


## 2010 AGU Fall Meeting

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Location: Poster Hall (Moscone South)

Time of Presentation: Dec 14 8:00 AM - 12:20 PM

### Catalysis of Methane Production in Serpentinization Systems

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Serpentinization is a geochemical process resulting in the inorganic synthesis of molecular hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) where H<sub>2</sub> is capable of reducing carbon (i.e., CO<sub>2</sub>) to form methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). Although CH<sub>4</sub> formation is thermodynamically favorable over a wide range of pressure and temperature, the rate of CH<sub>4</sub> production via Fischer-Tropsch type (FTT) synthesis is slow without the aid of mineral catalyst(s). Chromium- and Fe-bearing minerals (e.g., chromite) have been shown to be effective aids in enhancing FTT synthesis. Here, we report serpentinization experiments at 200 °C and 300 bar demonstrating no difference in the rate of CH<sub>4</sub> production (~0.1 μmol kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>) with the addition of chromite comprising ~1 Wt. % of the total solids. The mass and low surface area of chromite utilized in our experiment, representative of mineral-fluid interactions in a peridotite-hosted hydrothermal system, was potentially below a threshold to cause any appreciable change in the CH<sub>4</sub> production rate. Residual end-member solids contain an abundance of fine-grained magnetite comprising ~3 Wt. % of the solids over ~850 h of reaction time where magnetite is also a mineral catalyst for advancing FTT synthesis. Based on our observations, high surface area magnetite may overshadow the effects of the Cr-bearing catalyst chromite, therefore, making serpentinization and the production of CH<sub>4</sub> autocatalytic.

### Contact Information

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