

# Forecasting Free Gas and Gas Hydrate Distribution with Geospatial Machine Learning

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PM: Lori K. Parrott<sup>1</sup> & Kyle Jones<sup>1</sup>

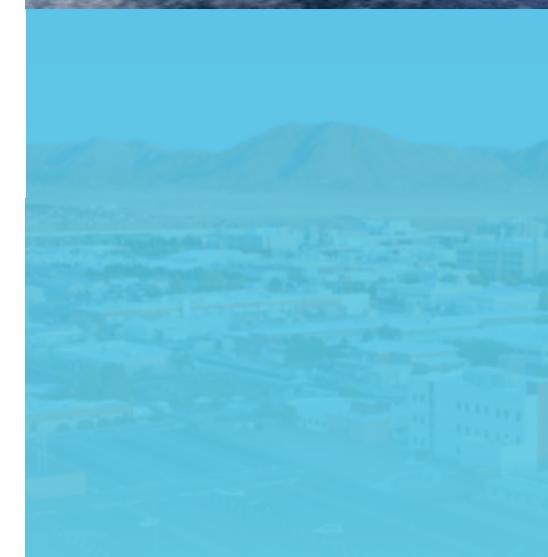
*Team Members:* Michael Nole<sup>1</sup>, William Eymold<sup>1</sup>, Hongkyu Yoon<sup>1</sup>, Warren Wood<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin Phrampus<sup>2</sup>, Hugh Daigle<sup>3</sup>

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# PURPOSE, GOALS AND APPROACH



## PURPOSE

Geospatial  
Machine Learning  
Prediction



Sediment  
Thermodynamic  
Physical Modeling



**Creation of *Probabilistic Maps* of:** Free  
Gas and Gas Hydrate Distribution, Geo-  
acoustic and Geo-mechanical Properties

## APPLICATIONS

Allows more accurate  
natural resource  
quantification for energy  
security.

Can inform climate models  
on **greenhouse gas releases**  
and carbon cycling.

Maps can support Naval  
operations that rely on  
SONAR performance and  
sound propagation models.

## APPROACH

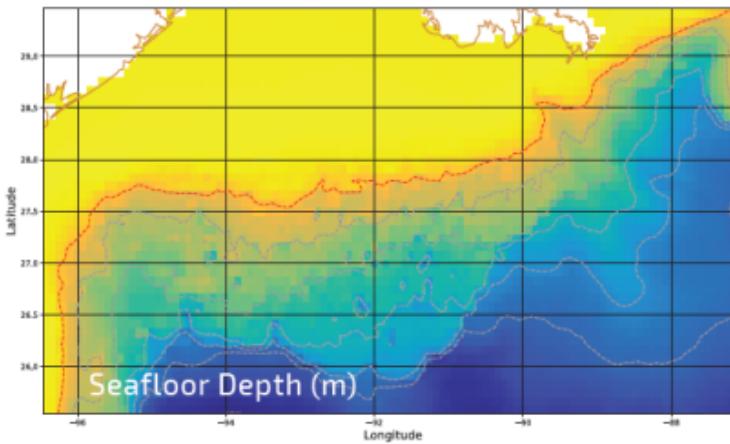
Ensemble modeling can produce  
probabilistic maps give the **most likely**  
**value** of any characteristic of interest,  
but also its **variation and range**.

**Analogous to a weather forecast:** although  
it is uncertain, it is more useful than a  
single deterministic forecast.

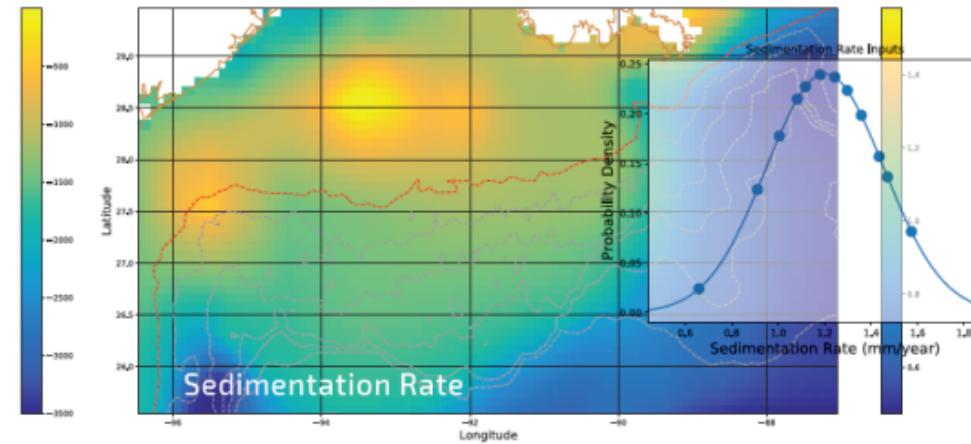
# Ensemble Modeling Approach



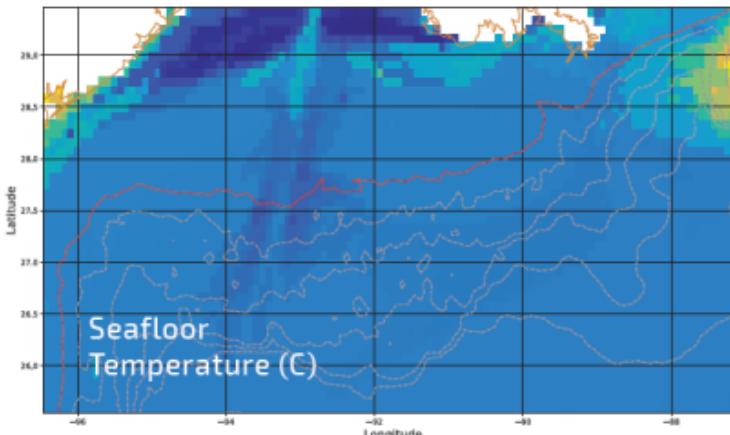
Naval Research Lab's geospatial machine learning maps of input parameters at the Gulf of Mexico:



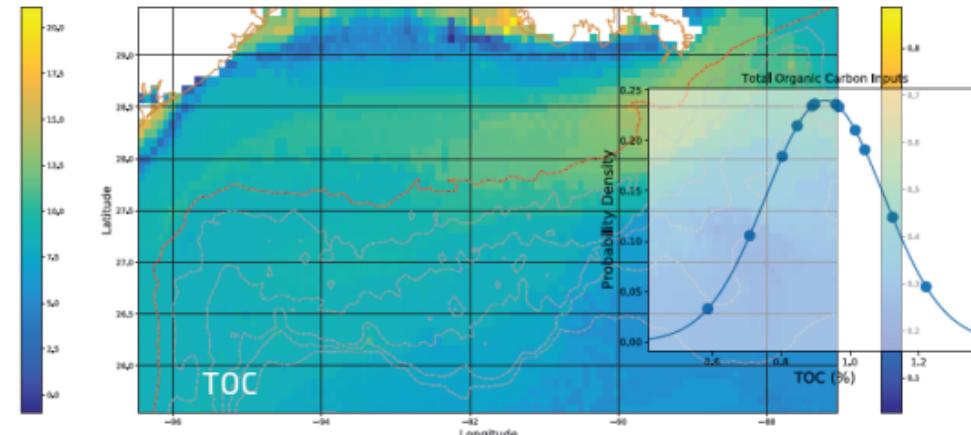
National Geophysical Data Center. (2006). 2-minute gridded global relief data (ETOPO2) v2.



Straume, et al. (2019). GlobSed: Updated total sediment thickness in the world's oceans. *G3*, 20(4), 1756-1772.  
Müller, et al. (2008). Age, spreading rates, and spreading asymmetry of the world's ocean crust. *G3*, 9(4).



Locarnini, et al. (2013). World ocean atlas 2013. Volume 1, Temperature.



Lee, et al. (2019). Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 33(1), 37-46

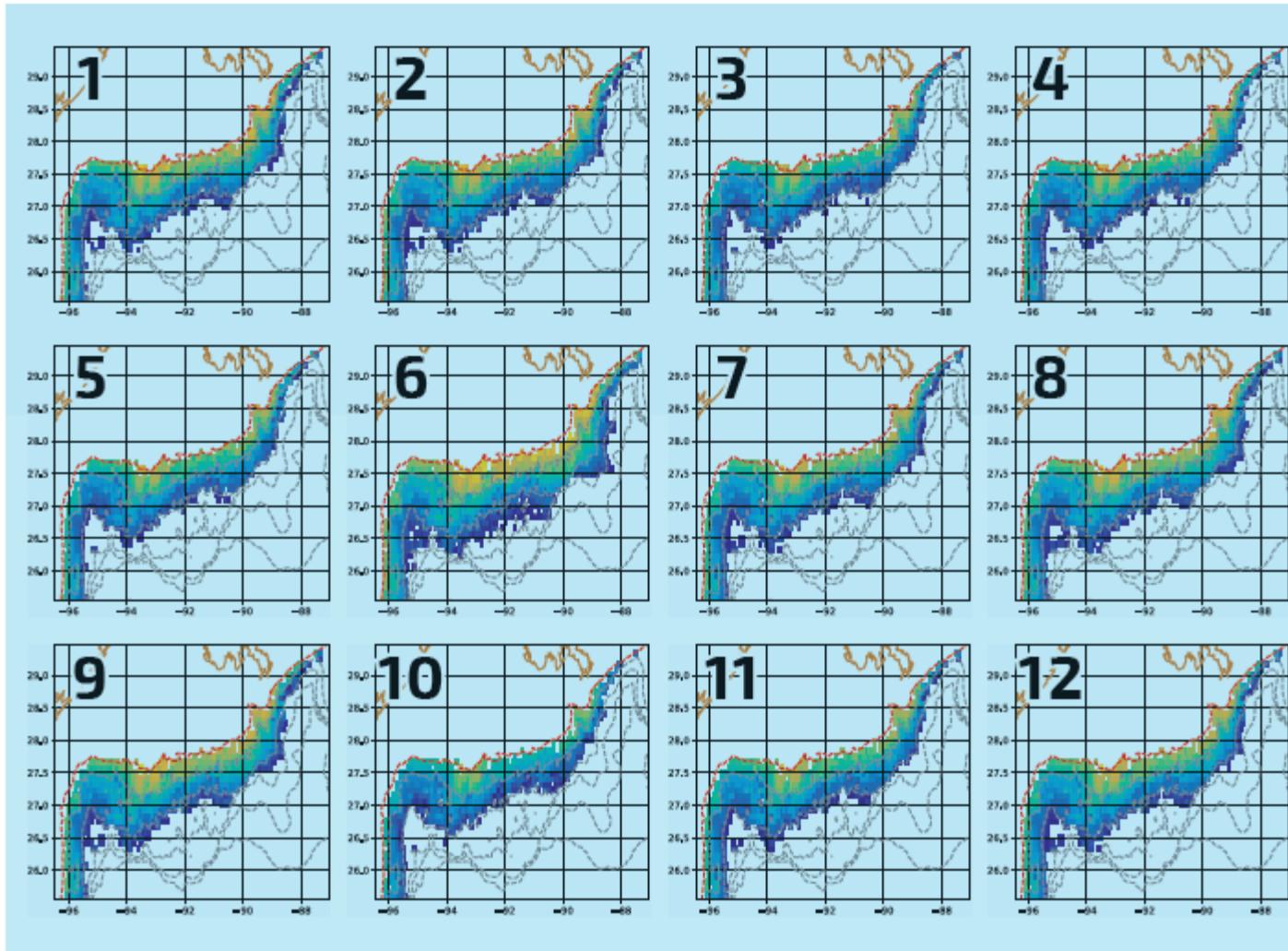
We use DAKOTA to sample on the pdf of each uncertain parameter (here, sedimentation rate and total organic carbon).



# Ensemble Modeling Approach



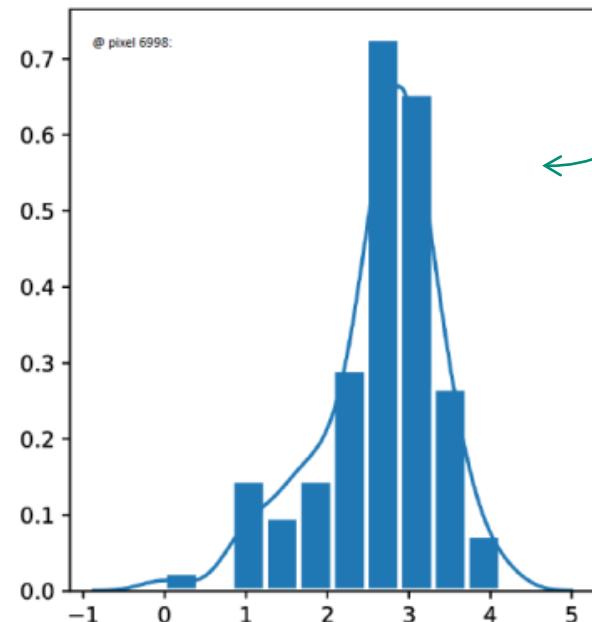
## Samples



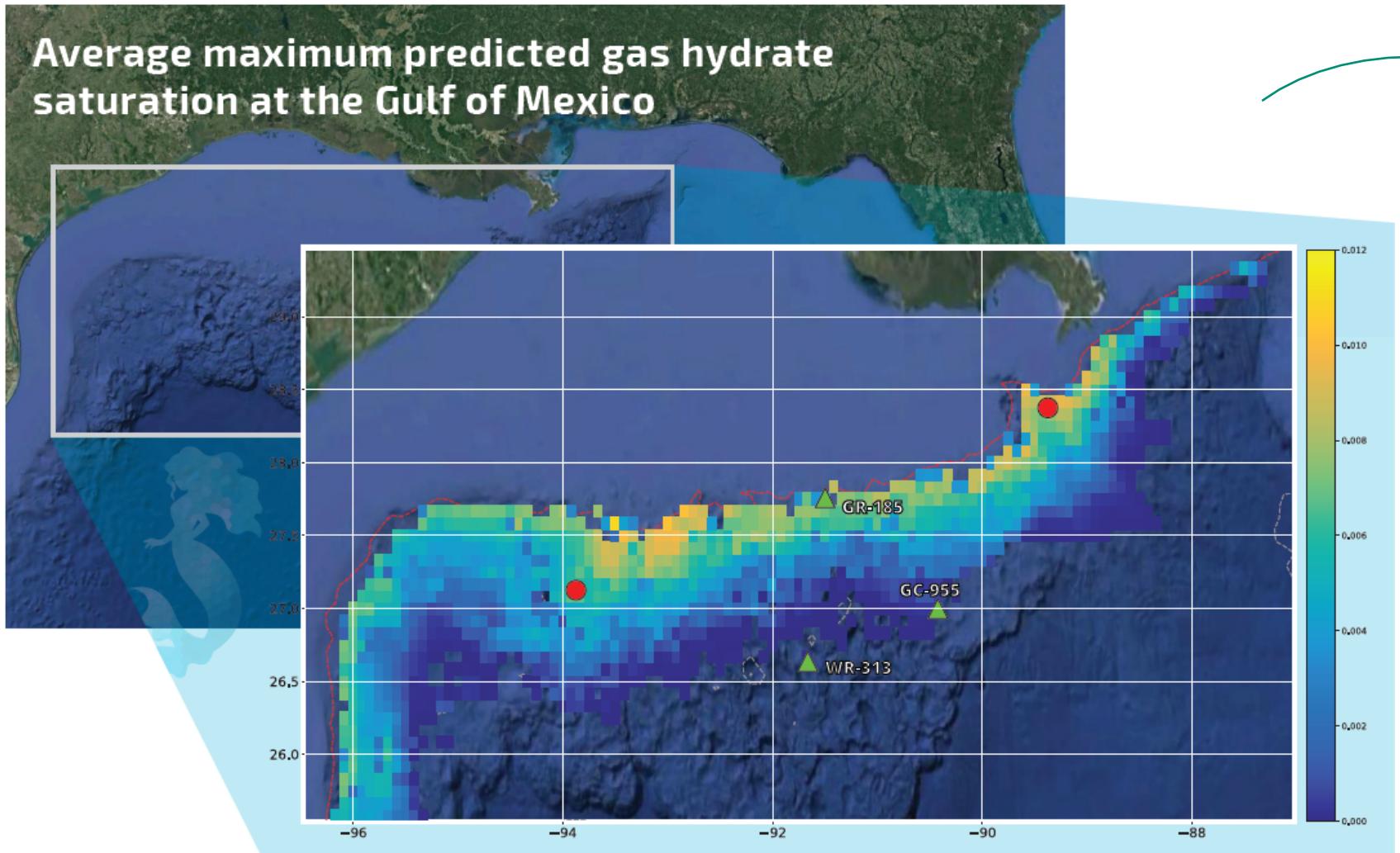
The sampled input parameters define an ensemble of PFLOTRAN+HYD simulations for free gas and gas hydrate distribution (here we show maximum gas hydrate saturation).

Results are compiled into a histogram, and a pdf function is fit:

Maximum Hydrate Saturation (%)  
Mean = 2.645 Var = 0.530

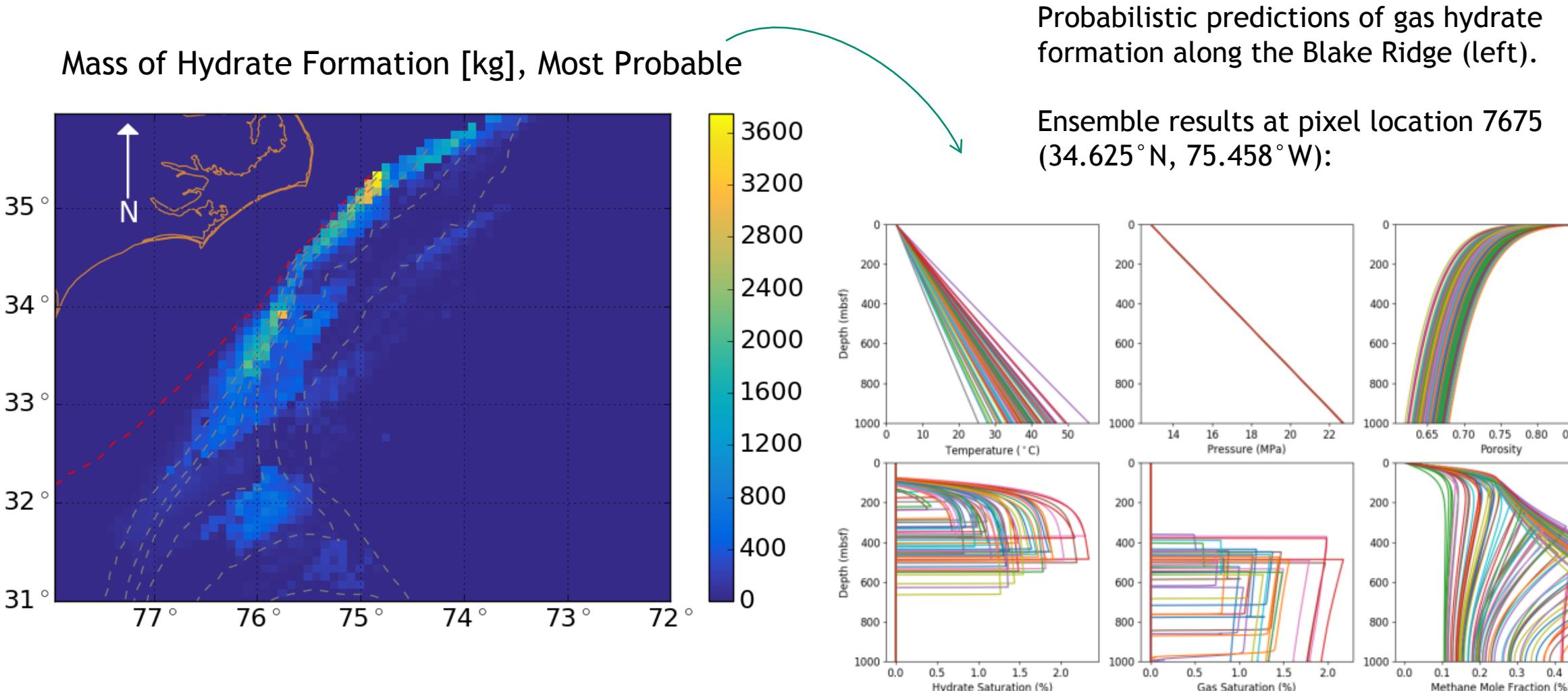


# Ensemble Modeling Approach



A probabilistic map can be created showing the most likely value of your parameter of interest, including uncertainty.

# Ensemble Modeling Approach

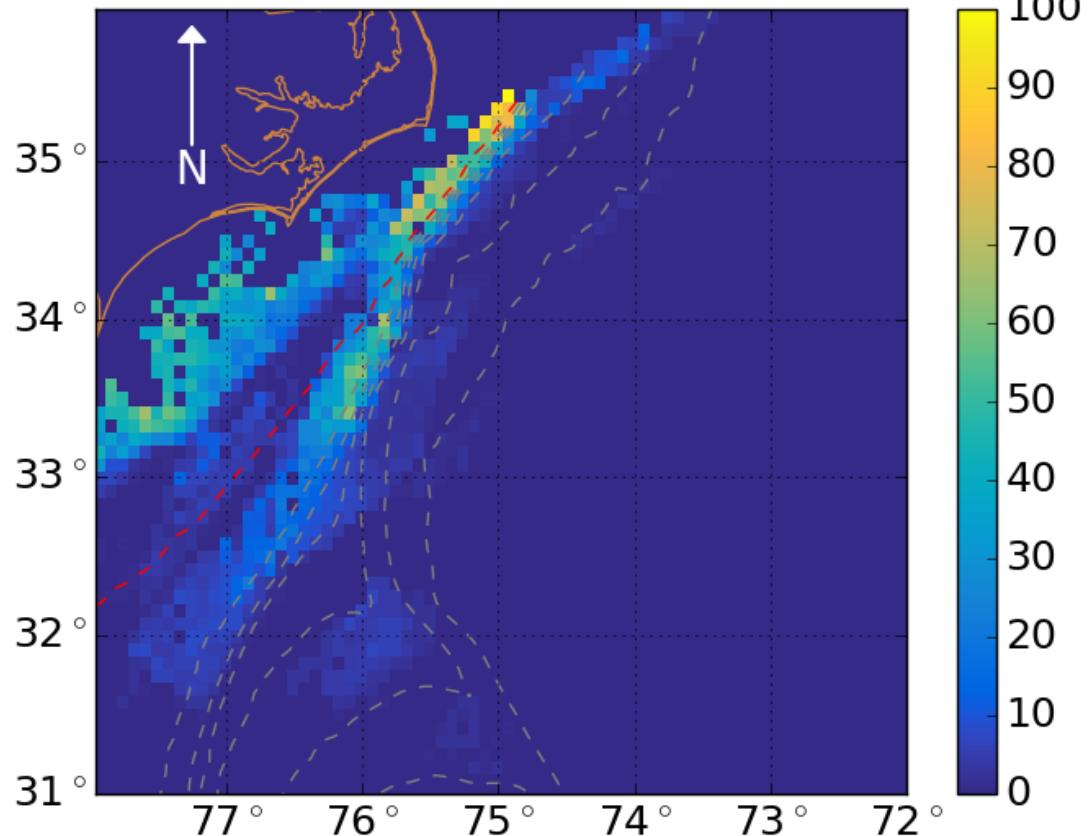


Billy Eymold's PhD dissertation work

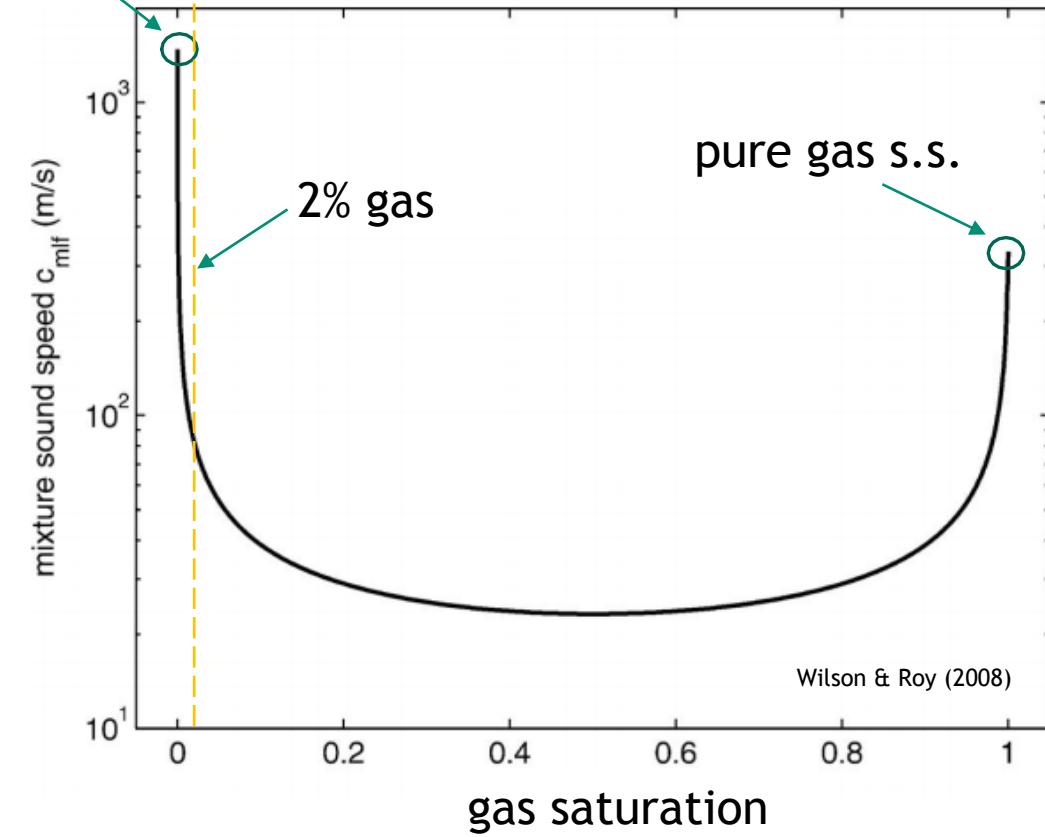
# Geo-acoustics (Naval Operations)



Probability of at least 2% gas saturation:



pure liquid s.s.

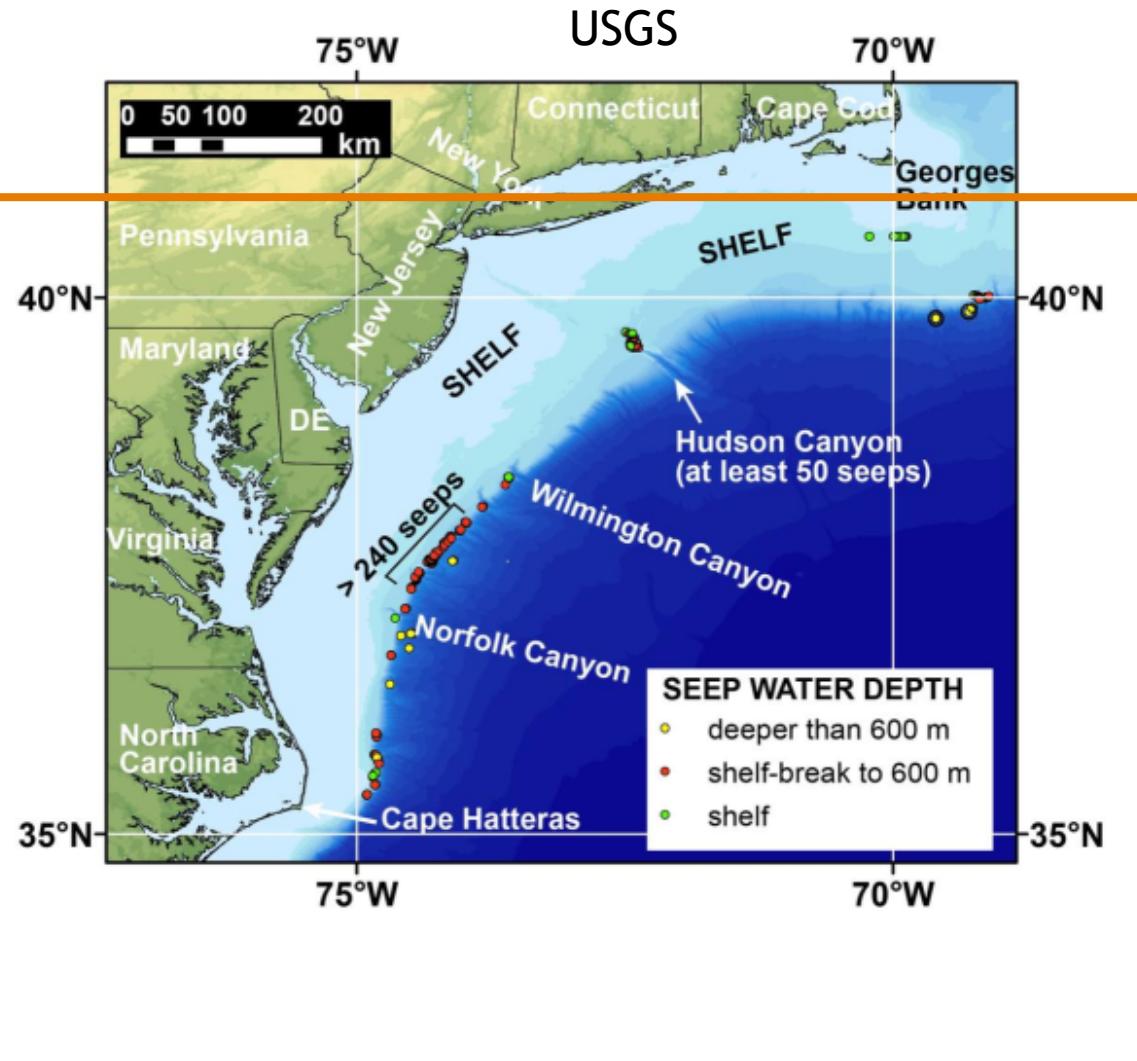


Sound speed is dramatically reduced if even a tiny amount of gas is present in the sediments.

# North Atlantic Margin

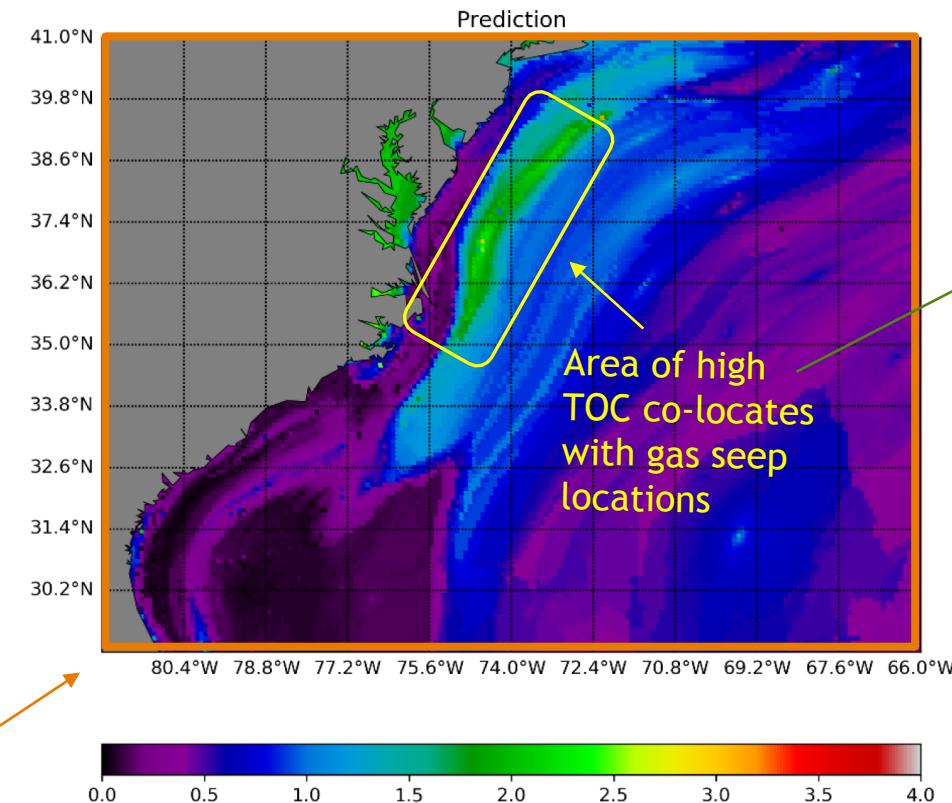


Map of the northern US Atlantic margin showing the locations of newly-discovered methane seeps



Using GML, we can map, at high resolution, relevant seabed quantities, such as total organic carbon (TOC).

These go into our thermodynamic models.



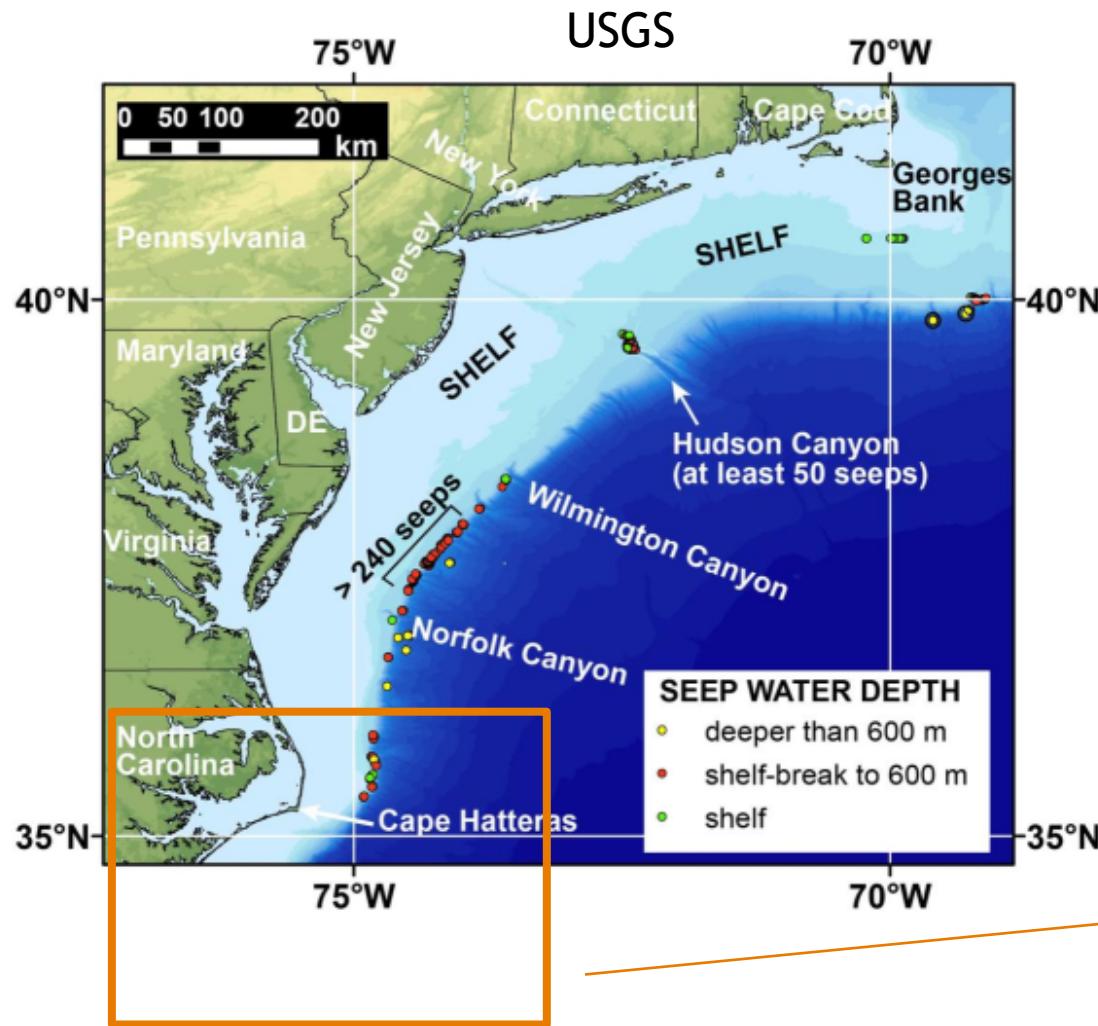
Predicted TOC [%] using KNN with 1621 predictors in geological predictor space, via the *Global Predictive Seabed Model*, US Naval Research Lab.

We have shown that hydrate quantity is most correlated to the amount of TOC at the seafloor.

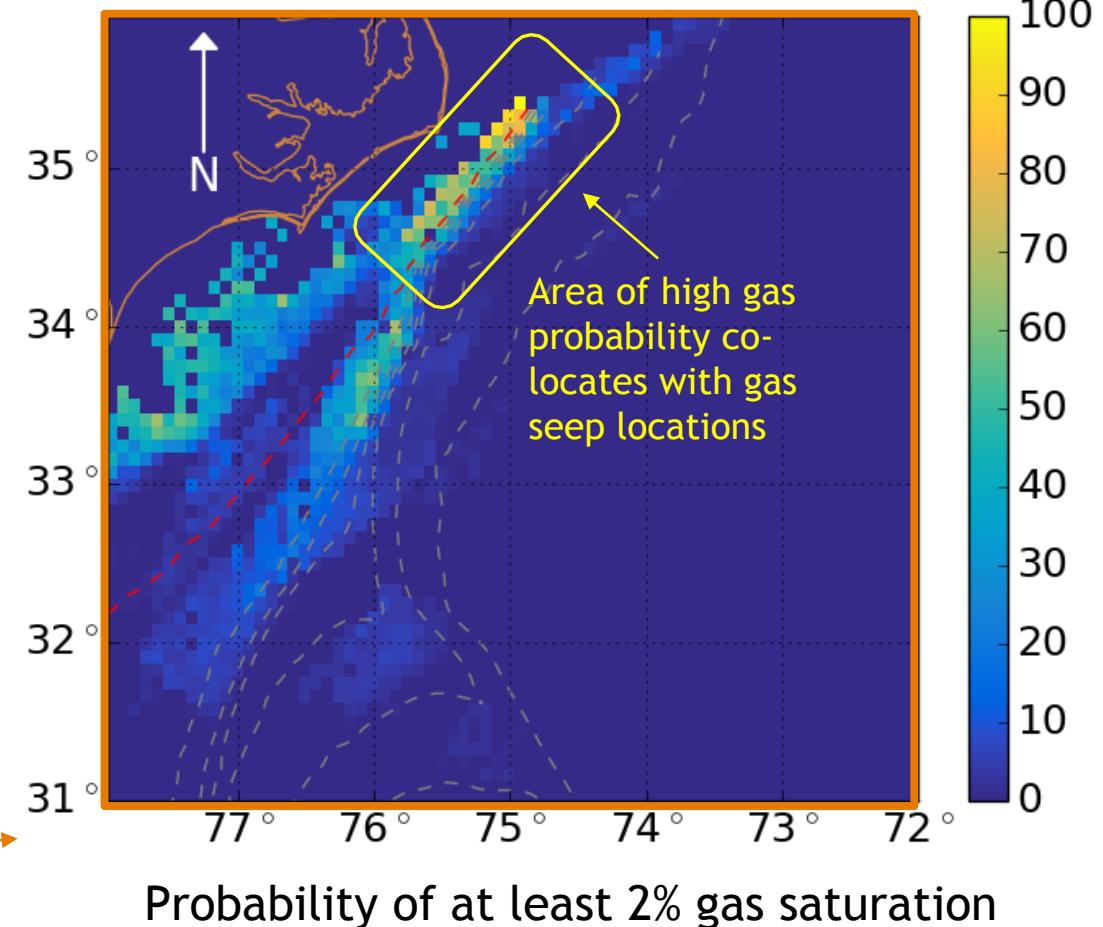
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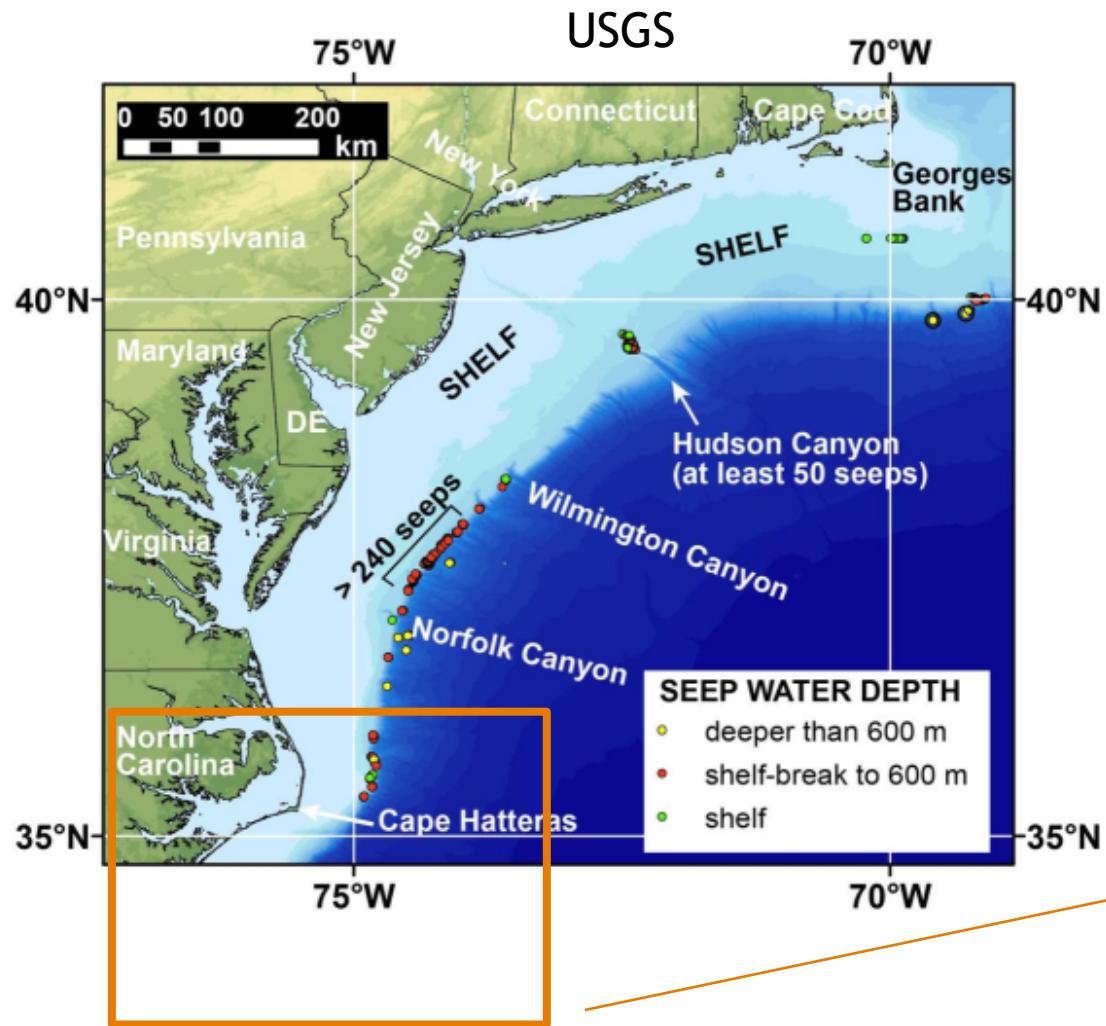
We are interested in using our **ensemble modeling capability** to better constrain gas hydrate quantities, and predict how gas seeping will evolve as **environmental drivers** change.



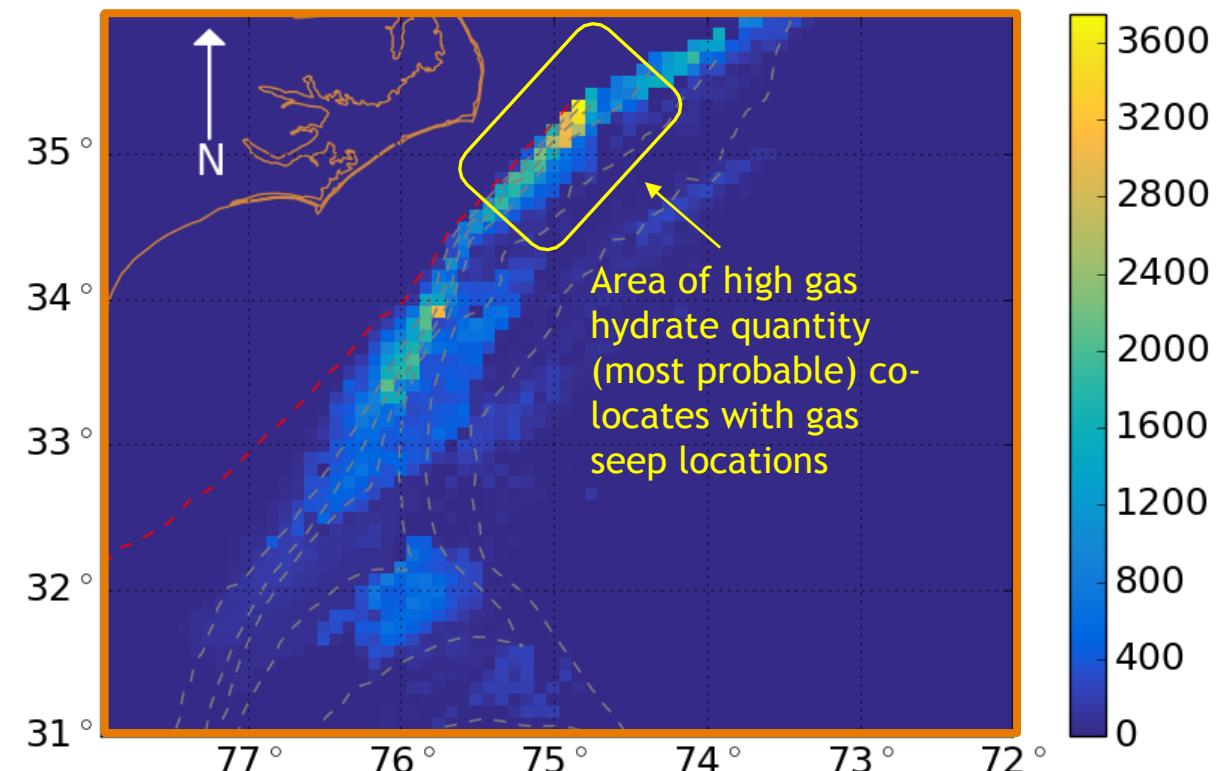
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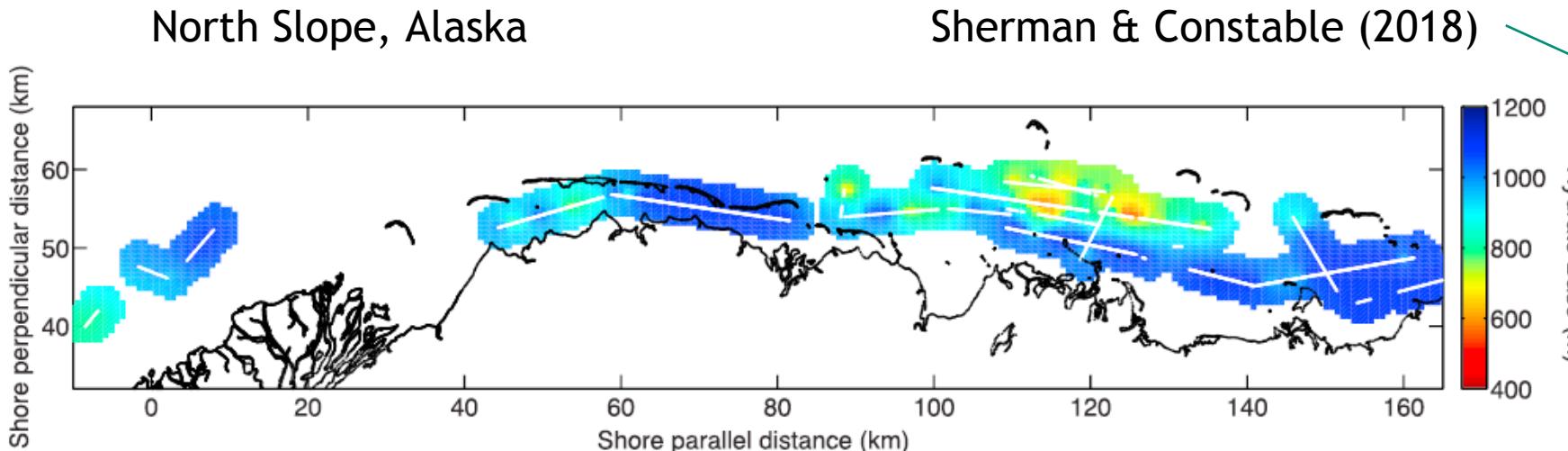


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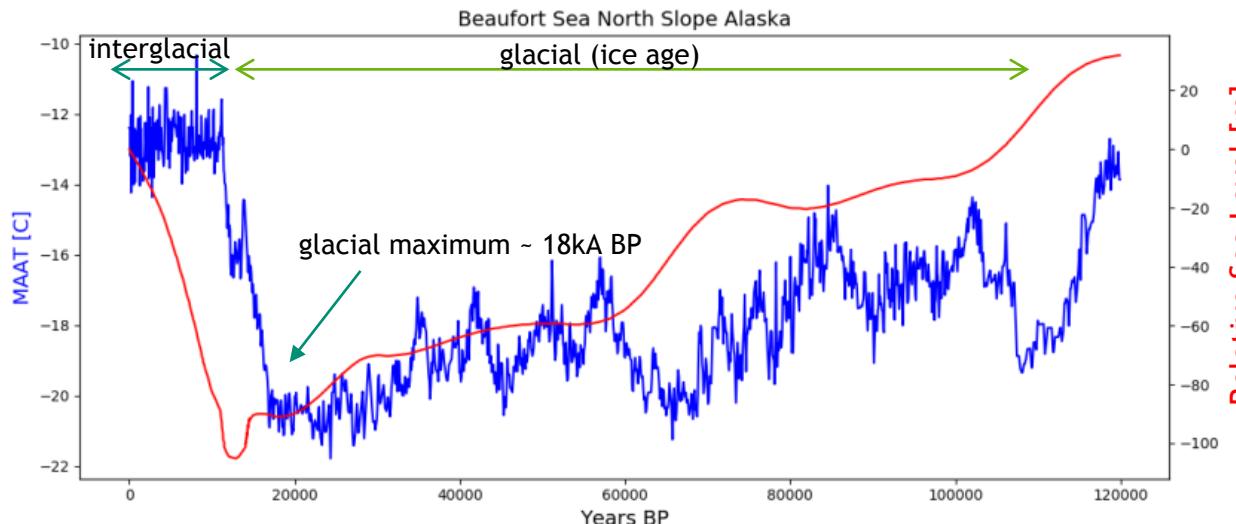


Mass of Hydrate Formation [kg], Most Probable

# North Slope Permafrost-Associated Gas Hydrate



**Figure 9.** Map of gas hydrate stability zone for 100% methane hydrate based on thickness of ice-bearing and ice-bonded permafrost determined by controlled-source electromagnetic data.



- Permafrost-associated gas hydrates exist along the North Slope of Alaska, both on & off shore.
- They are relicts of the last glacial maximum, and sensitive to warming conditions!
- They have been targeted for U.S. production of natural gas.

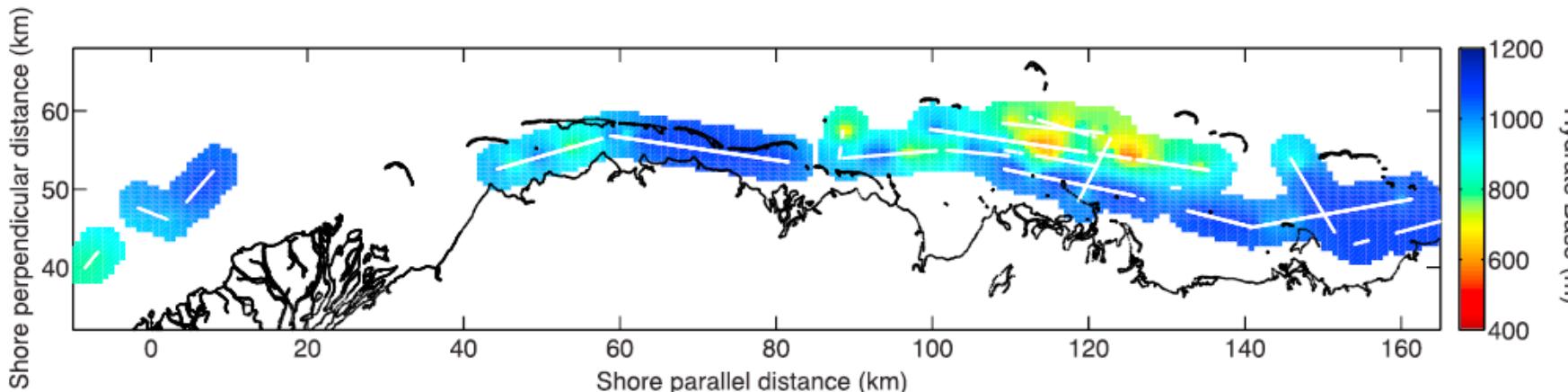


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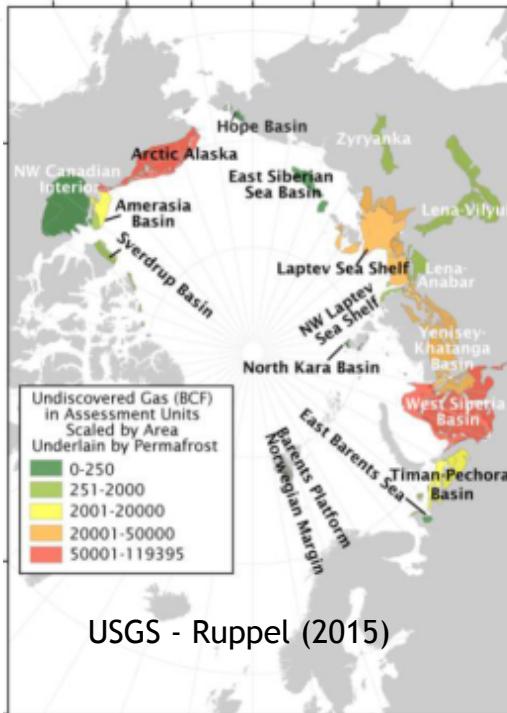
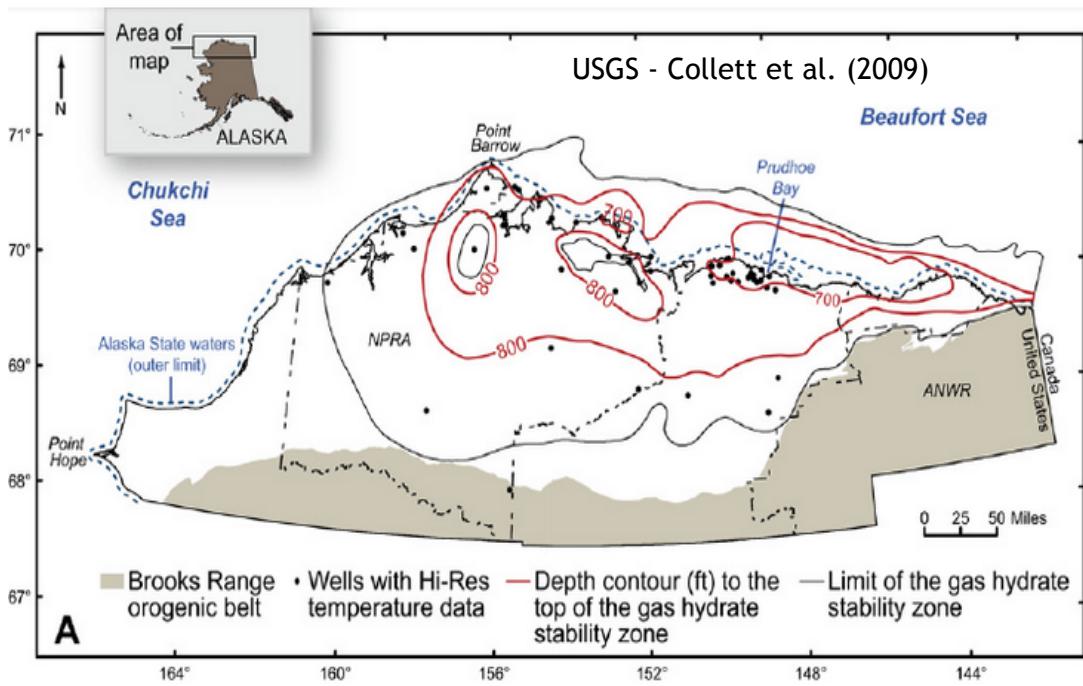
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North Slope, Alaska



Sherman & Constable (2018)



ice-bearing and

- We are using our model to map the distribution of free gas and permafrost-associated gas hydrate on the Alaskan North Slope.
- USGS resource assessments indicate Alaska has the highest resource potential in the Arctic.