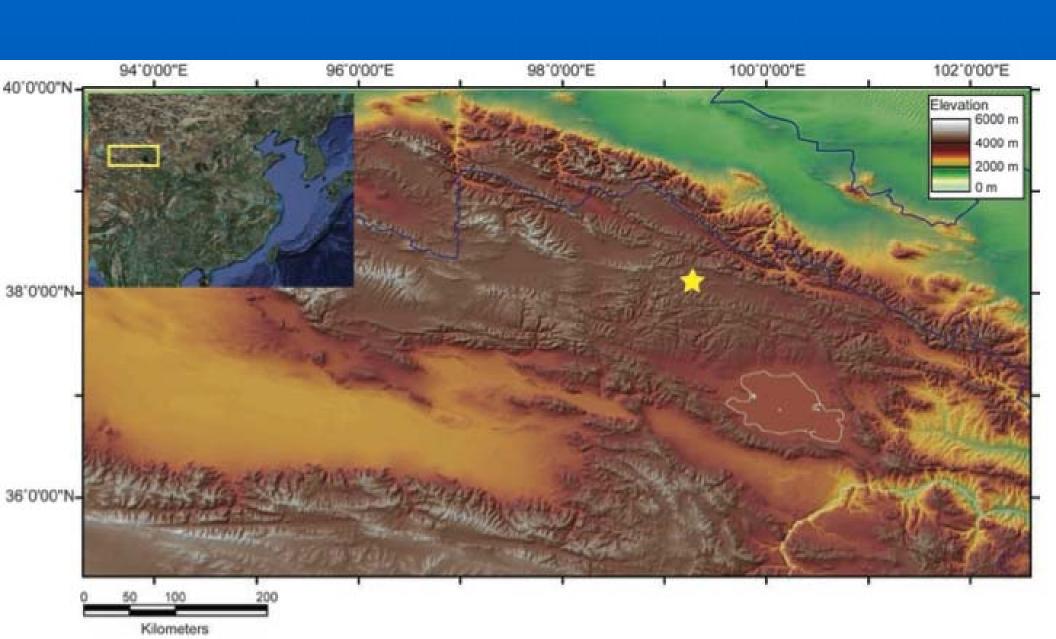




U.S. Gas Resource Base



Tibet





Key Points from Earth

- At appropriate temperatures and pressures, hydrate will form if methane and water are present
- There is a lot of hydrate in shallow sediments (deep water and permafrost)
- Veins hold large amounts of hydrate, even though sands are the commercial target

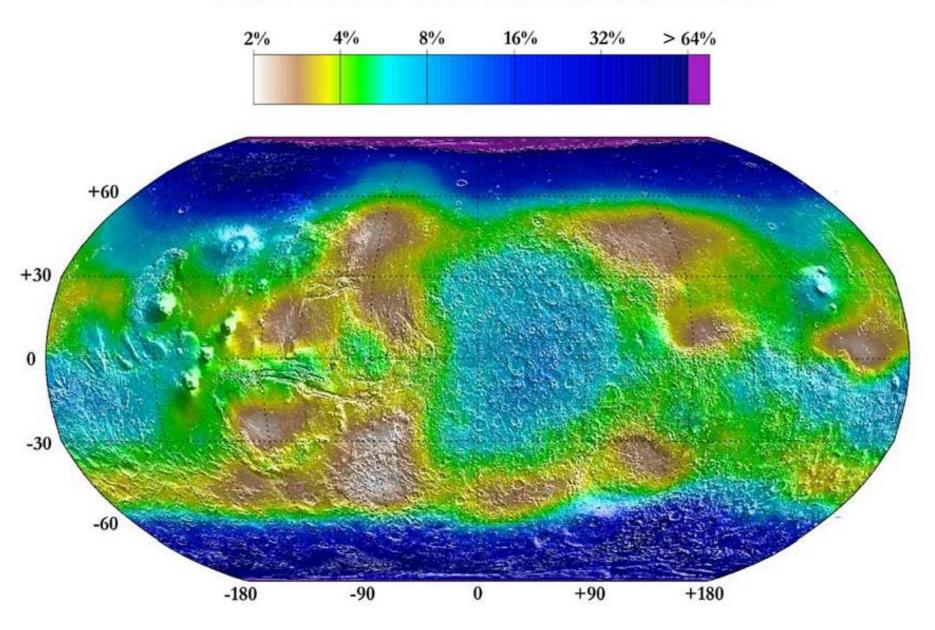


Can There Be Hydrate on Mars

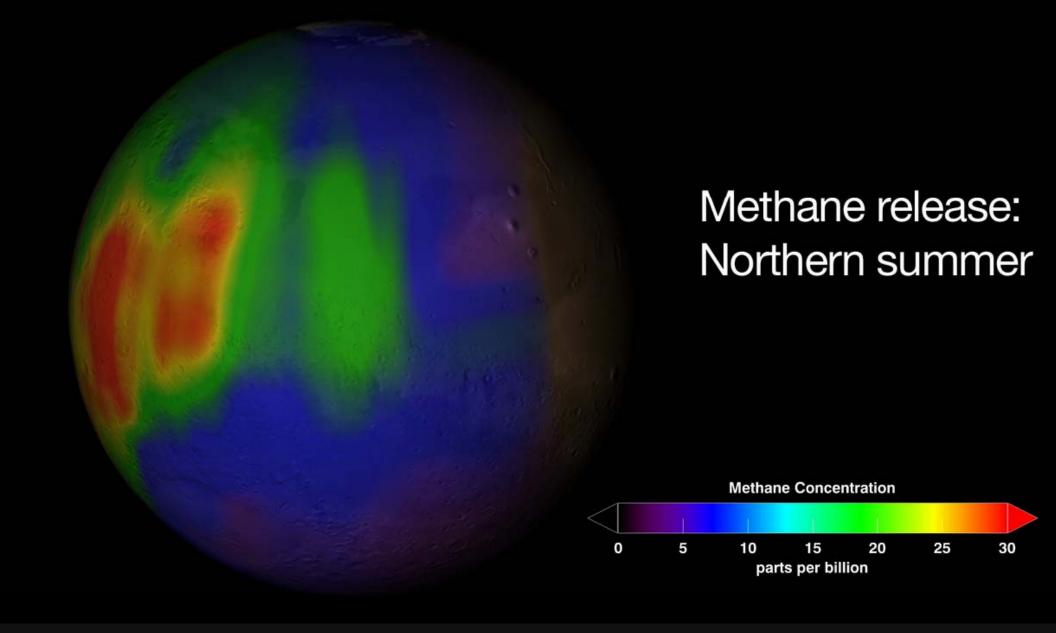
- Water?
- Methane?
- Pressure/Temperature?



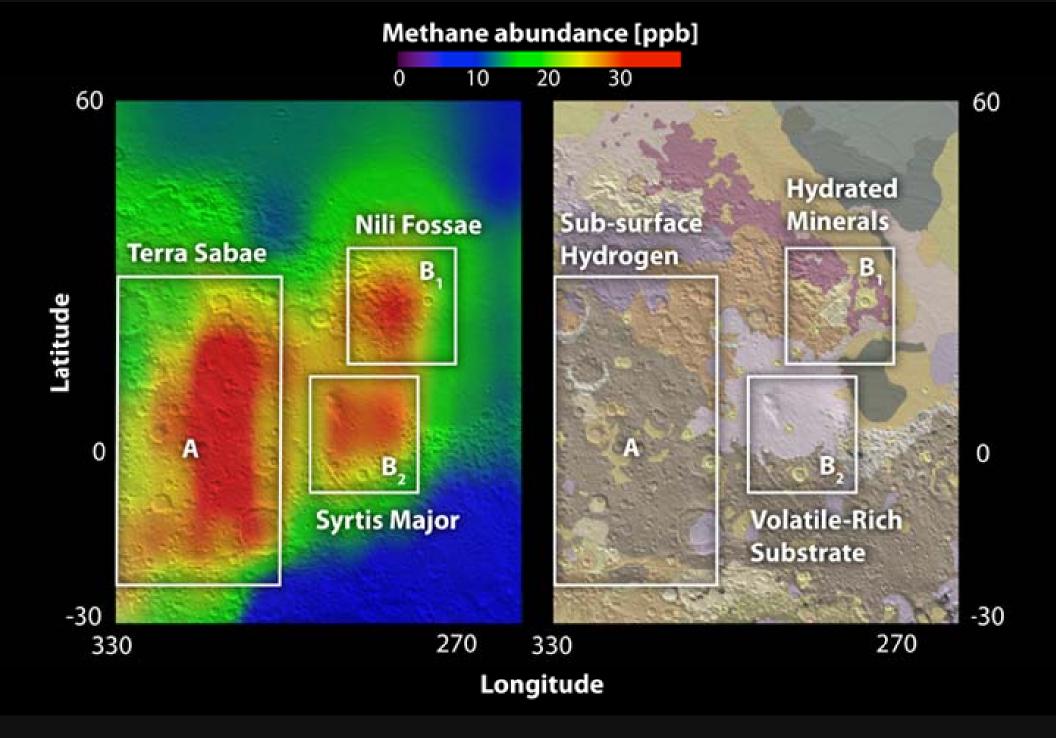
Lower-Limit of Water Mass Fraction on Mars



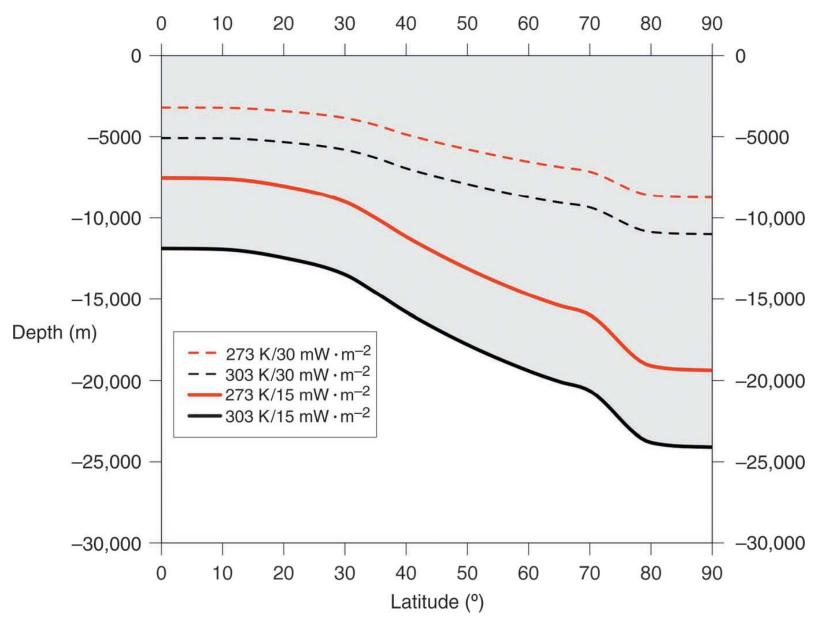
From 2001 Mars Odyssey – Gamma Ray Spectrometer Suite



- From high-dispersion infrared spectrometers at three ground-based telescopes
- The principal plume contained ~19,000 metric tons of methane, and the estimated source strength (≥0.6 kilogram per second) was comparable to that of the massive hydrocarbon seep at Coal Oil Point in Santa Barbara, California.



Martian Cryosphere and Hydrate Stability Zone



Red Lines: water-ice cryosphere (e.g. Permafrost)

Black lines: gas hydrate stability zone From Clifford et al. (2009)

Depth of Hydrate

 Upper boundary of hydrate stability is 15 to 30 meters beneath the Martian surface

■ The base of the hydrate stability
 zone is 5 – 24 kilometers beneath
 the Martian surface



A Key points

 Free methane from depth would have to migrate through at least 5 kilometers of section within the hydrate stability zone.

If any water is present, hydrate will form.



Is the Observed Methane Venting from Hydrate?

- Released during warmer seasons
- Released from discrete regions

Hydrate release is a distinct possibility



What is the Origin of the Methane?

- Primordial?
 - Not according to any model



What is the Origin of the Methane?

- Primordial?
 - Not according to any model
- Inorganic?



Serpentinization

$$(Fe, Mg)_2 SiO_4 + nH_2O + CO_2 \longrightarrow$$
Olivine Carbonic Acid

 $Mg_3Si_2O_5 (OH)_4 + Fe_3O_4 + CH_4$ Serpentine Magnetite Methane



Serpentinization

Balancing the Equation:

$$18Mg_2SiO_4 + 6Fe_2SiO_4 + 26H_2O + CO_2$$

$$12Mg_3Si_2O_5 (OH)_4 + 4Fe_3O_4 + CH_4$$

A lot of olivine to make one molecule of Methane



What is the Origin of the Methane?

- Primordial?
 - Not according to any model
- Inorganic?
- Organic?



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A real game changer



Implications

Exploration

- Methane hydrate deposits may be easily accessible from the surface by shallow drilling.
- Utilizing the natural resources of Mars makes occupation of Mars logistically possible and will inevitably result in lower costs for supporting human exploration there than if we had to rely on transporting those same resources from Earth.

Implications

- Exploration
 - Methane hydrate deposits may be easily accessible from the surface by shallow drilling.
 - Utilizing the natural resources of Mars makes occupation of Mars logistically possible and will inevitably result in lower costs for supporting human exploration there than if we had to rely on transporting those same resources from Earth.
- You wouldn't have to bring everything with you

Implications

Launching Pad

 The availability of Martian natural resources may prove to be the critical enabling factor for the continued human exploration of the solar system.

Implications for Organic Methane

Philosophically, there are two fundamental questions for humanity:

Where did we come from?



Implications for Organic Methane

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Where did we come from?

Are we alone?



Implications for Organic Methane

Philosophically, there are two fundamental questions for humanity:

Where did we come from?

Are we alone?

It is worth finding out





For more information

COASTAL SYSTEMS AND CONTINENTAL MARGINS

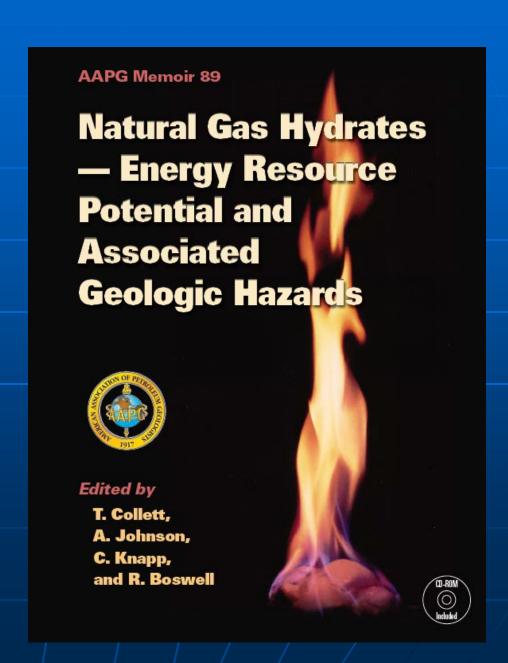
Economic Geology of Natural Gas Hydrate

by Michael D. Max, Arthur H. Johnson and William P. Dillon



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Includes: Max, M. D., S. M. Clifford, and A. H. Johnson, "Hydrocarbon system analysis for methane hydrate exploration on Mars"



