



In-Water Mass Spectrometry for Characterization of Light Hydrocarbon Seeps and Leaks

R. T. Short, S. K. Toler, A. M. Cardenas-Valencia, S. Untiedt,
C. Cullins, M. Ryder, and J. Kloske

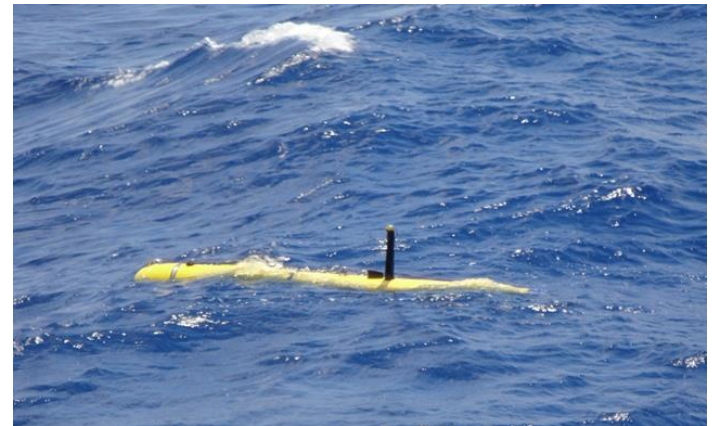
HEMS Workshop 2015

Baltimore, MD

15 September 2015

Outline

- Need for in-water detection and quantification of hydrocarbons (HCs)
- Membrane introduction mass spectrometry (MIMS)
 - Underwater MIMS systems
 - Detection of light hydrocarbons
- Integration of sensor suite with autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV)
 - SRI's underwater MIMS
 - Blueview MBS 1350 multi-beam sonar
 - Turner Design C7 fluorometer
- Gas and dye plume generator
- AUV operations in Tampa Bay
- AUV operations in Santa Barbara Channel
- Summary



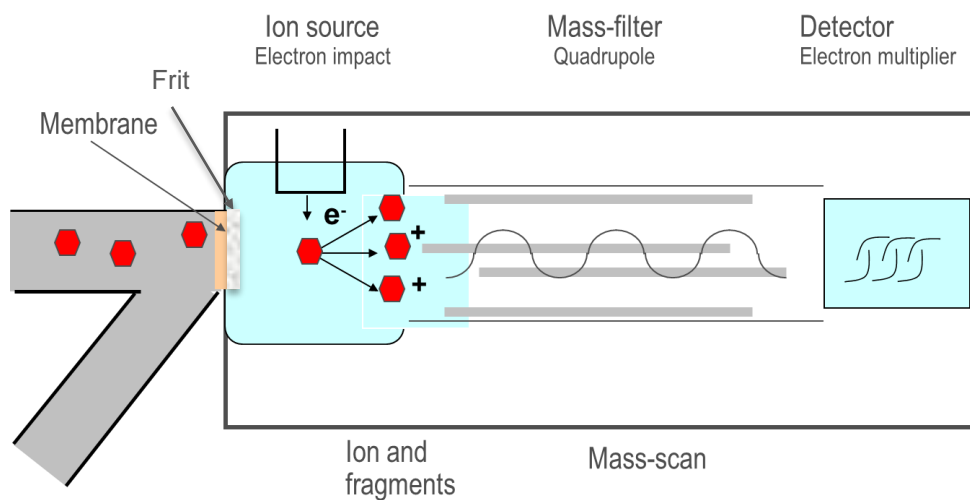
Challenges for the Expanding Oil and Gas Industry

- Improved exploration and environmental monitoring in the open ocean and coastal regions
 - Cost-effective mapping of HCs over large areas
 - Differentiation of hydrocarbon sources (thermogenic vs. biogenic)
- Environmental assurance protocols for operations
 - Reliable methods for establishing HC background concentrations (liability)
 - Sensitive leak detection for disaster management



MIMS: Ideal for In Situ Detection of Light HCs and Gases

- Simultaneously monitor multiple analytes
 - Dissolved gases (oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide), light HCs (methane, ethane, propane, butane), and volatile organic compounds (benzene, toluene, xylene)
 - Full mass scans or selected ion monitoring
 - Up to 45 m/z values with a cycle time of ~ 5 seconds
- Introduce analytes from the water column
 - Passive (except for sample pumping and heating, if desired)

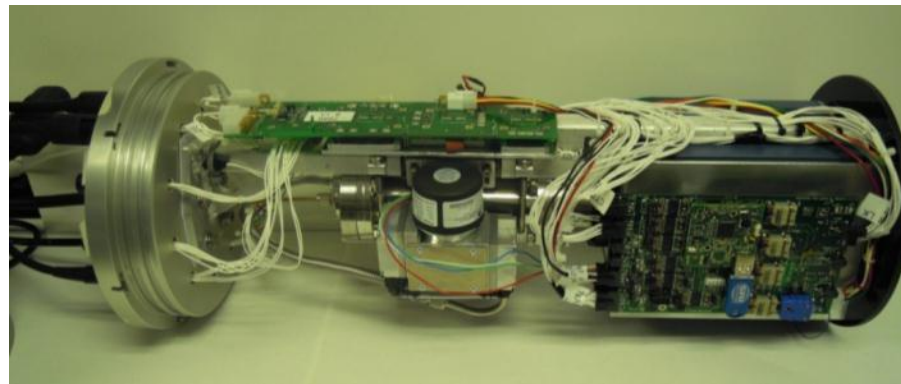
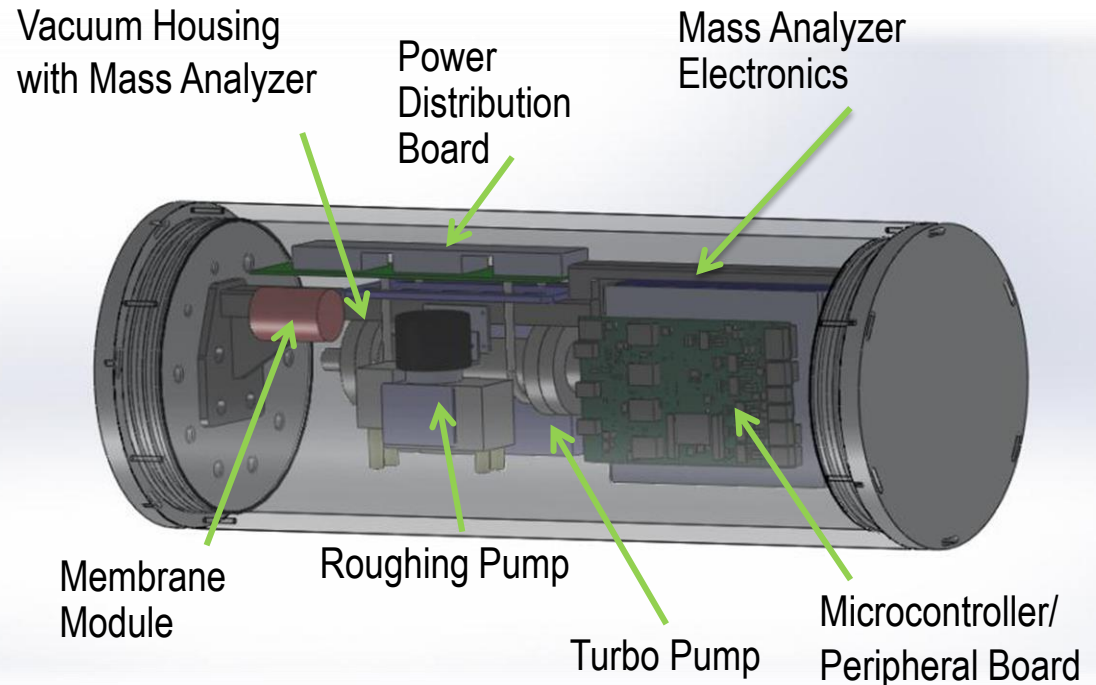


A porous metal or ceramic frit is used to mechanically support the membrane (hydrostatic pressure)

SRI's MIMS Instrument is AUV Deployable

Specifications

- Power: 60-80 Watts
- Voltage: 24 VDC
- Dimensions:
 - Length: 64 cm
 - Diameter: 24 cm
- Weight:
 - In air: 35 kg
 - In water: 5 kg neg.
- Depth rating: 2000 m



Typical MIMS Diagnostic Ions

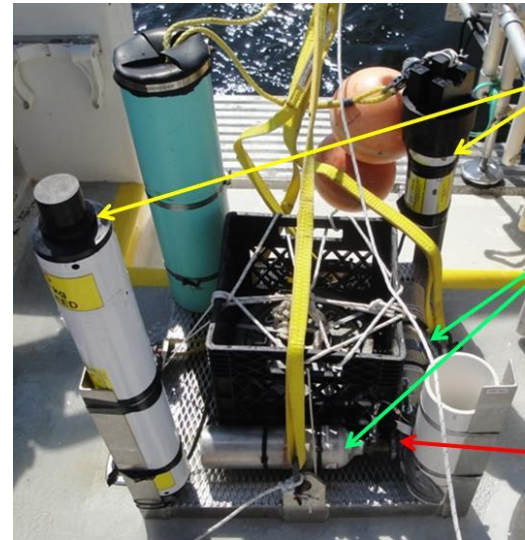
M/Z VALUE	COMPOUND	ISOTOPIC FORM
4	Helium (He)	^4He
15	Methane (CH_4)	$^{12}\text{CH}_3$ Fragment
28	Nitrogen (N_2)	$^{14}\text{N}^{14}\text{N}$
30	Ethane (C_2H_6)	Various
32	Oxygen (O_2)	$^{16}\text{O}^{16}\text{O}$
34	Oxygen (O_2) Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	$^{16}\text{O}^{18}\text{O}$ H_2^{32}S
39	Propane (C_3H_8)	Various
40	Argon (Ar)	^{40}Ar
44	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	$^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}^{16}\text{O}$
58	Butane (C_4H_{10})	Various
78	Benzene (C_6H_6)	Various
92	Toluene (C_7H_8)	Various
106	Xylene (C_8H_{10})	Various
128	Naphthalene (C_{10}H_8)	Various



Characterization of an Artificially Generated Seep in Tampa Bay, FL

Artificial Plume Generator Designed and Constructed

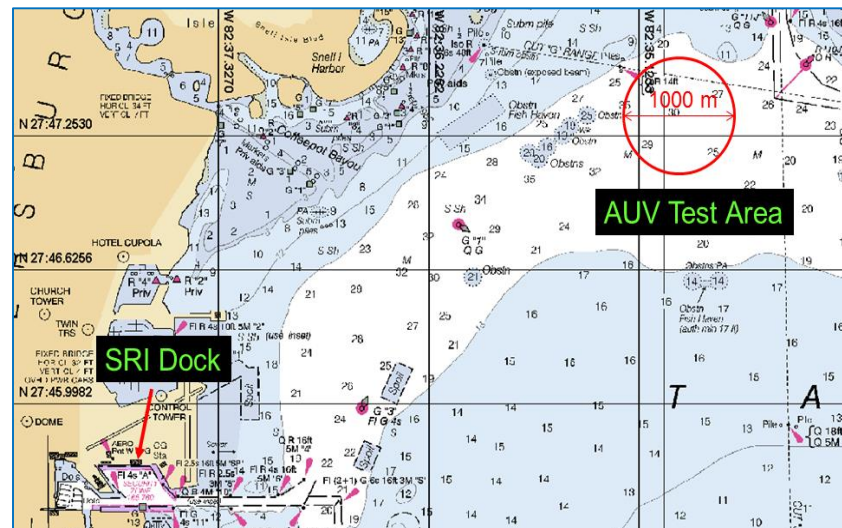
- Device constructed to generate an artificial “seep” to allow local testing of the AUV sensor suite
- Helium gas (and at times 2.5% methane in air) released from two small compressed gas cylinders – *proxy for light HCs*
- Fluorescein dye released from compressible bags – *proxy for larger oil compounds*
- Deployment time ~1 hour
- Acoustic release system used for generator recovery



Acoustic Release with recovery line and floats

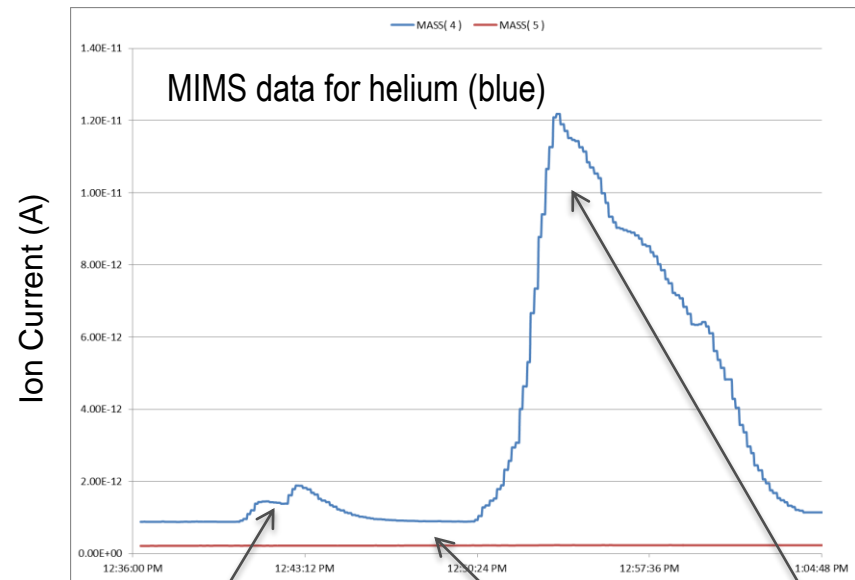
Helium and 2.5% Methane gas bottles

Dye release assembly



Helium Plume Generator Test

- Used the seawall crane in St. Petersburg to deploy the instruments
 - Lowered the plume generator to seafloor (~10 m depth)
 - Lowered the MIMS
 - Moved the MIMS ~2 m upstream from the plume, then pulled the MIMS through the plume



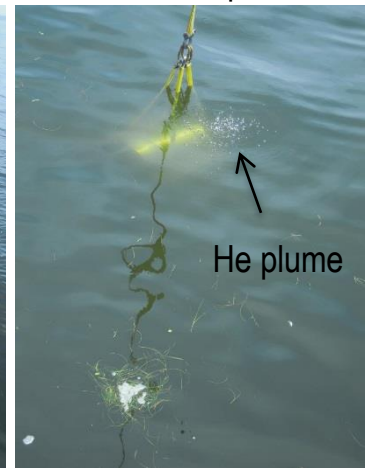
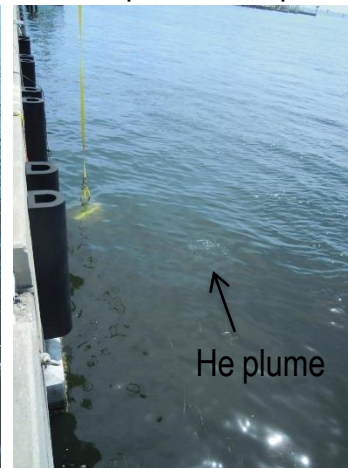
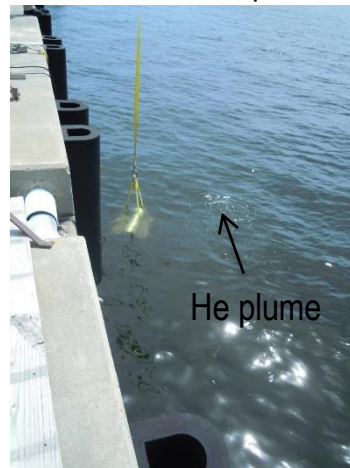
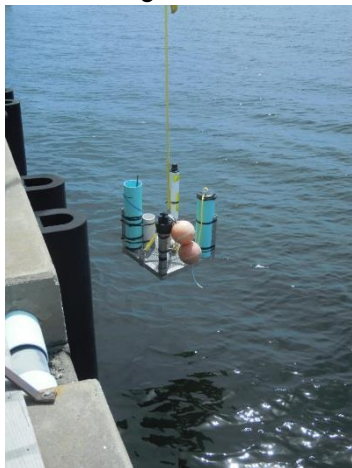
Plume generator

MIMS

MIMS beside plume

MIMS upstream of plume

MIMS in plume



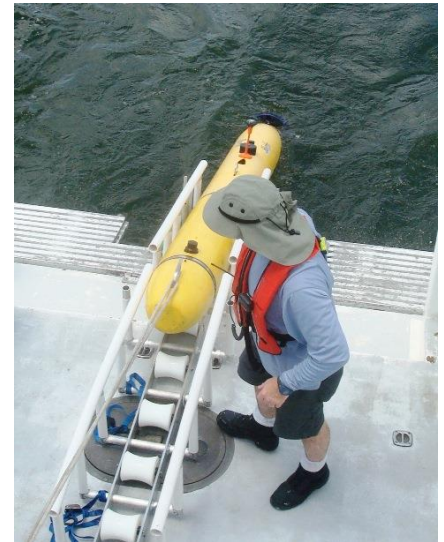
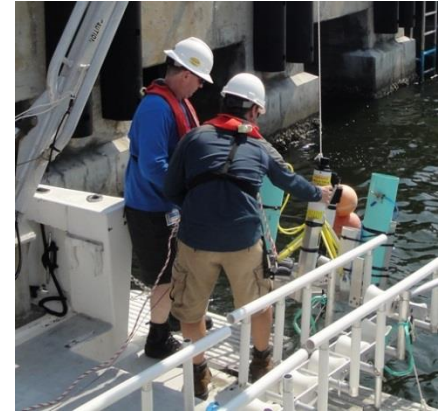
Bluefin AUV Equipped with MIMS-based Sensor Suite

- Custom payload shell designed and constructed for sensor integration into SRI's Bluefin BF-12 AUV
- MIMS detects light HCs, dissolved gases, and volatile organic compounds
- Turner Design C7 fluorometer detects fluorescein (can be interchanged with a version to detect oil)
- Blueview MBS 1350 multi-beam sonar provides bathymetric maps and images of bubble plumes
- Custom data logger integrates and assimilates multi-sensor data
- Inertial navigation system provides accurate 3D geo-referencing of multi-sensor data



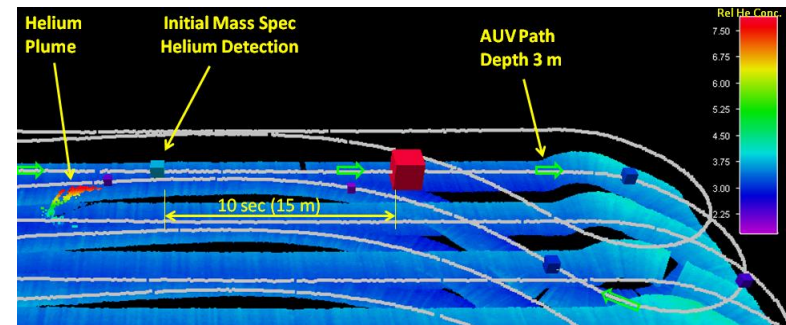
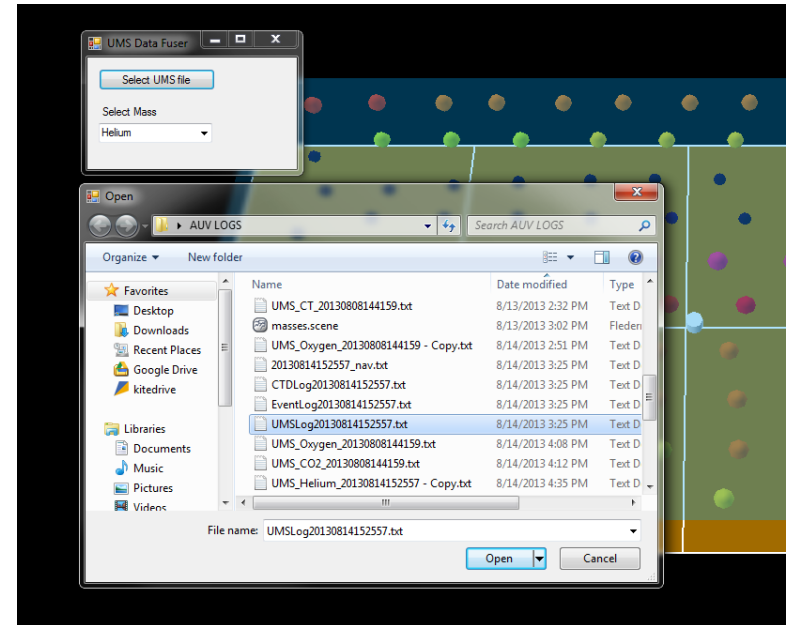
AUV Operations with Plume Generator

- Designed the basic survey pattern and programmed it to be downloaded to the AUV
- Deployed the plume generator near the center of the survey pattern (opened the gas cylinders and started the dye flow)
- Moved out of the survey pattern and deployed the AUV
- Downloaded the survey pattern to the AUV, and completed one or two surveys (~30 – 45 min)
- Retrieved the AUV and recovered the plume generator (total deployment ~1 hour)
- Downloaded sensor data from the AUV and devised a new mission plan



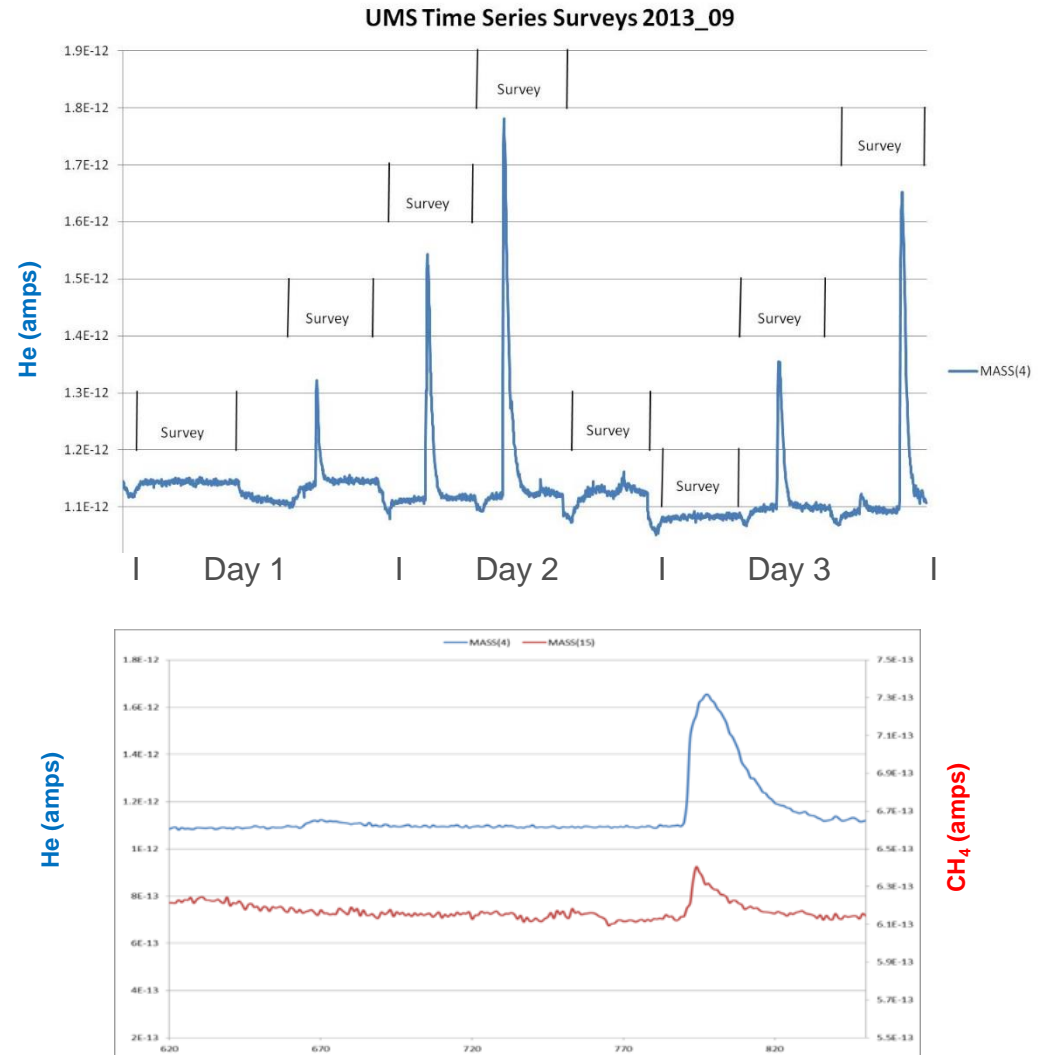
Post-processing Software Allows Rapid Data Display

- Software fuses AUV navigation, MIMS, C7, conductivity, temperature, and Blueview sonar data into geo-referenced files/layers viewable in 3D viewer, Fledermaus
- Specific analytes can be selected from MIMS data and multiple layers of intensities displayed in 3D, along with fluorometer and sonar data
- Data from multiple dives can be displayed simultaneously
- Future processing can include calibrated concentration calculations

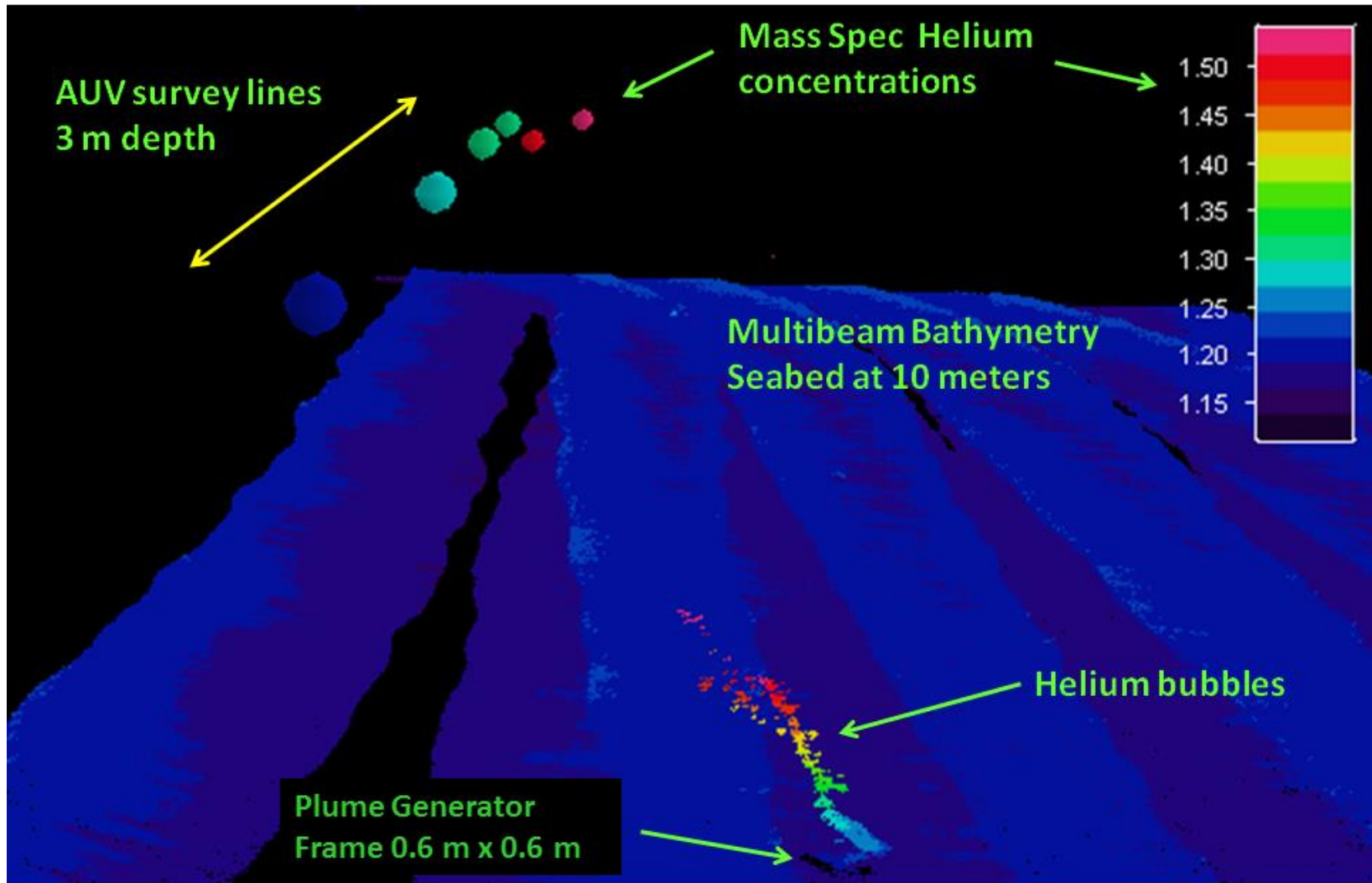


Successfully Detected Helium on Multiple Surveys

- Three days of AUV “lawnmower” surveys with the plume generator
 - Released helium from both gas cylinders on days 1 & 2 (except the first survey on day 1)
 - Detected helium on most surveys
 - Released helium and 2.5% methane in air on day 3; detected both helium and methane on the last survey
 - Fluorescein was not detected by the C7 fluorometer

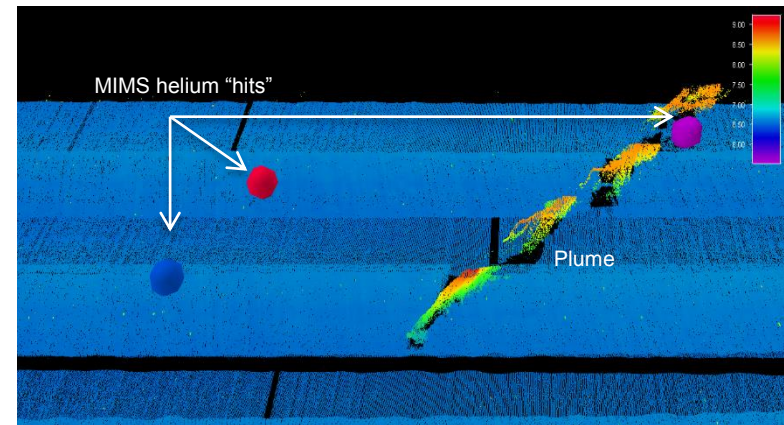
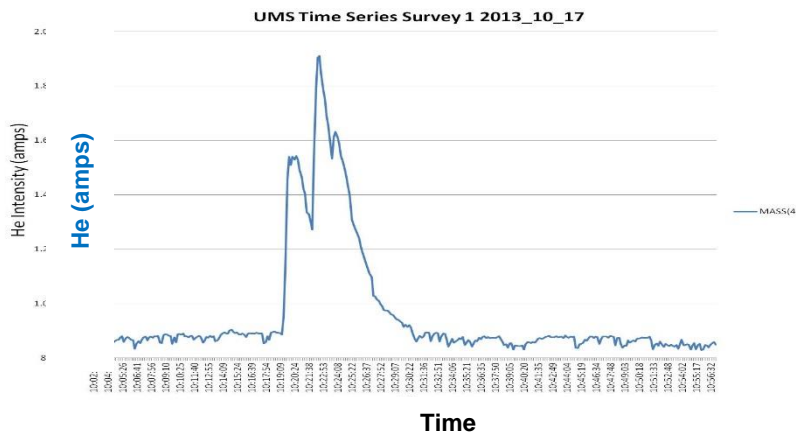
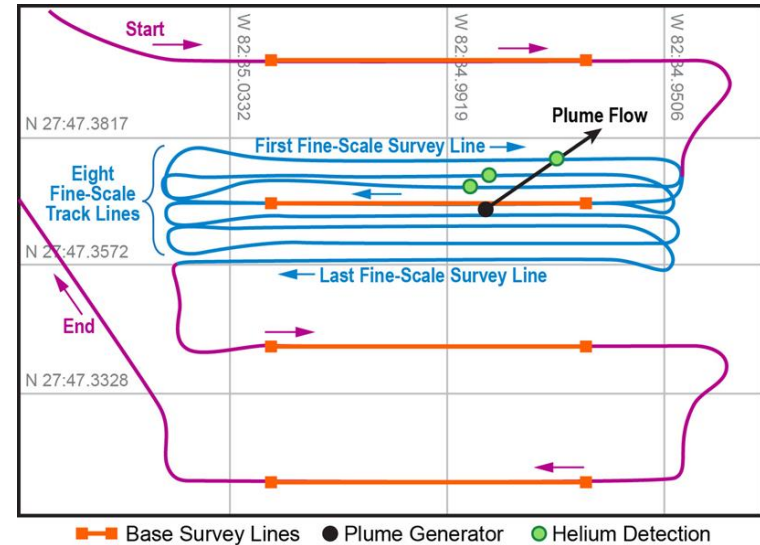


Fledermaus 3D Viewer Display of Multi-sensor Data



Embedded Fine-scale Survey Finds Helium Plume

- Base survey (100-m lines, 50-m spacings)
- Fine-scale survey (100-m lines, 3-m spacings)
- Detected helium on three lines of the fine-scale survey (time shift may need to be adjusted)



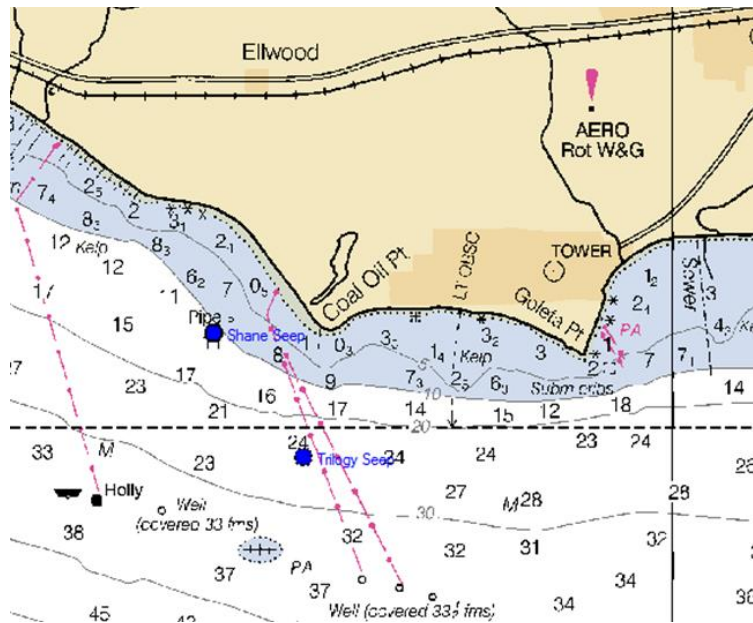
Fledermaus 3D Plot



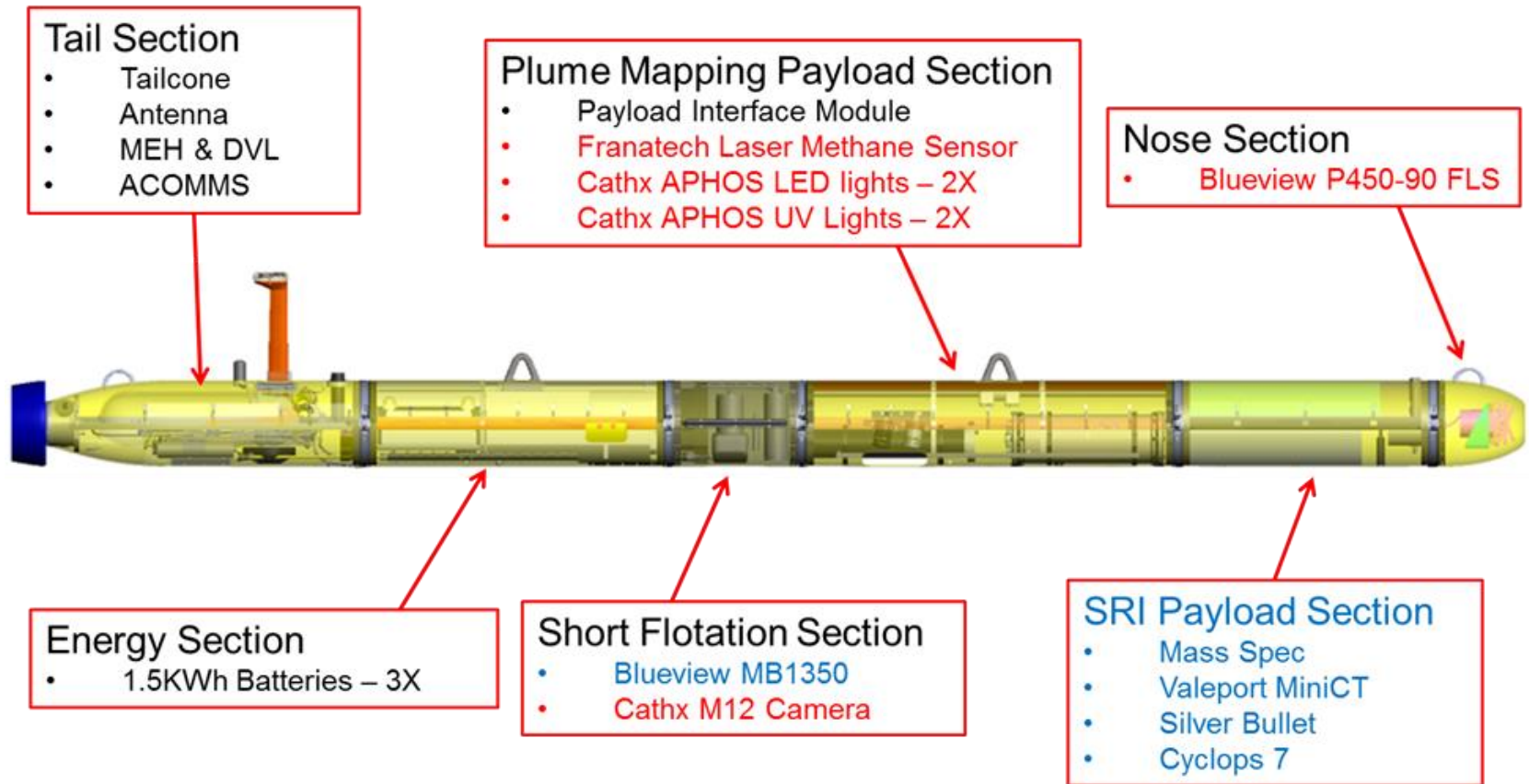
Characterization of Natural Hydrocarbon Seeps in Santa Barbara Channel, CA

Natural Hydrocarbon Seeps in Santa Barbara Channel

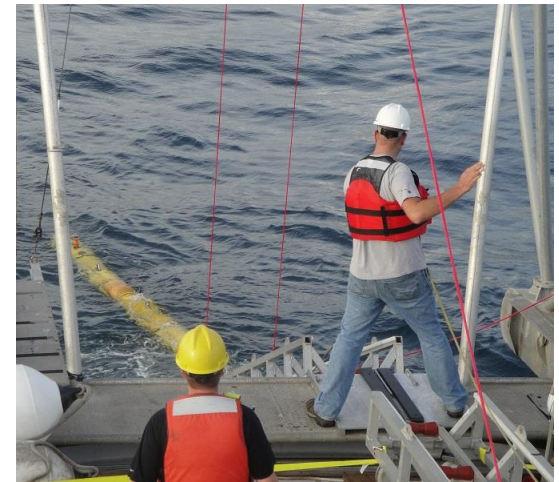
- AUV operations with Bluefin Robotics to characterize natural hydrocarbon seeps
- Test site near Coal Oil Point
- Shane and Trilogy seeps



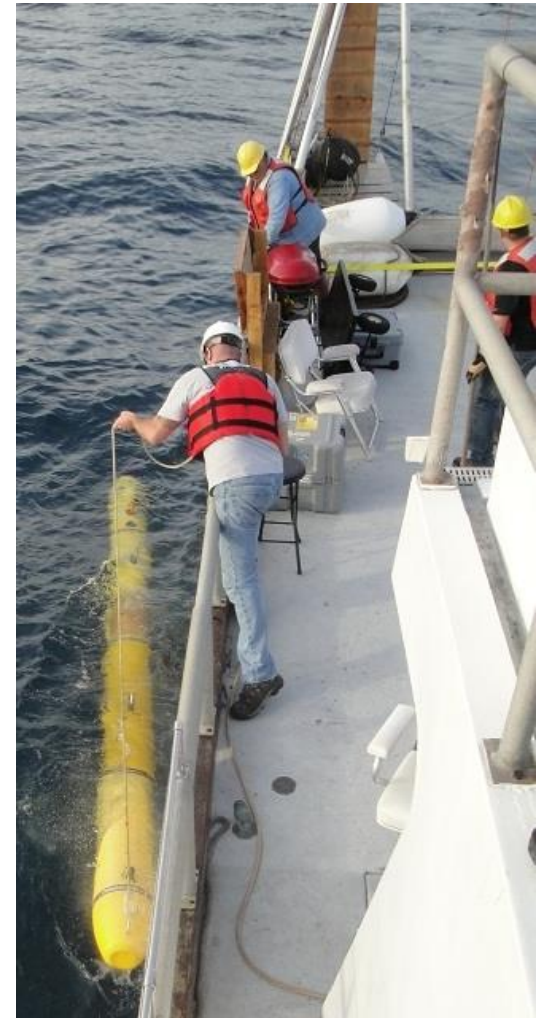
Bluefin-12 AUV Equipped with Multi-sensor Payload



AUV Operations in Santa Barbara Channel on *R/V Lightning*

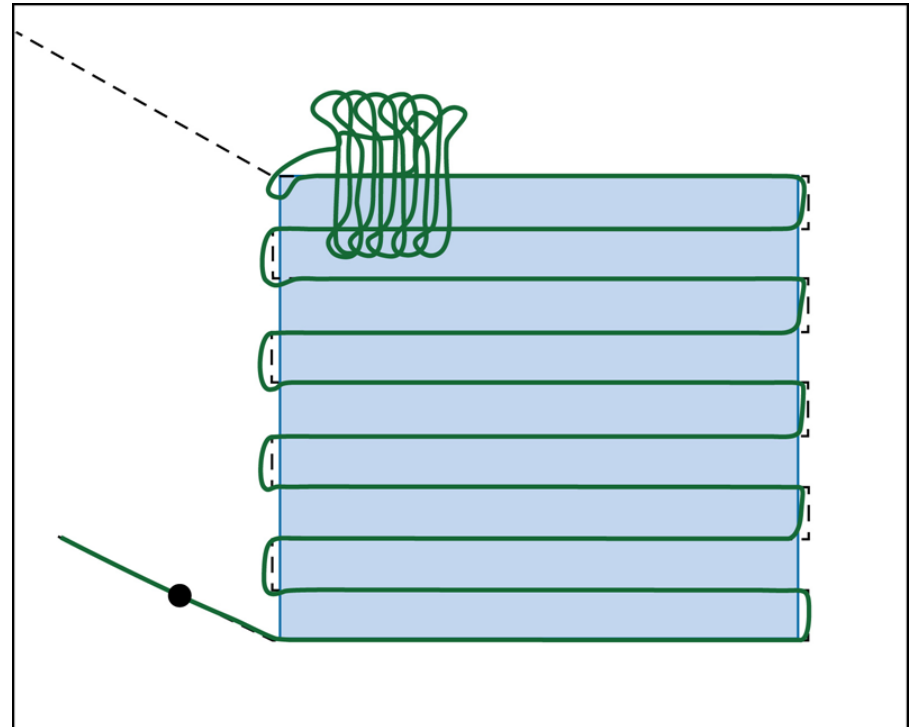


AUV Deployment and Recovery



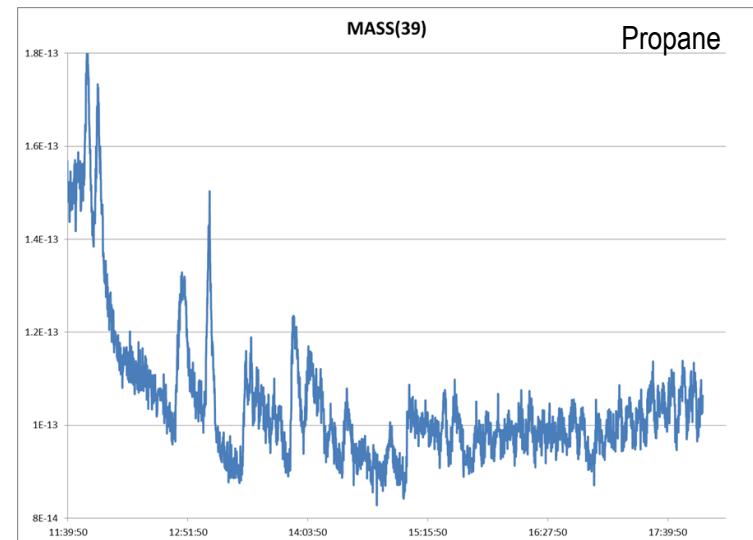
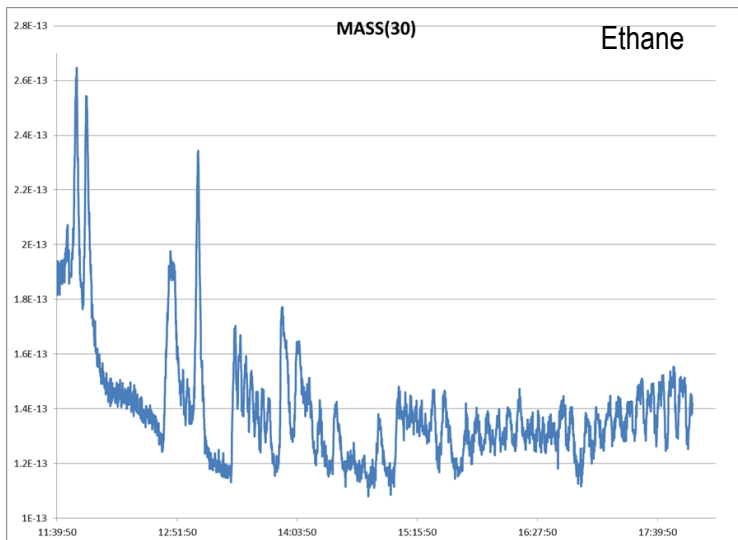
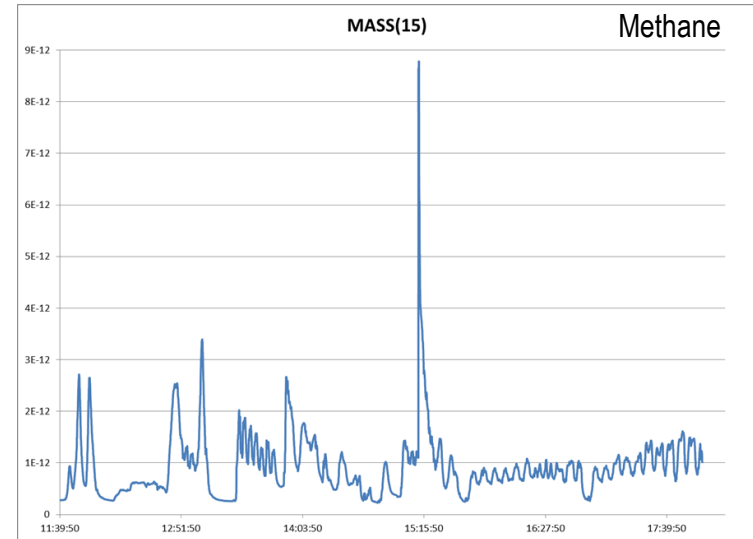
Typical AUV Survey Pattern for Seep Characterization

- Blue box shows the planned survey area for the Trilogy Seep
- Dotted line indicates the planned large-scale survey
- Green line shows the actual AUV path with embedded smaller-scale survey
- Smaller-scale survey was performed for better characterization of detected seep

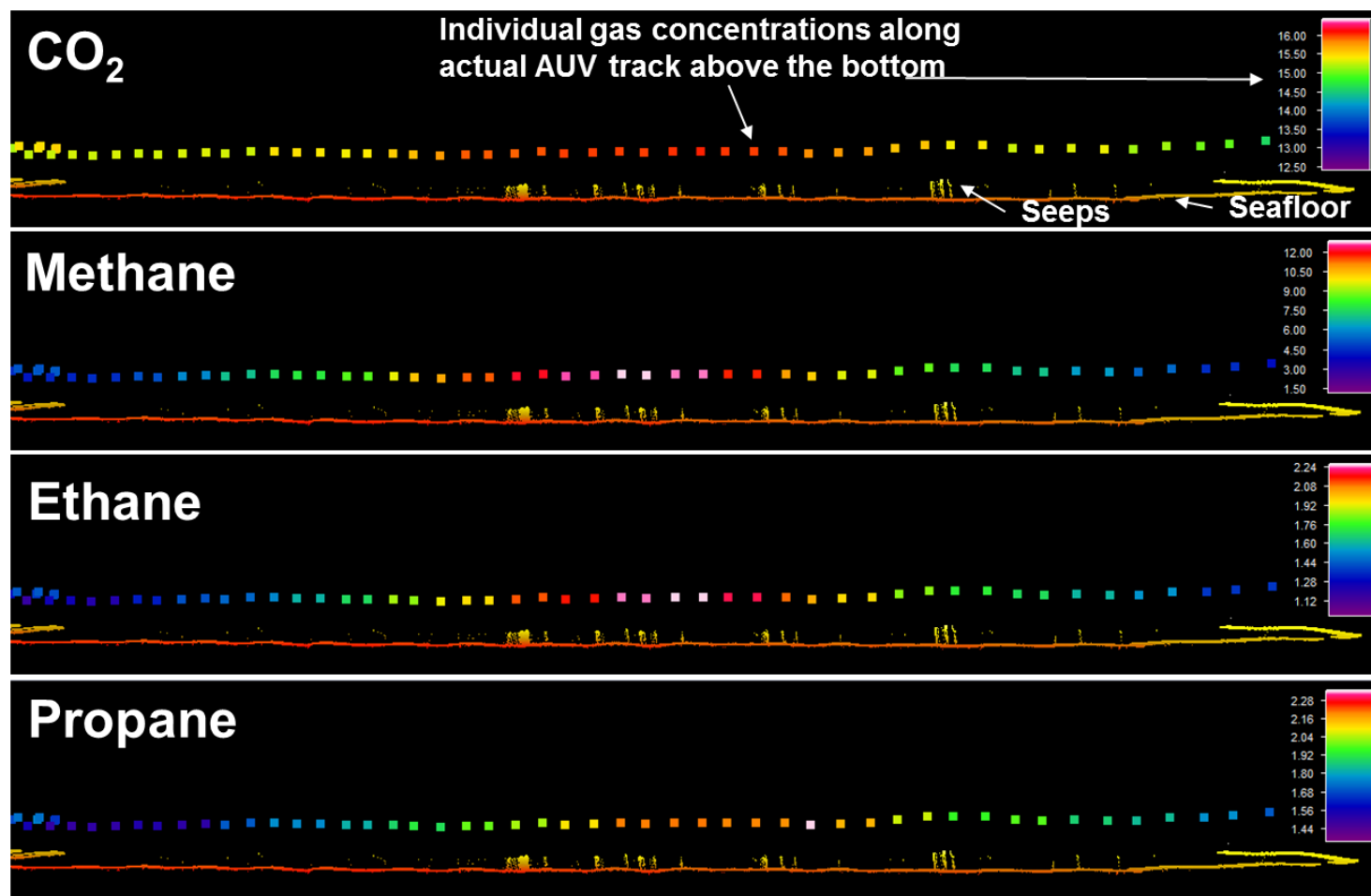


MIMS Light Hydrocarbon Data from Trilogy Seep

- MIMS raw data from six AUV surveys (over 5 hours)
- Similar time-series data profiles for all three analytes
- One exception at 15:15:50 is still under investigation



MIMS and Multi-beam Sonar Data for one AUV Line



MIMS data correlated with location of seep bubble streams

Summary

- Bluefin BF-12 AUVs were equipped with a state-of-the-art MIMS-based sensor suite for wide-area surveys of HCs
- An artificial plume generator was used as a proxy for natural HC seeps or leaks from pipelines or during drilling operations
- The AUV MIMS-based sensor suite was tested in Tampa Bay, FL to validate operation and survey strategies
 - MIMS detected helium from the plume generator on most surveys
 - Blueview sonar images of the bubble stream were valuable for locating gas plumes and interpreting MIMS data
- AUV operations in the Santa Barbara Channel demonstrated use of the multi-sensor suite's ability to characterize natural hydrocarbon seeps
 - MIMS hydrocarbon data and multi-beam sonar data are highly correlated
 - A similar approach can be used for early leak detection and characterization from pipelines and rigs

Acknowledgements

- Mote Marine Lab *R/V Eugenie Clark* for deployments in Tampa Bay
- *R/V Lightning* and crew for deployments in Santa Barbara Channel
- Funding and operational support from Bluefin Robotics Corporation for deployments in Santa Barbara Channel

Thank You!



Headquarters: Silicon Valley

SRI International
333 Ravenswood Avenue
Menlo Park, CA 94025-3493
650.859.2000

St. Petersburg, FL Office

SRI International
450 Eighth Avenue SE
St. Petersburg, FL 33701

*Additional U.S. and
international locations*

www.sri.com

timothy.short@sri.com