

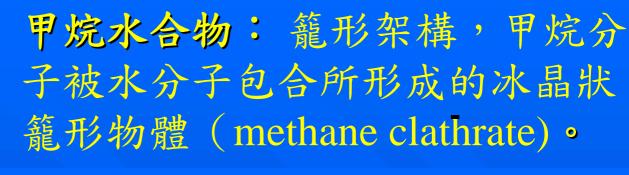
冰晶甲烷

能源、生態與環境

劉家瑄

台灣大學海洋研究所

2007.12.30. 國立科學工藝博物館



甲烷水合物(冰晶甲烷)形成的條件?

高壓、低溫、足夠之甲烷氣





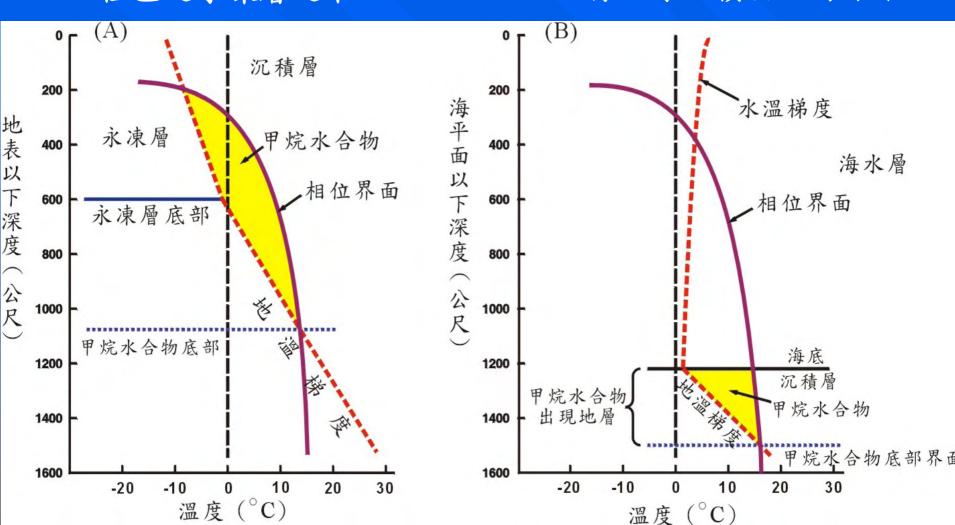
四角三面五角六面六角三面體(4°5°6°



大自然中甲烷水合物(冰晶甲烷)形成的環境 高壓、低溫及足夠甲烷氣

極區之永凍層之下

有巨厚沈積物之海床下



甲烷水合物的發現與研究

一、實驗室合成氣水合物

1770年代 發現二氧化硫水合物與氯氣水合物

● 1811 達威報導如何在實驗室合成氣水合物

● 1832 法拉第提出氣水合物化學式

● 20世紀 實驗室中合成各類氣水合物

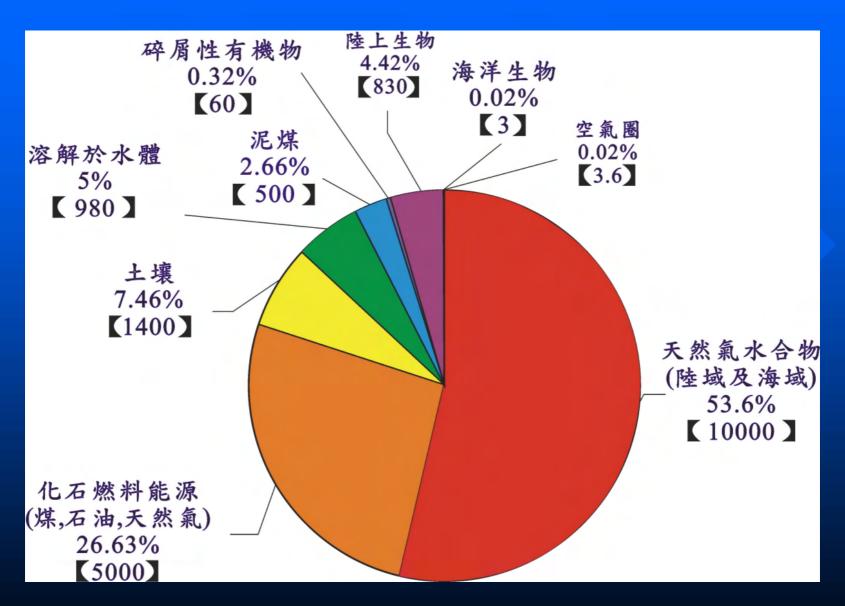
二、發現天然之氣水合物

- □ 1934 Hammerschmidt發現天然氣水合物 在輸氣管中形成
- □ 1967 Makogon報導西伯利亞西北麥所雅哈氣田中發現天然氣水合物 30%的天然氣來自天然氣水合物?
- ■1970 Makogon報導黑海海底有天然氣水 合物

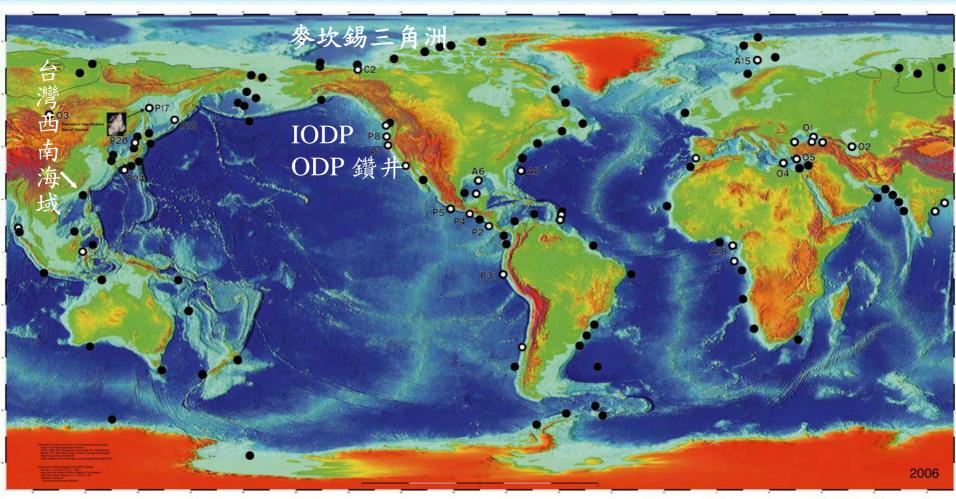
□ 1980年代

- 海域震測調查顯示天然氣水合物分佈廣泛
- 深海鑽探計畫(DSDP)在大陸邊緣帶鑽得天 然氣水合物標本
- 1982-1992美國能源部甲烷水合物研究計畫(8 M US\$) (DOE Methane Hydrate Research Program)
- 美國地質調查所彙整資料,認為全球天然氣水合物儲量驚人,有能源價值

天然氣水合物之能源潛力



全球天然氣水合物分布圖

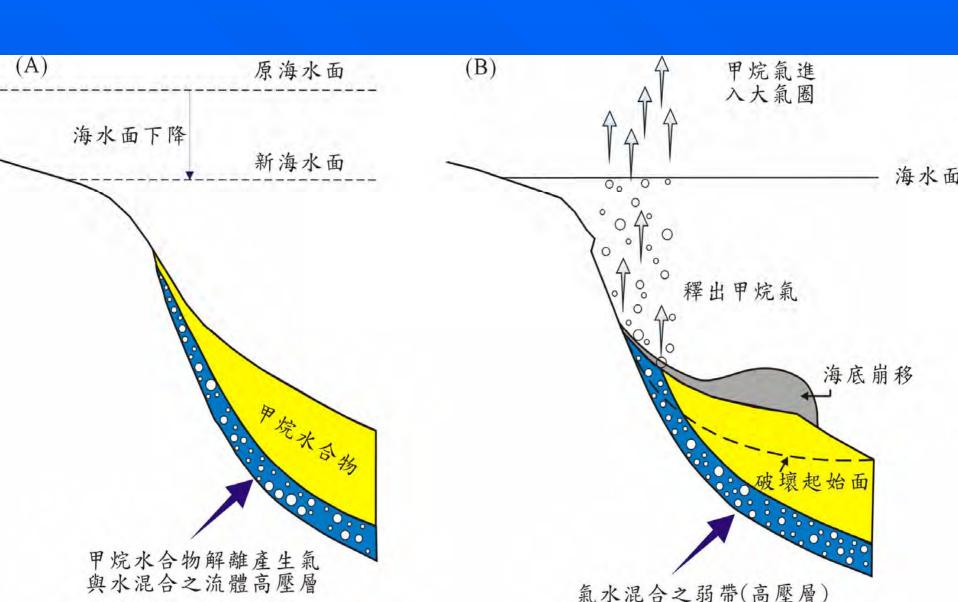


Thomas D. Lorenson and Keith A. Kvenvolden

白點為經採樣證實地點 黑點為地球物理資料顯示其存在地點

(USGS, 2006)

天然氣水合物解離造成海床崩塌



Climate Change: 氣候變遷



天然氣水合物大量釋出可能之影響



Methane: the hidden greenhouse gas

Methane from cows, ruisbish tips and rice fields is warming the Earth. Car exhausts may help the process. But methane from the Arctic bandra could be most damaging of all

Fred Peace

T 18 hard to measure the restraint in a cave faint, and threet erms manachements the beautiful measurements are the several measurements the beautiful measurement has a test to contribute word. But the West German distribe has a tied to do then to. Ephality answers are, unperiorally 200 gains per say and 200 collion to a several measurement of the several several measurements are the total across of the hard several personagh in several personagh in several personagh in several personagh in several personage in personage in several personage in personage in

Public servers dreat the previous effect and is portuined to arrent the Larth's transplement has a few forces of the carbon density, relatively to the carbon density, relatively to the carbon density, and of and the power time, and and of and the power time, and and of and the power time, our minister is then ignortance to carbon a importance to carbon and importance to carbon.



全球加速暖化 Enhancement of Global Warming

> Global Warming 全球暖化

甲烷釋出 Release of Methane

Methane Hydrate Decomposition

甲烷水合物解離

More... Methane Hydrate Decomposition

更多甲烷水合物解離

Runaway Greenhouse Effect ??

惡性循環?

甲烷水合物解離加速全球暖化?

甲烷水合物自保有方甲烷水合物之解離是吸熱作用,將促使甲烷水合物回到冰晶態

□溢出海床之甲烷氣幾乎都溶解在海水中

二只有特殊情況甲烷氣才有機會散到大氣中

此 大量之 甲 烷 氣 從 而

溫 度 與深度 增 加 方 向

PRIMARY PRODUCT STAGE GENERATED MICROBIAL METHANE **IMMATURE DRY GAS** (diagenesis) **AND TEMPERATURE HYDROCARBONS** OIL 이 HIGHER MATURE AND (catagenesis) 150 C (1.3 % Ro) DEPTH **WET GAS-**CONDENSATE THERMAL **METHANE POST-MATURE DRY GAS** (metamorph.)

生物源甲烷氣(具經濟價值?)

石油與凝結油 (具經濟價值!)

熱生成甲烷氣 (具經濟價值!)

生物源甲烷氣

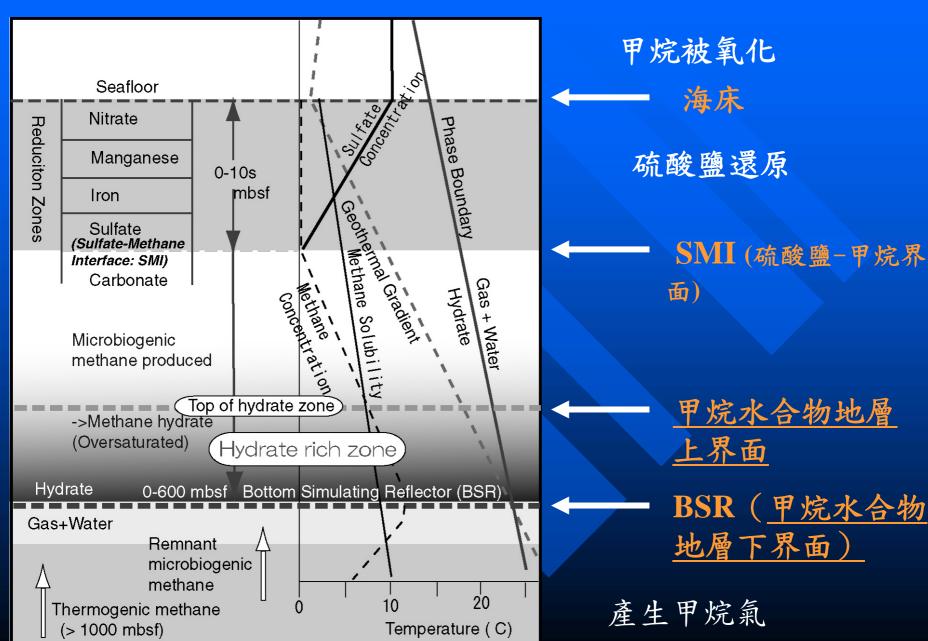
甲烷菌製造得來

- 發酵 (fermentation) $2CH_2O \rightarrow CH_4 + CO_2$
- □ 二氧化碳去氧 (deoxidization of the carbon dioxide)

$$CO_2+4H_2 \rightarrow CH_4+2H_2O$$

大部分天然氣水合物之甲烷氣為生物源

海床一帶之地球化學環境



□1990年代(1)

- -加拿大地質調查所研究永凍層及 溫哥華外海的天然氣水合物
- 一印度展開國家型天然氣水合物研發計畫(1996年開始第二個國家型計畫,印度石油工業發展部投入4.2億美元進行天然氣水合物調查與鑽探)

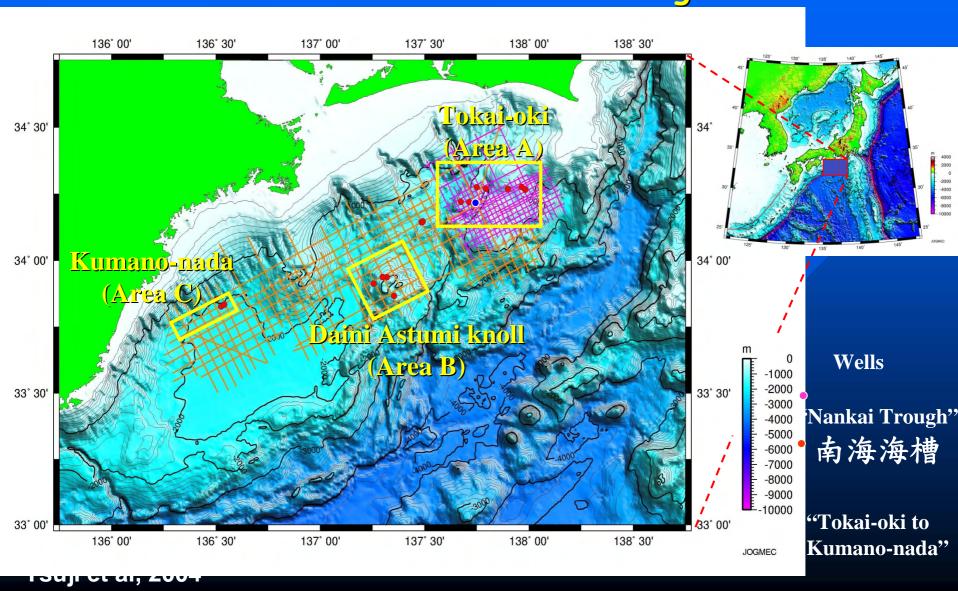
- □1990年代(2)
 - -1995年日本成立「天然氣水合物開發促進委員會」,展開五年期的研究計畫(總經費約9千萬美元)
 - 1996年ODP Leg164 Blake Ridge Gas Hydrate Drilling
 - -1999年日本在南海海槽(Nankai Trough) 鑽鑿一口研究井

- □ 1990年代(3)
 - 1999年美國能源部開始執行「國家型甲烷水合物多年期研究計畫」 (National Methane Hydrate Multi-Year Program),預期在2015年之前開始商業化開採
 - 英國、德國、挪威等歐洲國家進行天 然氣水合物的學術研究

- □ 2000年以後
 - 日本開始進行 MH21三階段十六年期研究計畫 (2001-2016)
 - -歐盟、韓國、中國大陸、台灣紛紛展開 大型天然氣水合物研發計畫
 - -2002年Mallik天然氣水合物開發研究井
 - -2002年ODP Leg204 Hydrate Ridge Drilling

- □ 2000年以後
 - -歐盟、韓國、中國大陸、台灣紛紛展開 大型天然氣水合物研發計畫
 - -2004日本在南海海漕進行大規模鑽井調查(16個地點共31口井)
 - 2005 IODP Leg 311 Cascadia Margin 鑽井
 - -2006 印度展開天然氣水合物鑽井調查

日本MIHI21計畫2003-2004之震測與鑽井調查 -Seismic Research and Drilling-



印度2006 天然氣水合物 鑽井調查

Kerala-Konkan Basin:
One site
Krishna-Godawari Basin:
Fifteen Sites

Mahanadi Basin:

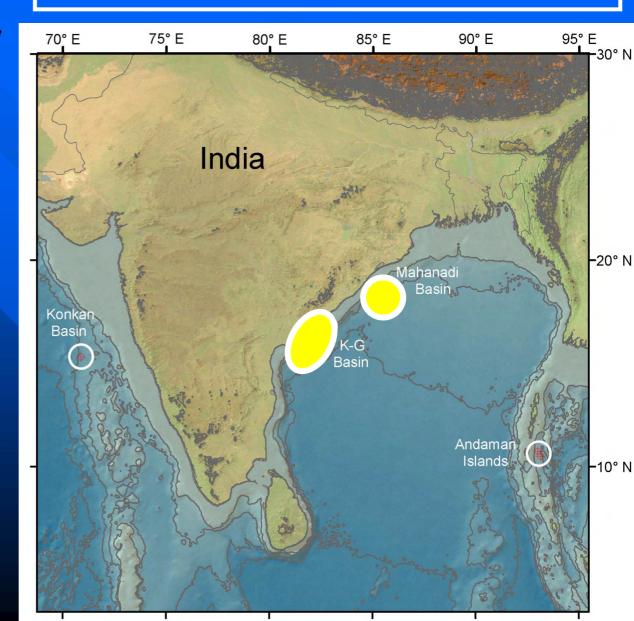
Four Sites

Andaman Islands:

One Site

-Total 123 Days -Total 21 Sites

NGHP - EXPEDITION I



□ 2007年

- 日本與加拿大合作,在Mallik 進行開發鑽井實驗(2007與2008年冬季)
- 美國完成阿拉斯加北坡鑽井調查實驗
- 中國大陸於2007四至五月間在南海北坡神狐地區進行鑽井調查,取得天然氣水合物標本
- 韓國於2007十月間在其東海(日本海)地區進行鑽井調查,發現厚度超過100公尺之天然氣水合物地層
- -台灣完成第一個四年期天然氣水合物調查計畫,並將於2008年展開第二期四年計畫

天然氣水合物之研究方式

生產技術 生產測試 現場觀測 地球物理觀測技術 地球化學特性分析 代用指標之建立

開採技術

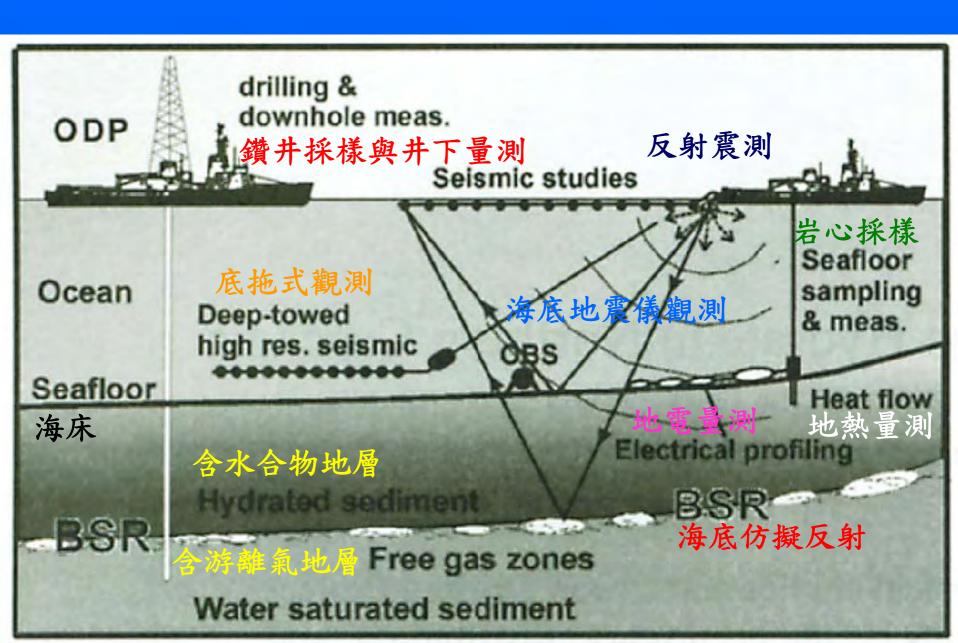
儲藏模式生產模式

實驗室研究

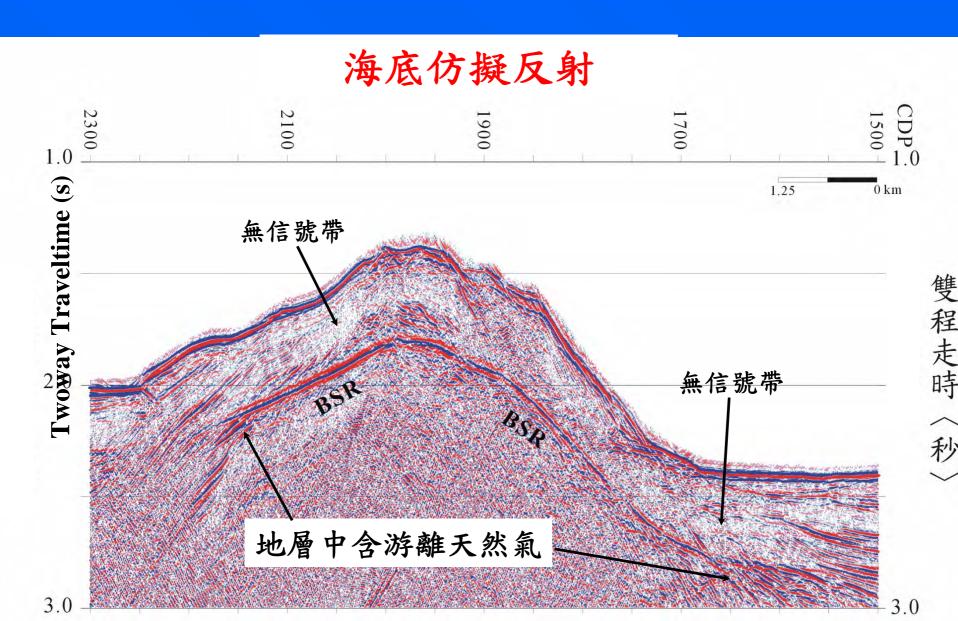
理論模式建立

合成天然氣水合物及 含天氣水合物之沈積物 其物理與化學特性 地質及沈積模式 生成與解離模式 環境變化模式

海域天然氣水合物調查方法



BSR: Bottom Simulation Reflector



海底仿擬反射成因

反射震測剖面

地層聲波阻抗與反射信號

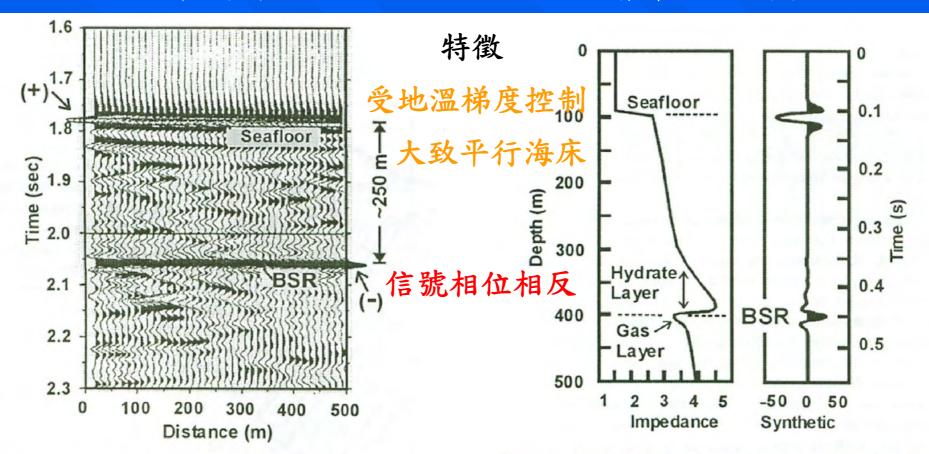


Figure 5. Example of strong BSR near ODP Site 889 showing the simple negative reflection waveform, opposite to that of the seafloor.

Figure 6. Simple synthetic seismogram that reproduces the main features of the BSRs. The seafloor reflection results mainly from the density contrast and the BSR mainly from the velocity contrast.

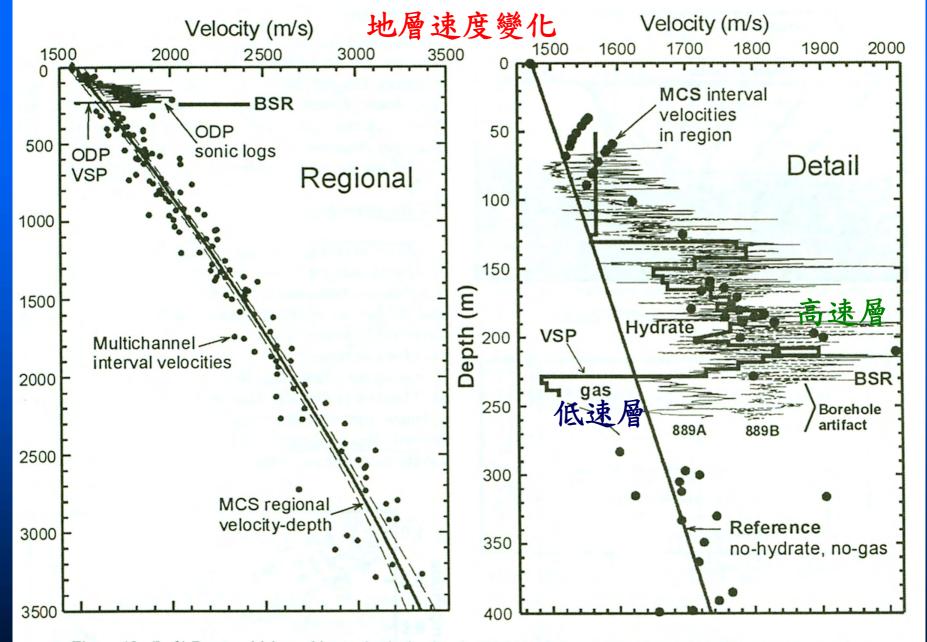
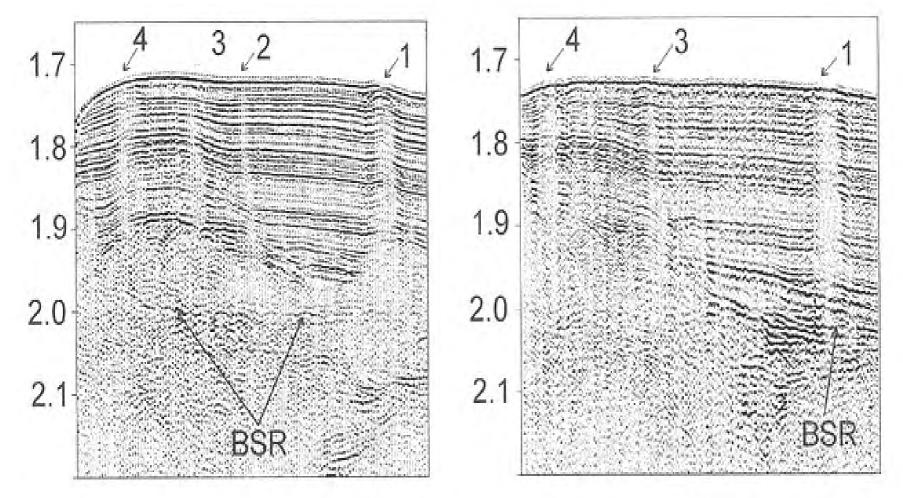


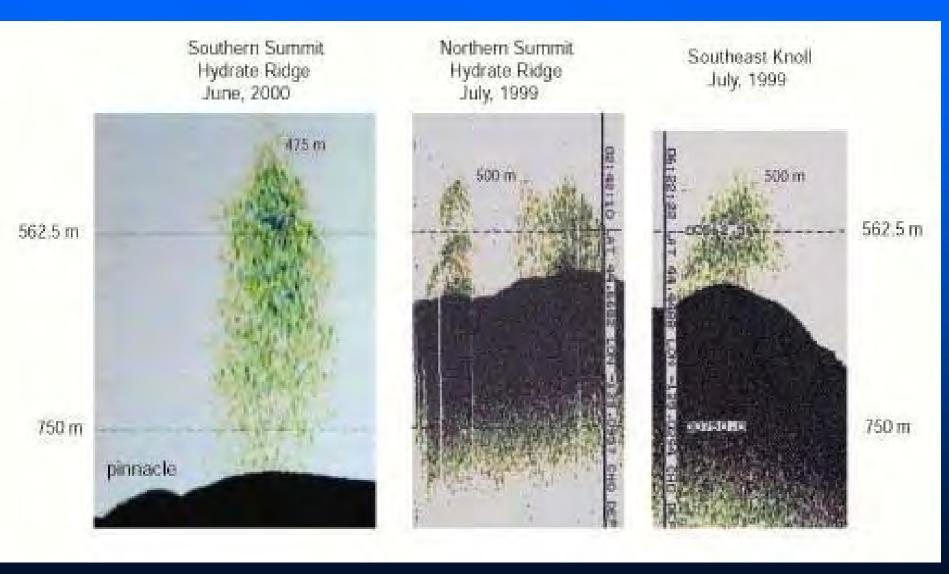
Figure 13. (Left) Deep multichannel interval velocity data from within 10 km of ODP Site 889/890 that provides the nohydrate, no-gas reference. (Right) Detailed comparison of interval velocity data with ODP sonic logs and downhole VSP data. Only the VSP shows the low-velocity free gas layer. (Hyndman et al., 2001)



高頻震測可顯示氣體冒出之孔道

High-resolution single channel seismic data showing fluid/gas vents above BSR in Cascadia margin (Riedel et al, 2001)

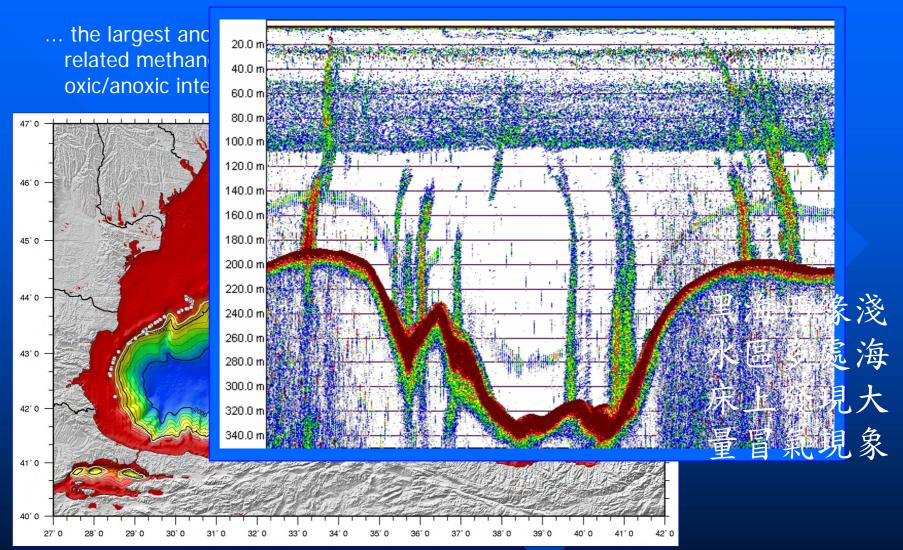
12 kHz 聲納儀探測到海床上噴出之甲烷氣泡



冒氣孔一帶之海床下常發現大量之天然氣水合物

The Black Sea 黑海





Black Sea with bubble seep location and the 725m water depth contour









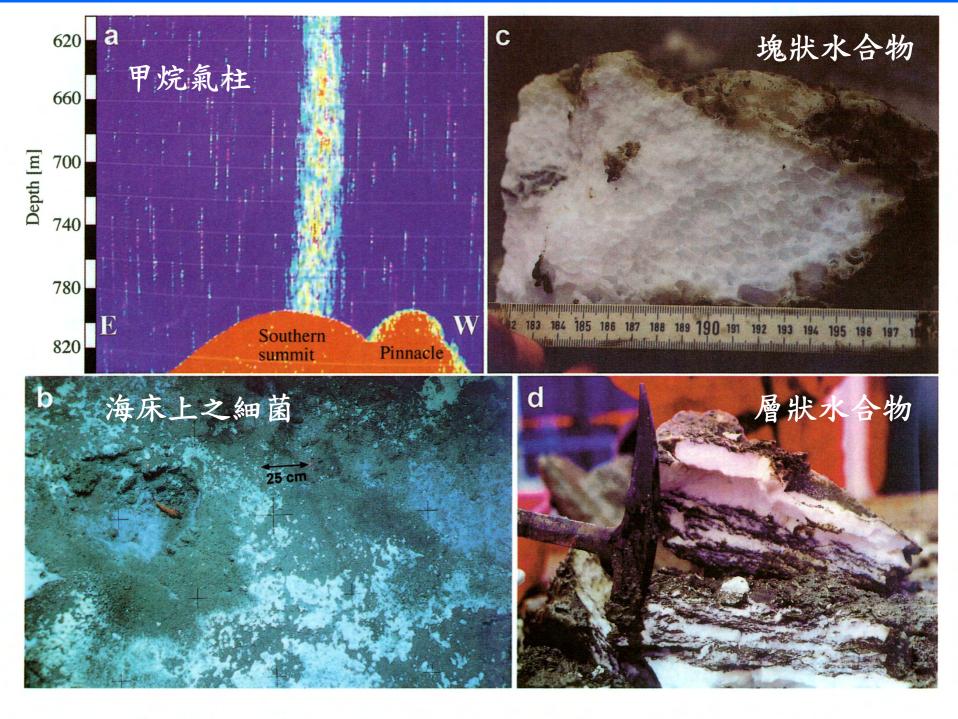




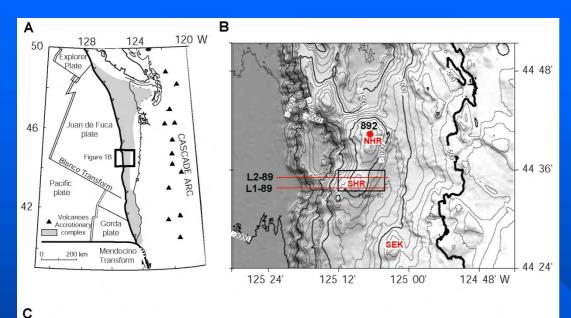


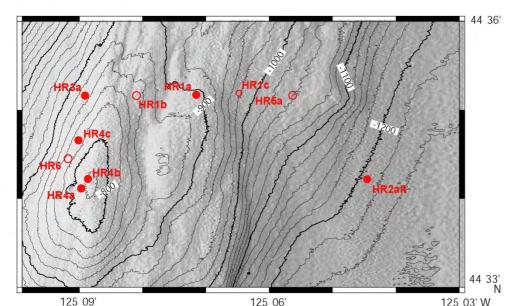






海洋鑽探計畫 204航次 天然氣水合物鑽探





主要目的

- 1. 瞭解增積岩體 環境下天然氣 水合物的分 布、移棲、來 源與特性
- 2. 測試新的採樣 與量測工具
- 3. 發展「代用指標」技術,以標別天然氣水合物之分布與儲量

直接採樣與量測

ODP Leg 204成果

- 採集大量不同形態的天然氣水合物標本
- 建立天然氣水合物分布狀態,證實移棲孔道的重要



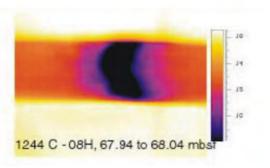






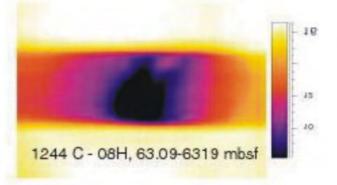
1246-H-3 T (S) 16 14 12 10 10 65.5 68 68.5 Depth (mbsf)

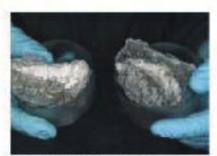
ODP Leg 204成果



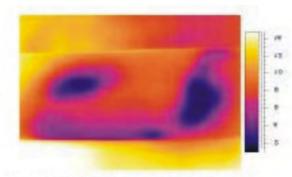


1244 C-08H-5, 48-80 cm





1244 C-08H-1, 47-52cm

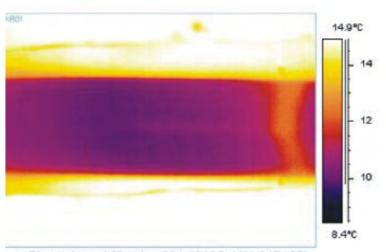


1244 C-10H-2, 83.70 to 84.30 mbsf

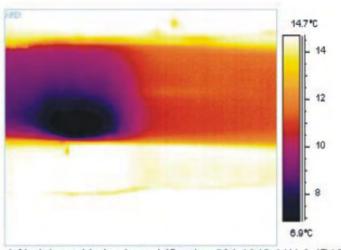


1244 C-10H-2 83.70 to 84.30 mbsf

紅外線影像

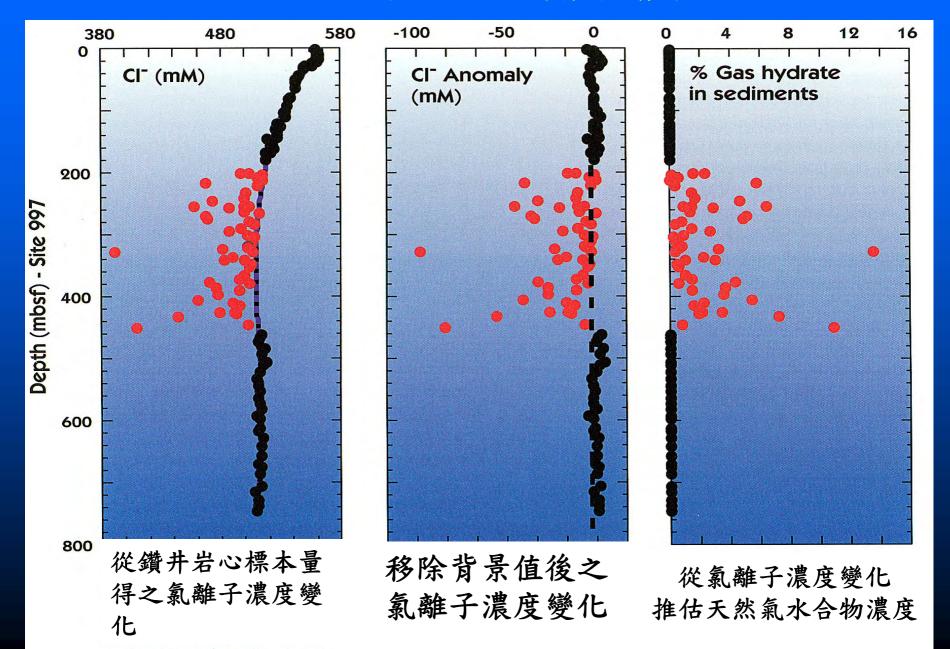


c. Disseminated (Section 204-1248C-11H-2;IR155)



d. Nodular or blade-shaped (Section 204-1248-11H-6; IR157)

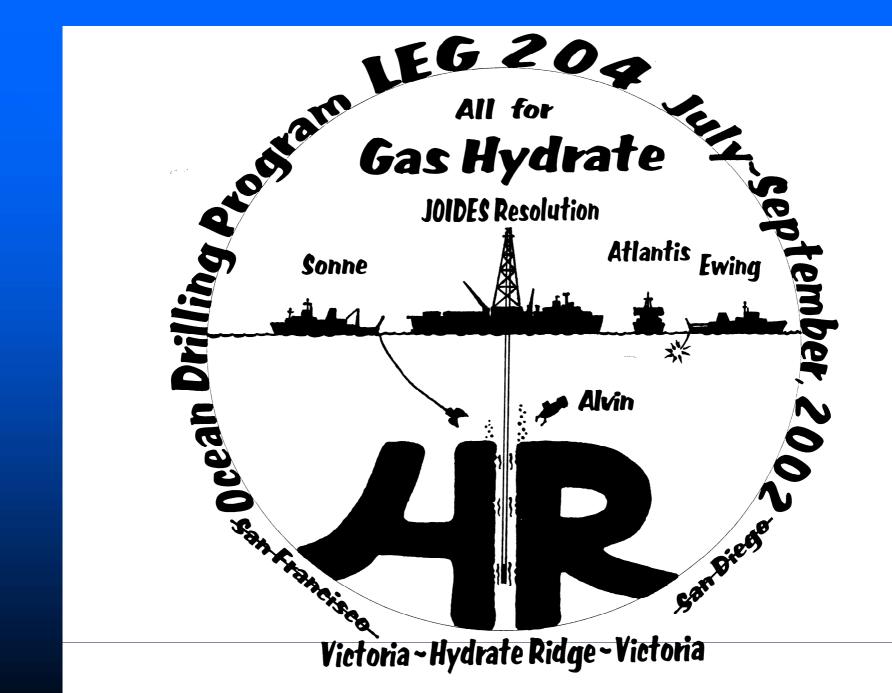
天然氣水合物之解離與形成會影響氣離子之濃度











Mallik 2002天然氣水合物開發研究并

總經費:

鑽探及研究:15M \$Cdn

其他費用:12M \$Cdn

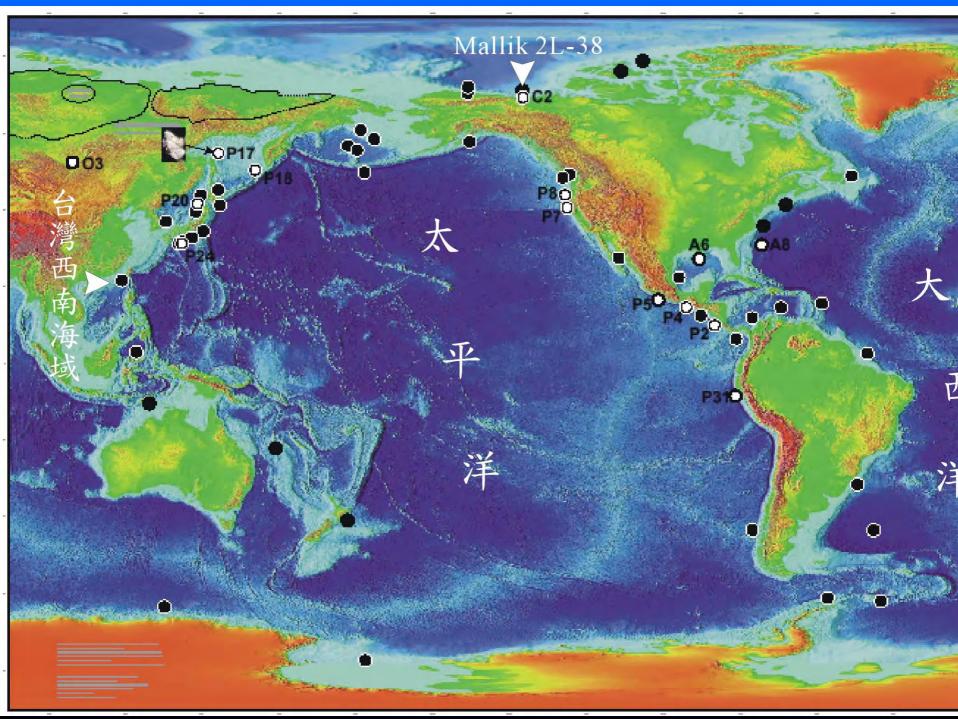
鑽探作業:

Japan Petroleum Exploration Company Canada Ltd

科學計畫管理:

加拿大地質調查所





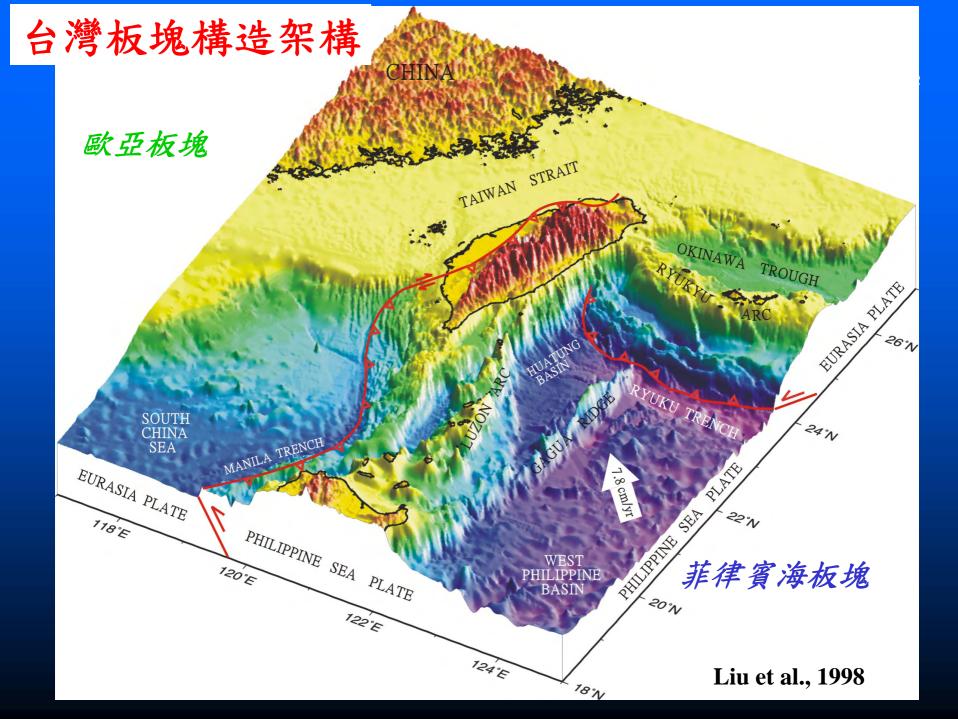
台灣西南海域甲烷水合物調查研究

中央地質調查所四年計畫 2004-2007

*找到台灣的Hydrate Ridge 2D與3D震測、OBS震測 地熱量測、地質構造與沉積分析 海床岩心標本採集、有機碳分析 SO₄-CH₄分析、微生物群體研究 *建立沉積演化史,調查甲烷水合物 之分布與儲量



*ROV現場觀測與採樣



台灣南部海域地形

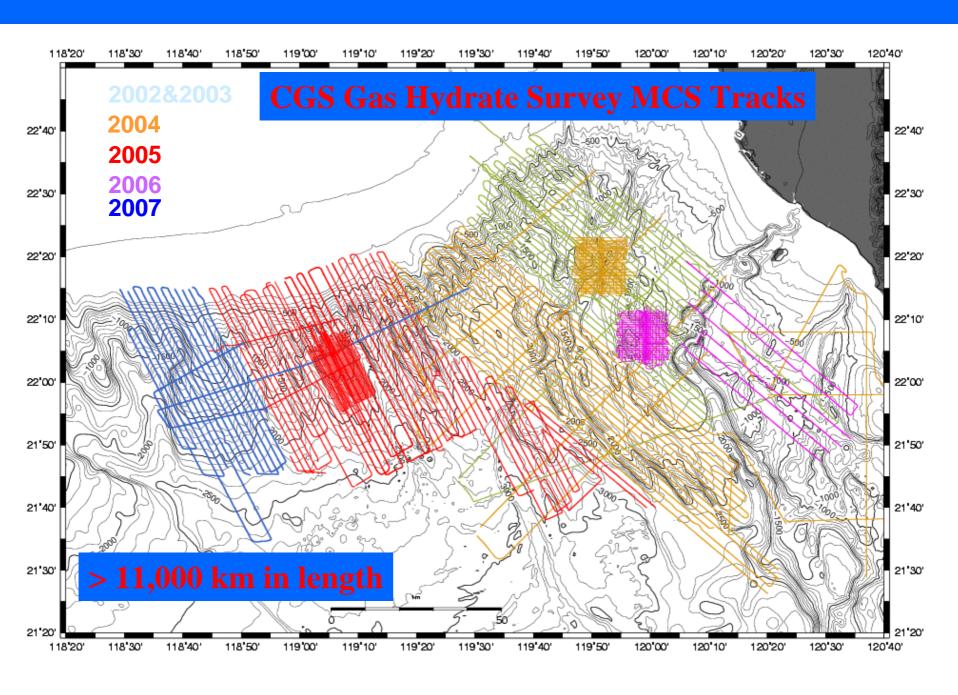
Central Range Chinese Continental Shelf Kaoping Submarine Canyon Longitudinal Valley Coastal Range Sonuthern Longitudinal Trough Chinese Continental Lutao 23 N Slope 23 N Lanshu Gagua Basin 22'N 22'N Batan Is. 21'N 21'N Hengchun Taitung Trough Manila Trench 20'N Ridge North Luzon Trough 119'E 120'E 20'N 121'E 123 E

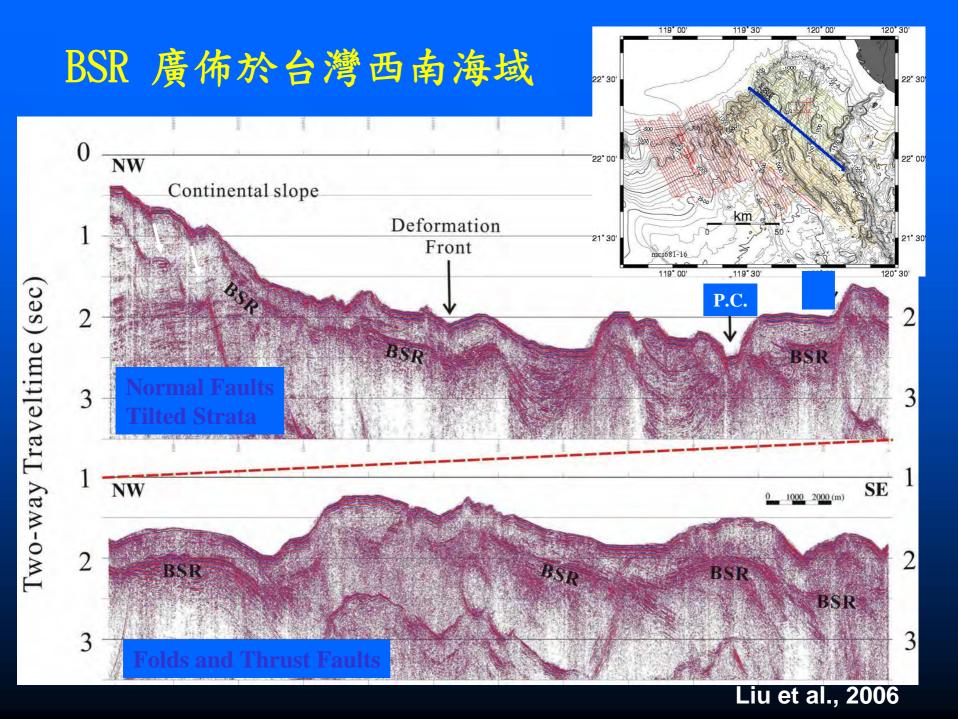
從隱沒到碰撞

大量沈積物快速沈積

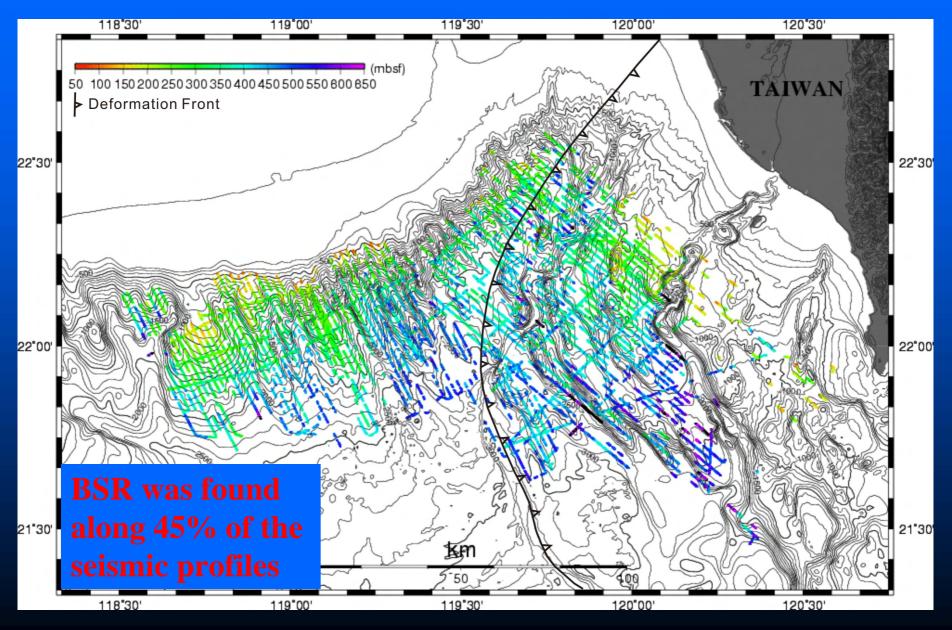
@ 天然氣水合物

@海底泥火山

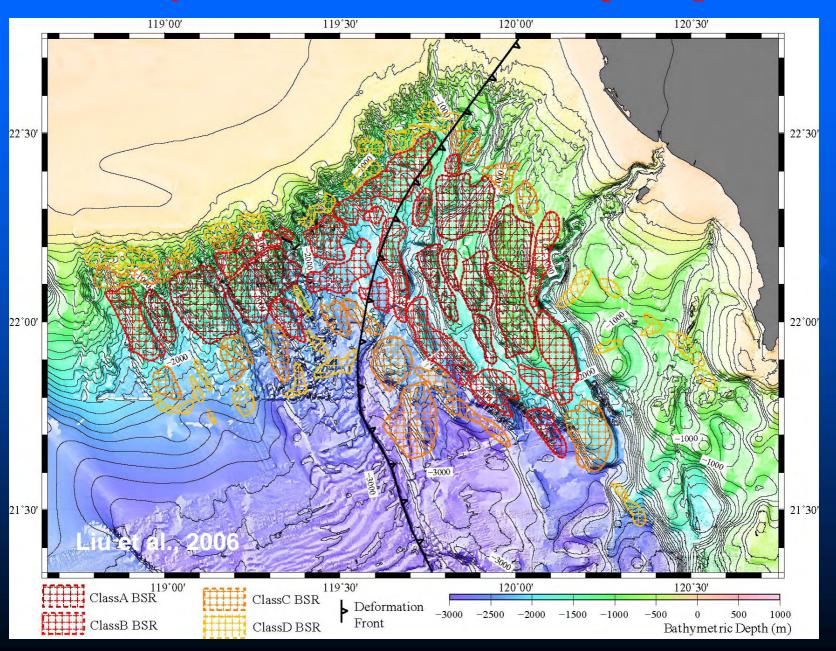


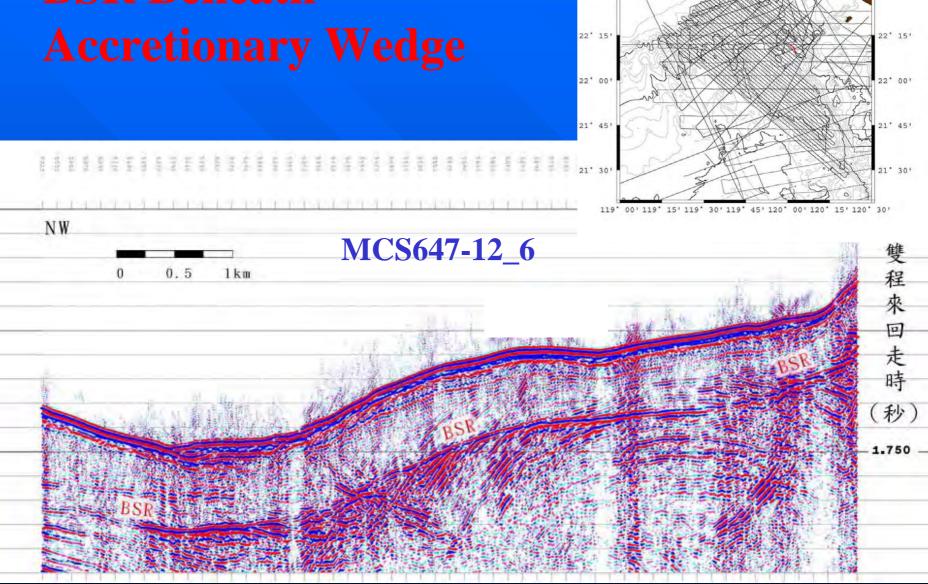


BSR Distribution Offshore Southwestern Taiwan



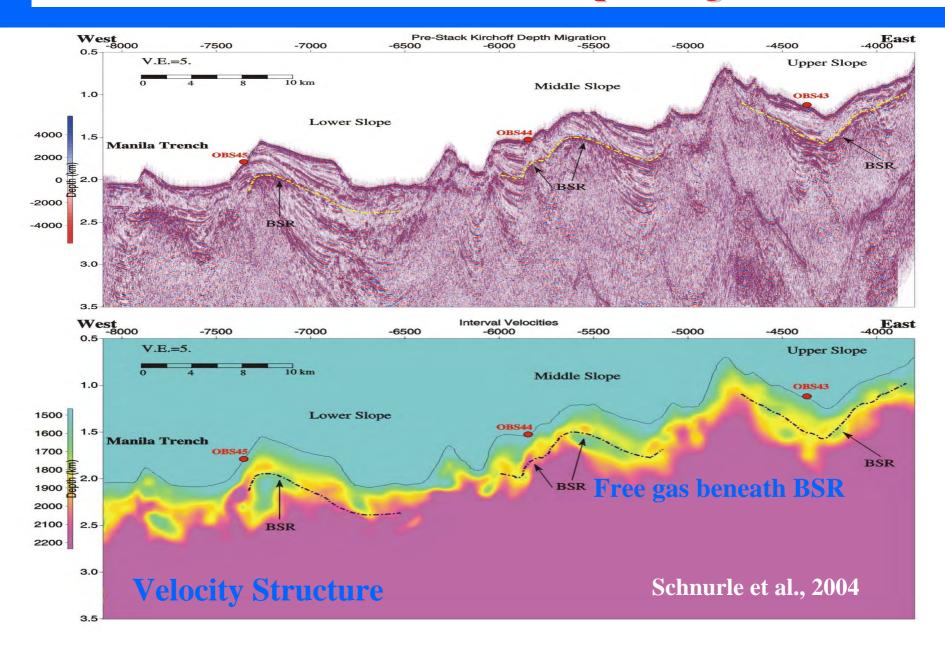
Gas Hydrate Concentrated Under Slope Ridges





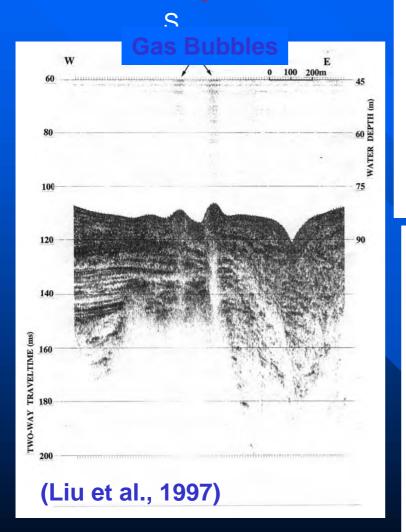
22 30

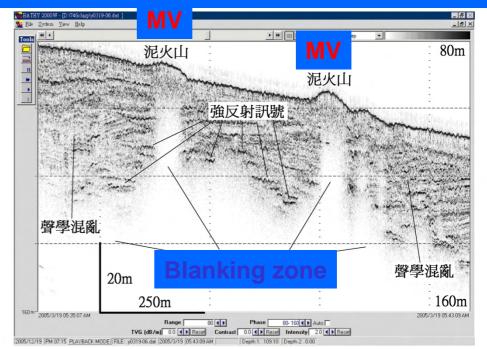
EW9509-33 Pre-Stack Kirchoff Depth Migration Profile

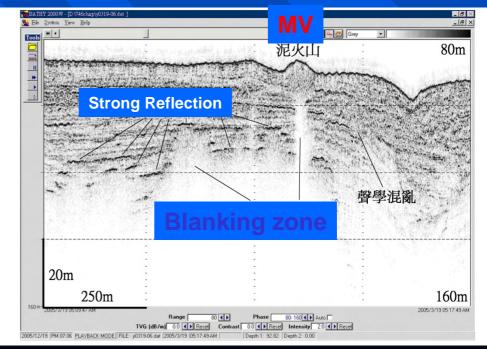


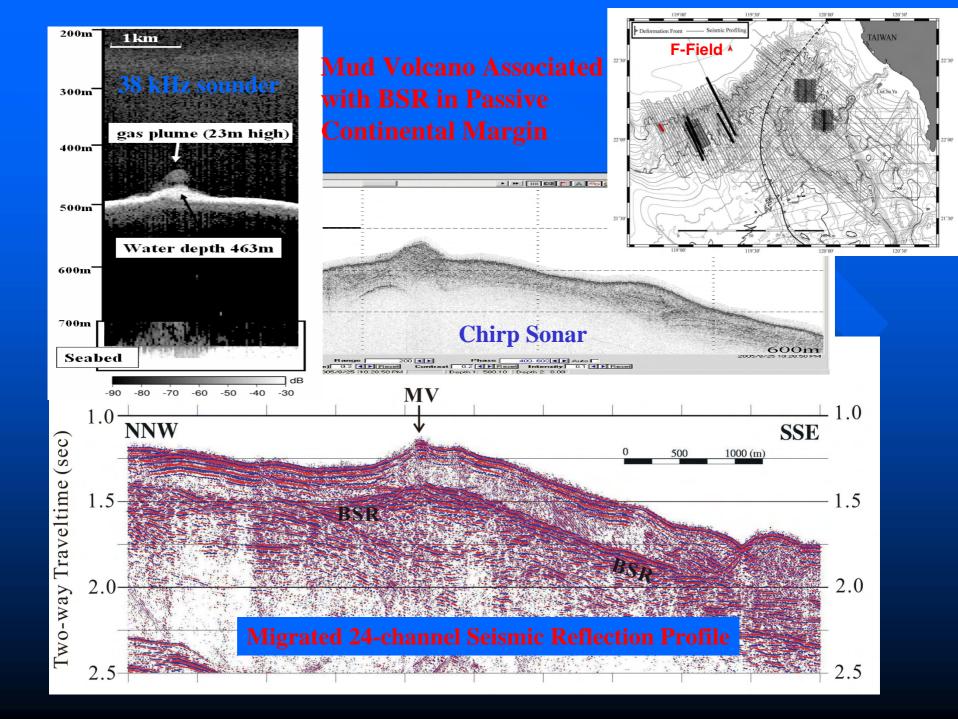
119° 00' 119° 15' 119° 30' 119° 45' 120° 00' 120° 15' **Passive Continental Slope** 22° 30' 22° 30' OR1-765 09070248 ping 600-1300 chirp765-0907-1-1 22° 15' 22° 15' 22° 00' 22° 00' **Gas Vents** 21° 45' 21° 45' 21° 30' 21° 30' 119° 00' 119° 15' 119° 30' 119° 45' 120° 00' 120° 15' 120° 30' GMD 2006 Mar 03 13:12:24 EK500 38 kHz acoustic image

Mud Volcanoes West of Fanliao Canyon

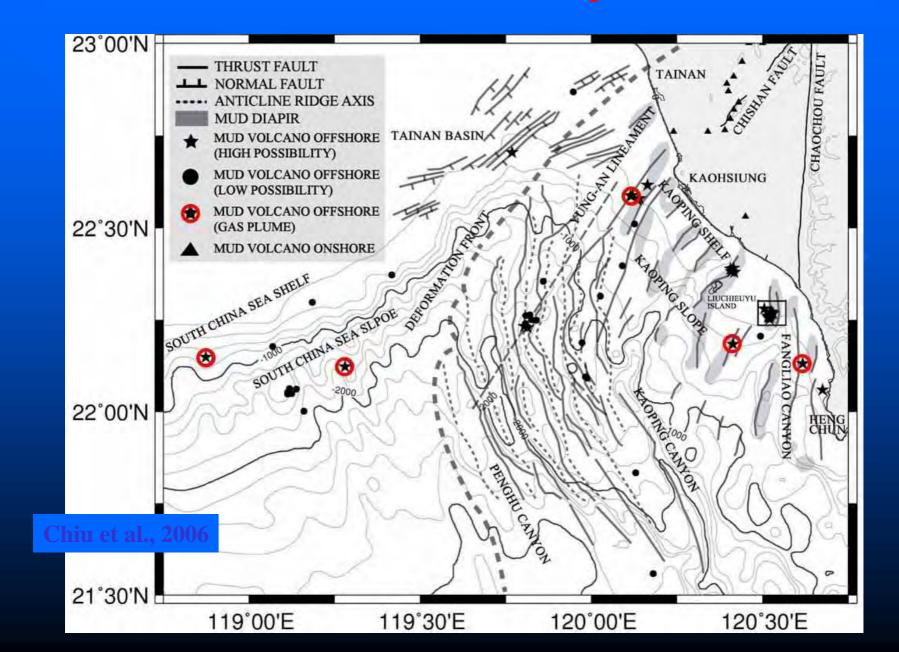




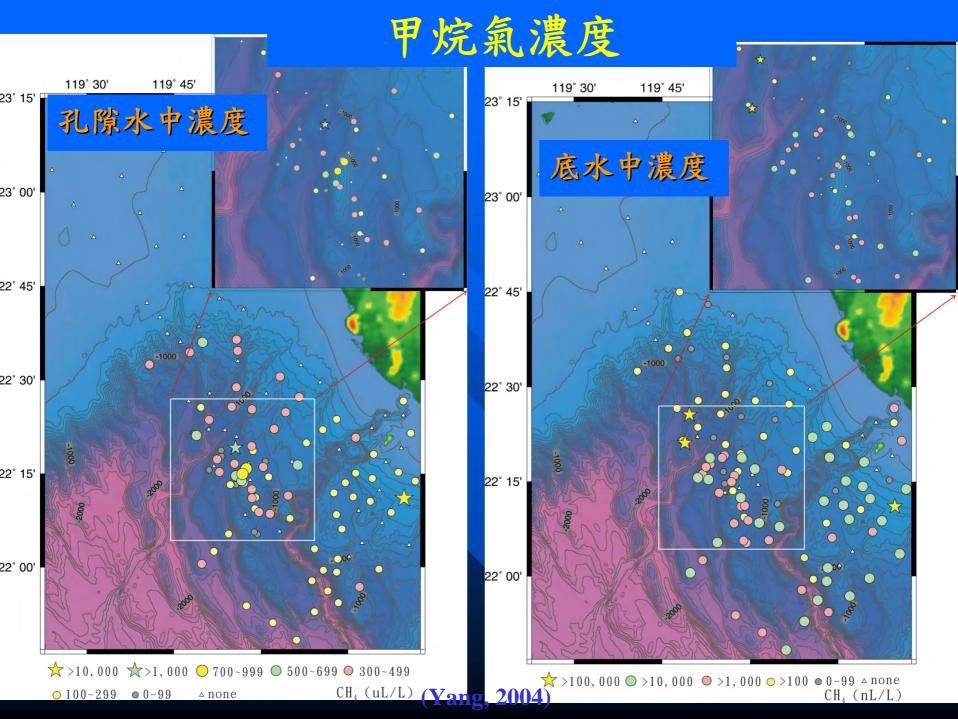


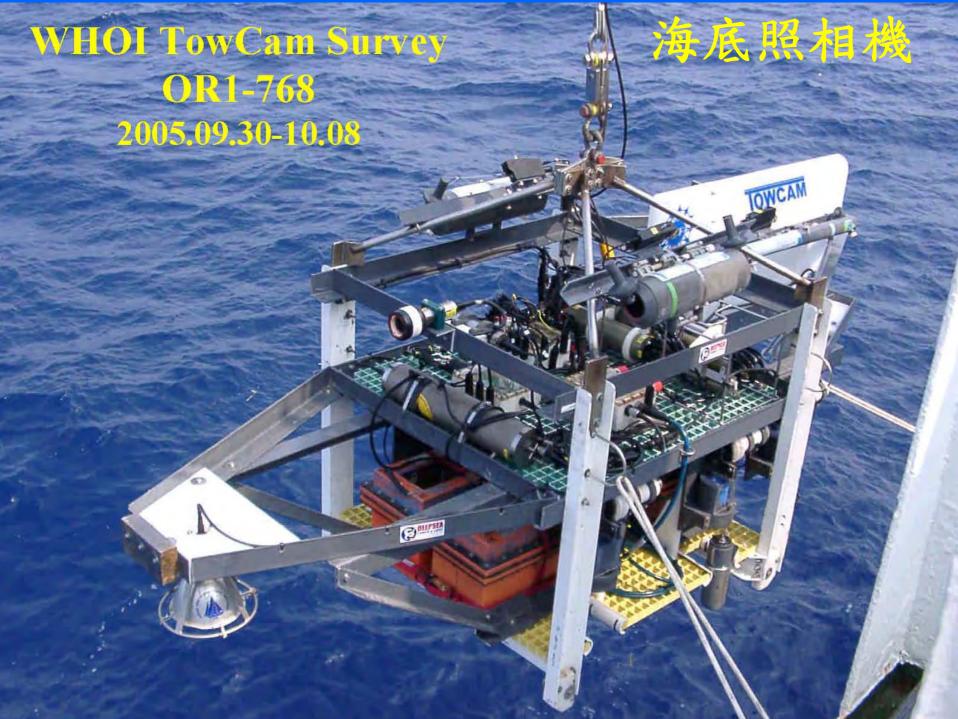


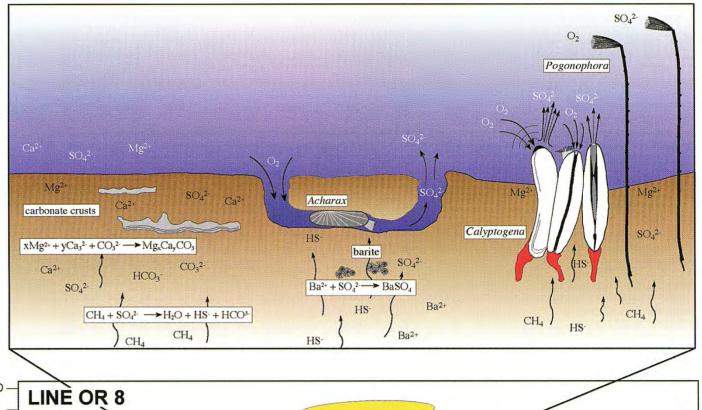
Distribution of Mud Volcanoes and Dirpirs off SW Taiwan

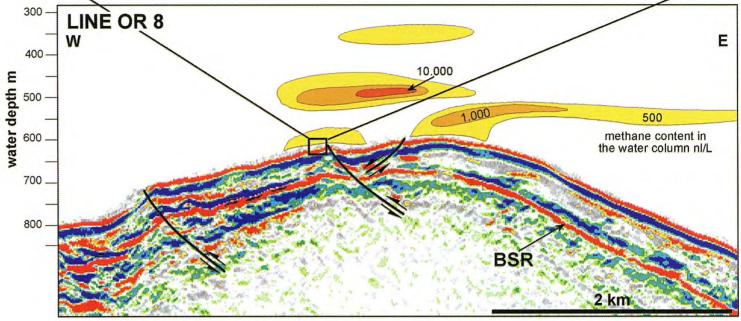


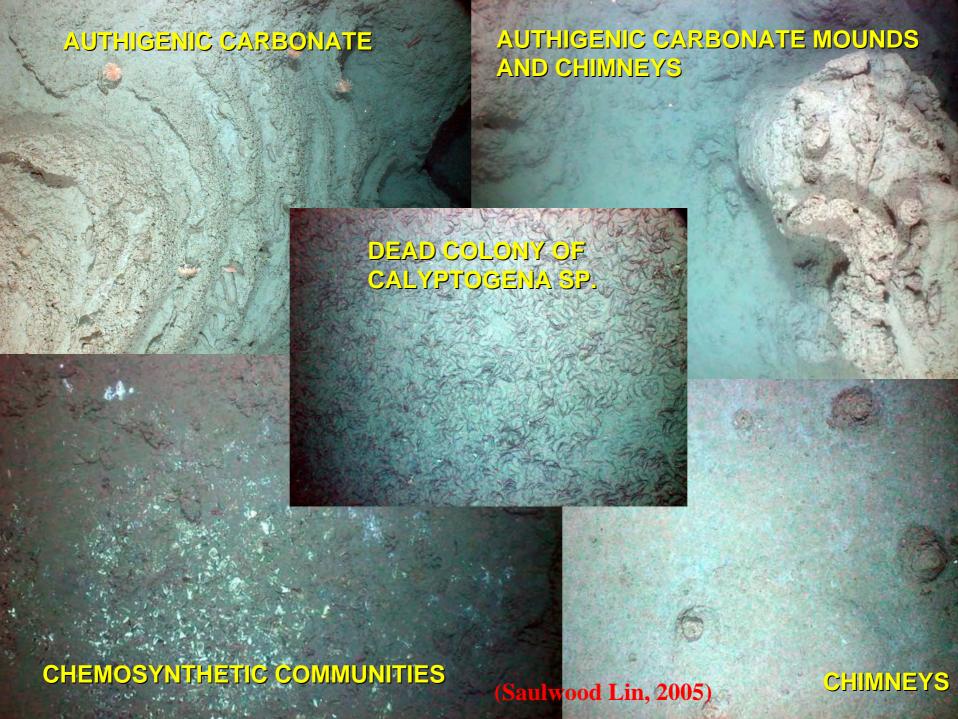
119° 00' 119° 30' 119° 45' 120° 00' 120° 15' 23° 15' 地質與地球 化學調查 56 A 23° 00' 38 Δ 岩心採樣位置 22° 45' 22° 30' 111 重力岩心 活塞岩心 22° 15' 巨型活塞岩心 海底照相探測 22° 00'











福爾摩沙海脊上形成之甲烷水合物



台灣西南海域為世界級之天然氣水合物賦存地區

Wide distribution of Gas hydrate off SW Taiwan

天然氣水合物廣佈

Good Research Opportunities:

Sources?

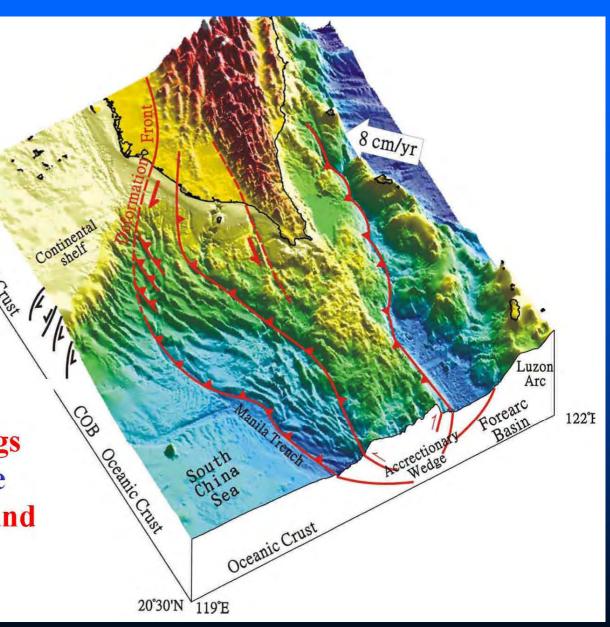
Migration paths?

Traps and reservoir?

1. Passive and active margin settings

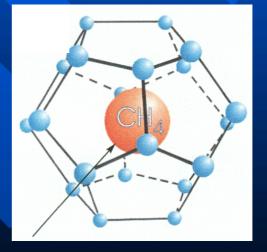
1°30'N

- 2. Rapid up-lifting rate
- 3. Gas fields offshore and on land





謝謝



(from USGS)