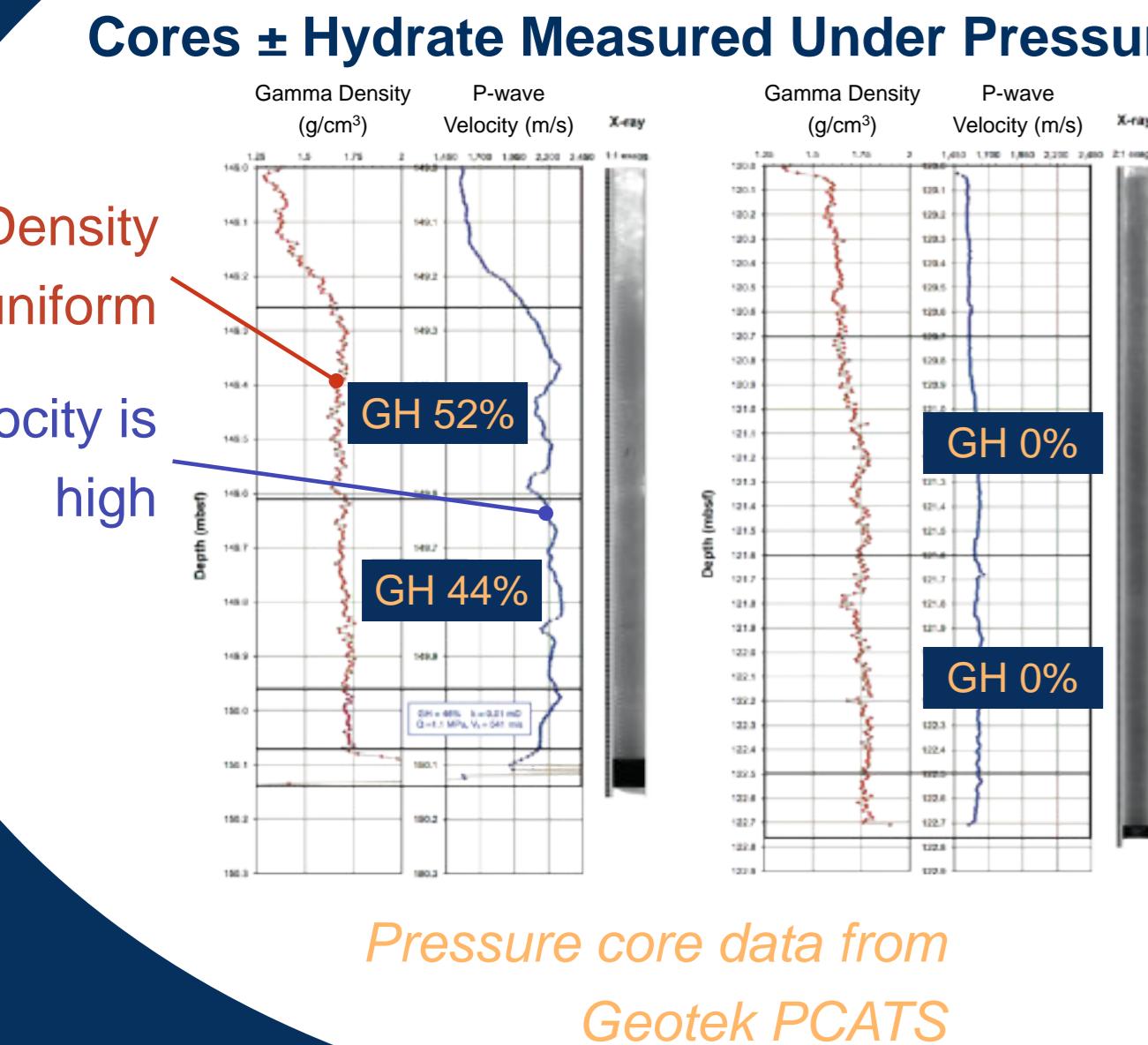


Concentrated Gas Hydrate in the Shenu Area, South China Sea: Results From Drilling Expeditions GMGS3 & GMGS4

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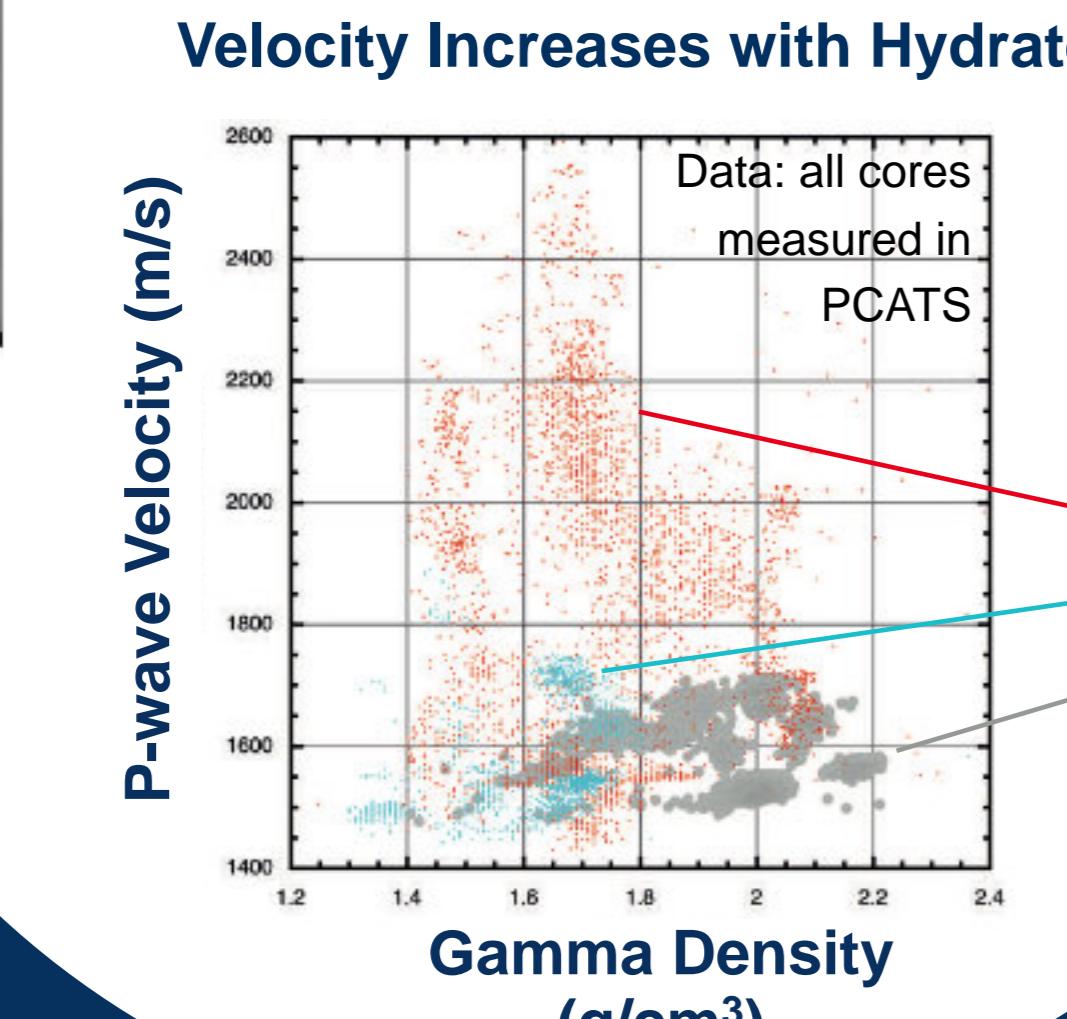
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Pore-Filling Gas Hydrate in Fine-Grained Sediment



- Hydrate is concentrated (25-70%)
 - Hydrate-bearing sediments:
 - No density changes
 - Elevated P-wave velocity
 - Increased strength (see center)
- Conclusion:

- Gas hydrate is PORE-FILLING at Shenu
- Median grain size ~20 µm
- Grains-gray, pores-black, hydrate-white

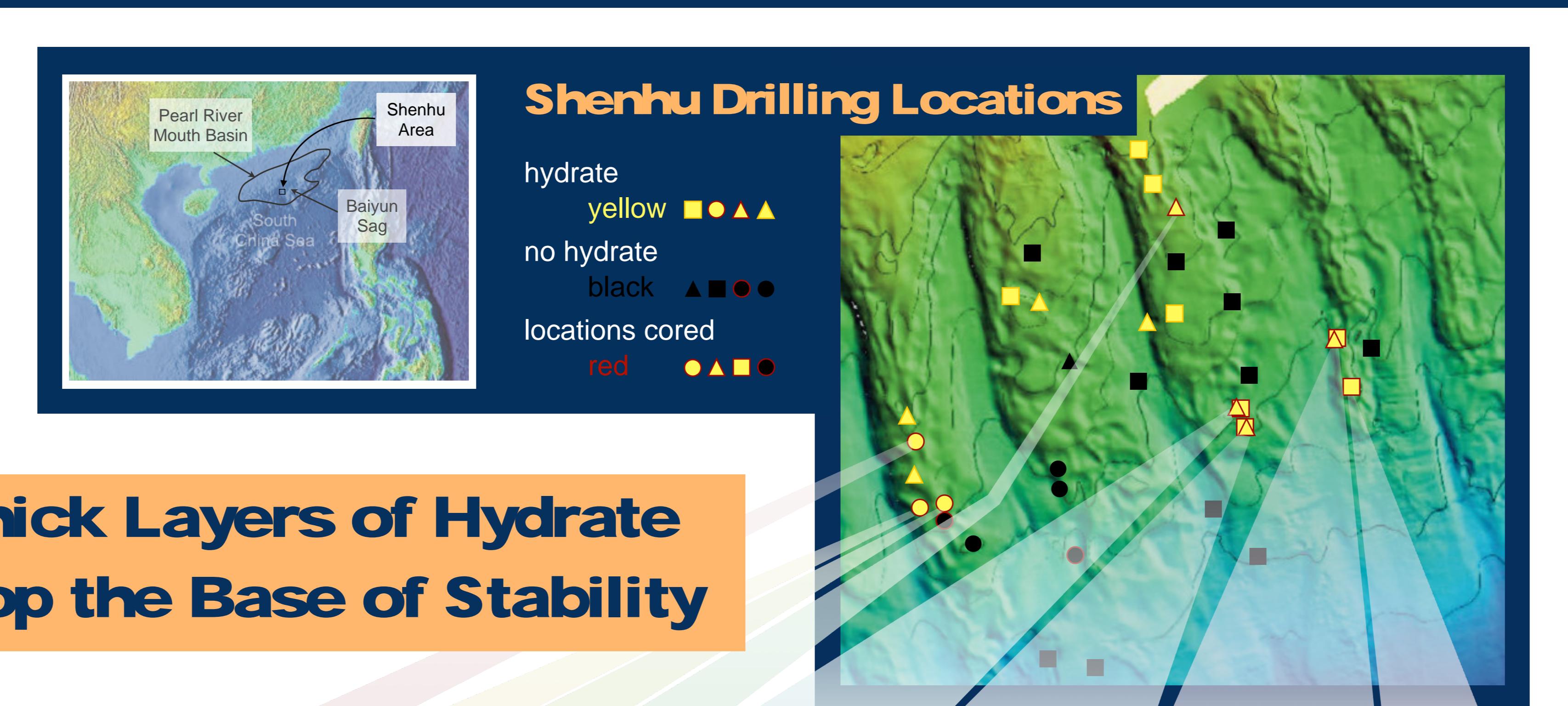
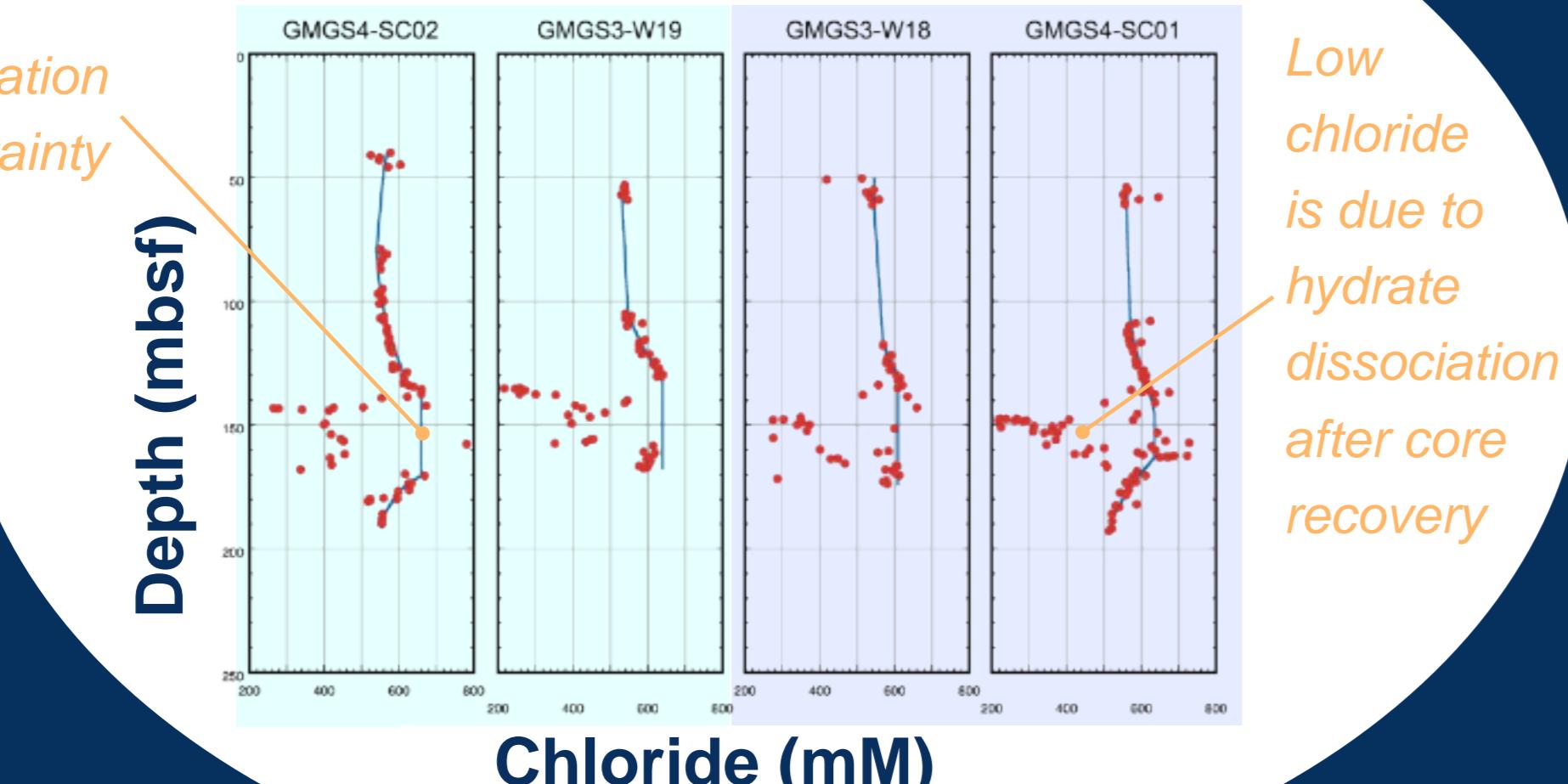


- Four holes show high chloride near hydrate

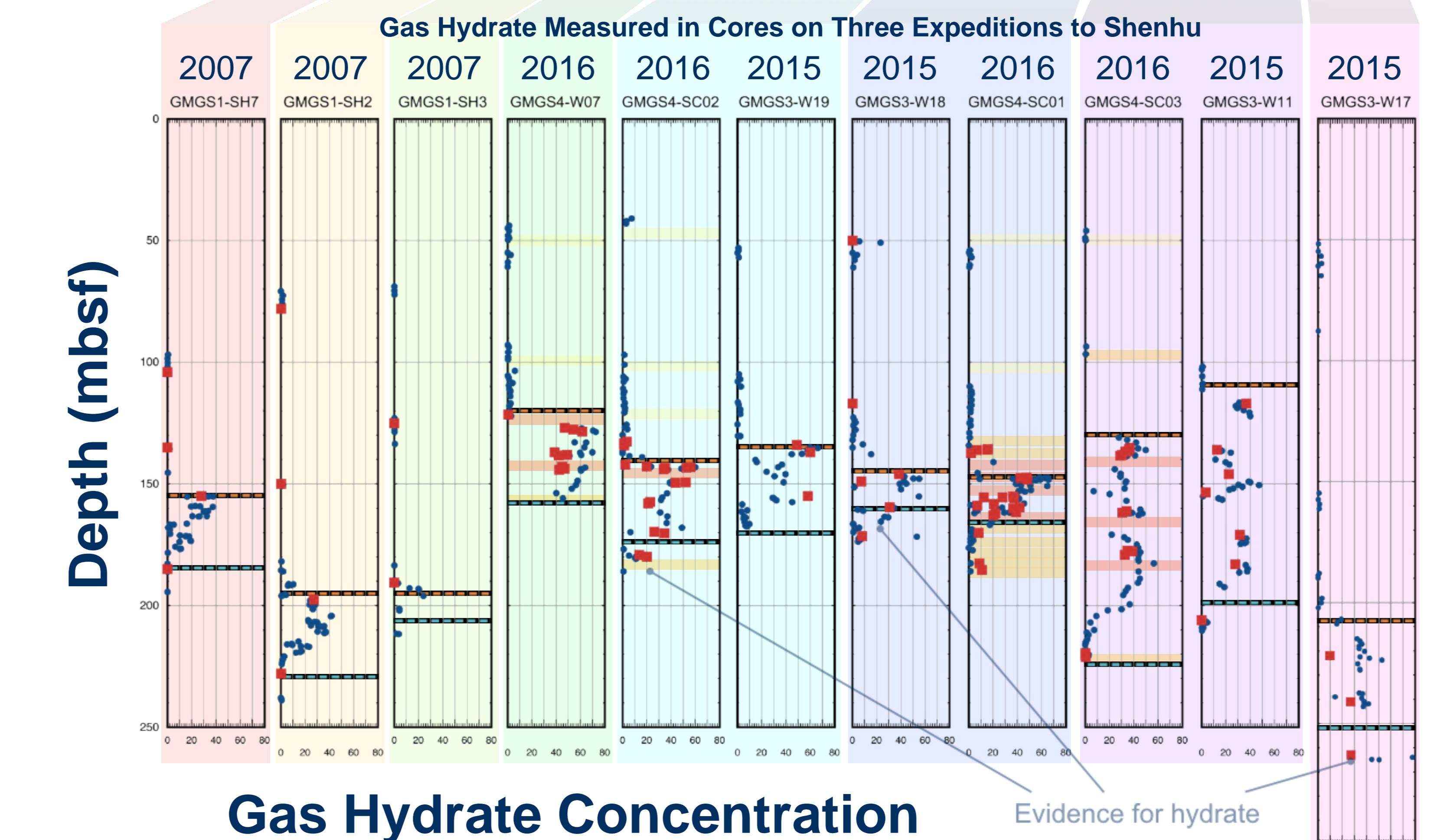
- Elevated chloride is consistent with ion exclusion due to hydrate formation
- Local phenomenon: all four holes within ~1 km

Evidence for Local Area with Recent Hydrate Formation

Background Chloride Increases Toward Hydrate Zone



Thick Layers of Hydrate Atop the Base of Stability



Gas Hydrate Concentration (% of Pore Volume)

- calculated from porewater freshening
- calculated from pressure core methane mass balance

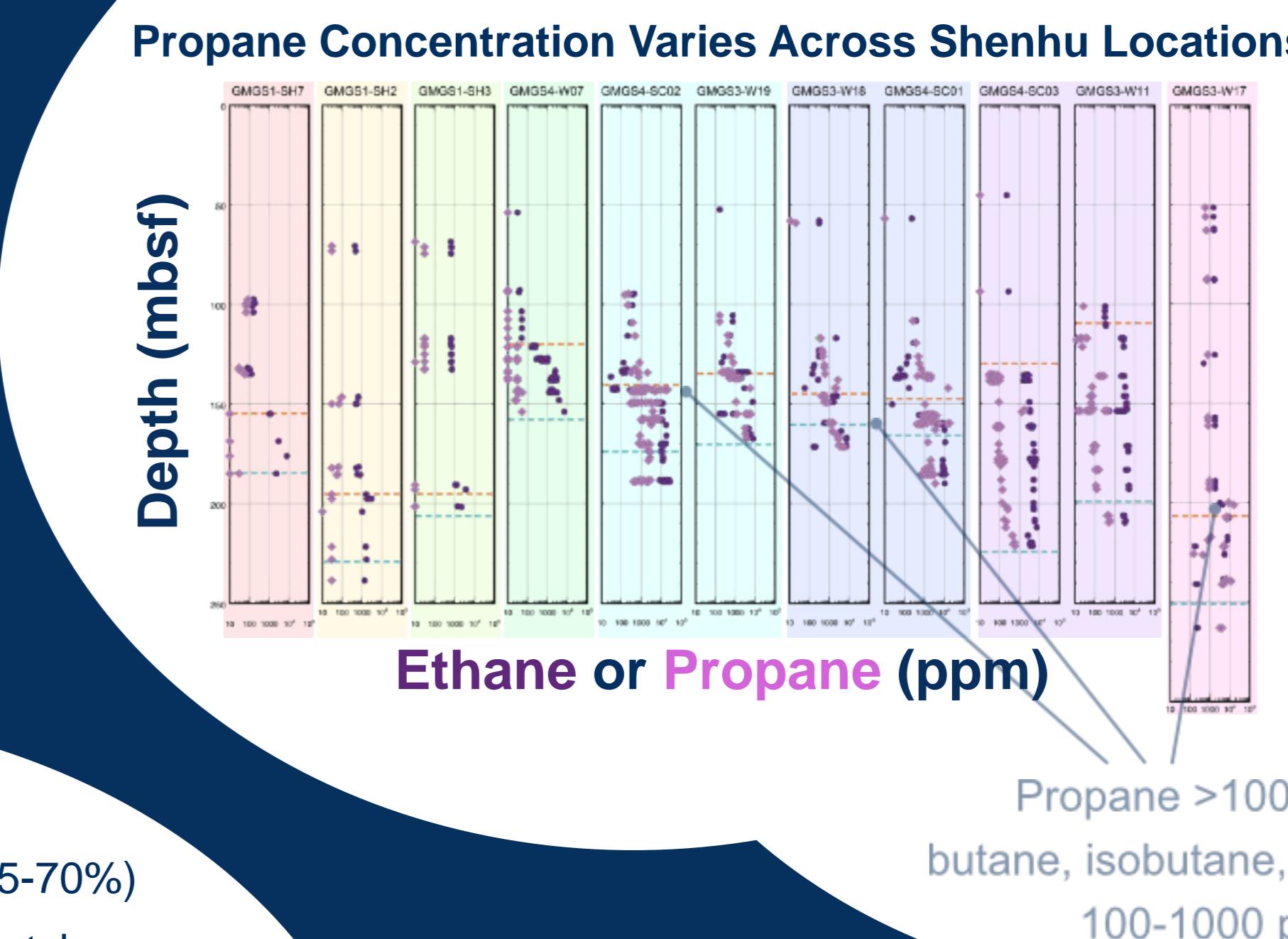
Hydrate Zone Boundaries

- Top of LWD electrical resistivity anomaly
- - - Calculated base of SI methane hydrate stability

- Strength can be used to define the hydrate zone at Shenu
- < 5 MPa
- 5 to 10 MPa
- > 10 MPa

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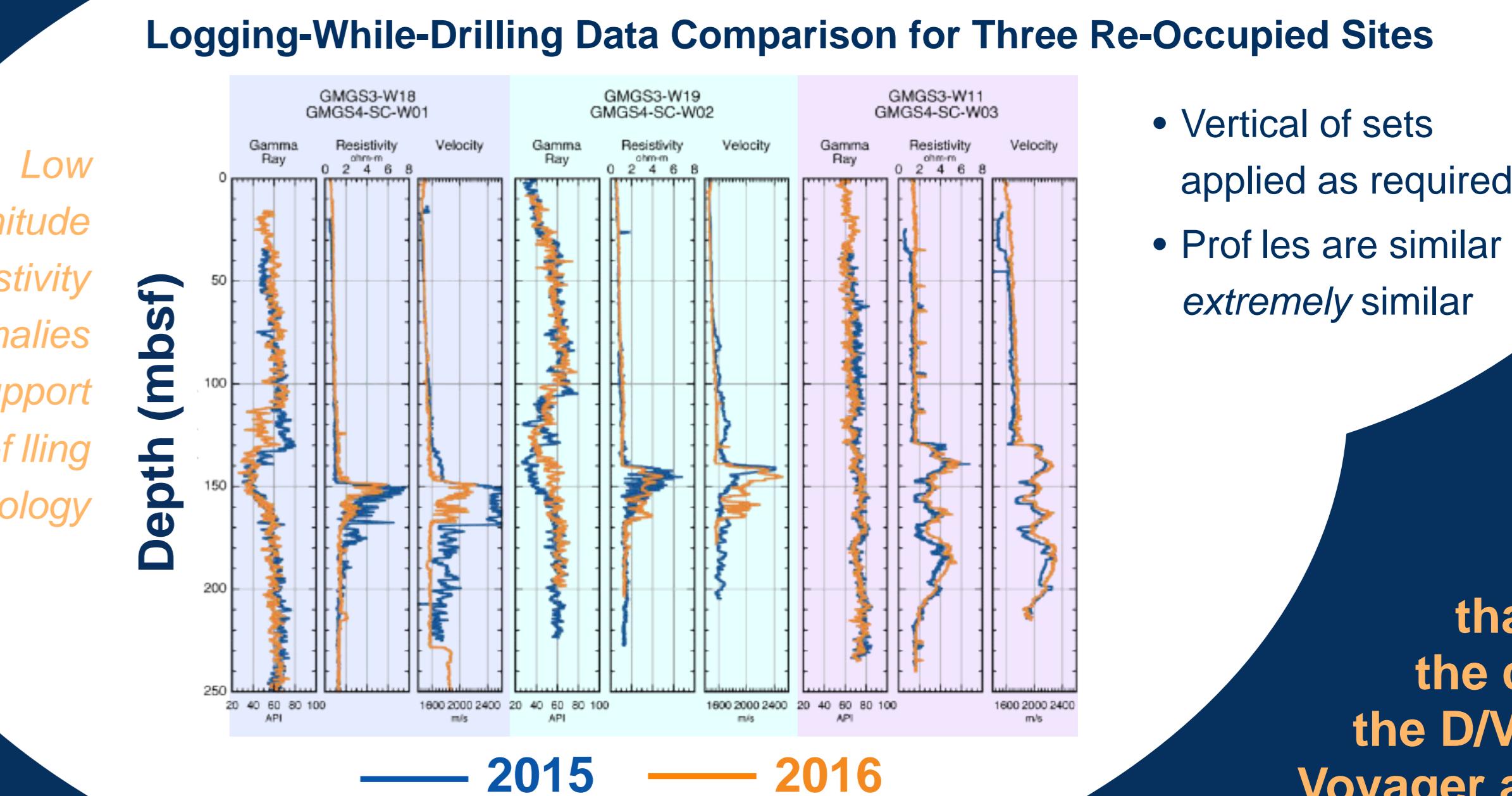
Thermogenic Gases and Evidence for SII Hydrate



Ethane or Propane (ppm)

- Propane at three locations exceeds 1000 ppm
- possible SII methane-propane hydrate
- Same three locations show hydrate below the base of SI CH₄ stability (see center)
- two locations also show recent hydrate formation (see lower left)

Laterally Continuous Hydrate Deposits



- Vertical of sets applied as required
- Profiles are similar to extremely similar

Many thanks to the crew of the D/V Fugro Voyager and the science parties of GMGS3 & GMGS4.