

GEOMICROBIOLOGY RESEARCH



NETL

NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

INTRODUCTION

The National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) conducts ongoing research in geomicrobiology to characterize microbial communities and relevant microbial processes in environments related to energy production, such as those found in carbon storage sites, oil and gas fields, and waste management facilities.

Microbial processes affect reservoir properties such as porosity, permeability, pH, and interstitial fluid chemistry. Characterization of dominant microbial communities and respective microbial processes will help researchers optimize oil and gas production, carbon storage, and waste management. Microbial processes also offer a likely option for alternative energy or enhanced energy recovery with less waste and reduced environmental impacts.

Albany, OR • Anchorage, AK • Morgantown, WV • Pittsburgh, PA • Sugar Land, TX



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

COMPETENCY

Researchers rely on metagenomics—the study of genetic material obtained from environmental samples—to further understand how geomicrobiology impacts energy environments. However, critical metagenomic characterization of various environments related to energy production are not yet available. To determine the role microbiology will play in advancing energy technology, relevant samples must first undergo thorough microbial characterization.

Access to environmental samples related to energy production such as oil and gas fields, carbon storage reservoirs, fluid impoundments, and coalbed reservoirs is key to successful metagenomic analysis. Traditionally, these types of samples have been difficult to obtain. However, because NETL is the only U.S. Department of Energy national laboratory devoted to fossil energy research, it has forged connections within the energy industry that can facilitate acquisition of relevant samples.

NETL key capabilities also ensure success in the characterization of microbial communities and their biological processes. These capabilities include:

- Anaerobic reactors and high-pressure, high-temperature reactor vessels to simulate subsurface conditions
- Capabilities to cultivate microbial communities in strict anaerobic environments
- 16S rRNA gene sequencing methods to investigate abundant microorganisms of various energy environments
- Next generation sequencing capabilities to determine the functional potential of microbial communities in energy environments
- Quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) to evaluate approximate microbial population in energy environments
- Fluid Chemistry Laboratory and Material Characterization Laboratory to measure inorganic and organic constituents in formation fluids and solids
- Bioinformatic capabilities that allow processing and detailed analysis of sequencing data

RESEARCH PROJECTS

NETL has amassed a wealth of knowledge and operates with unique expertise in various energy processes and geomicrobiology. By combining and refining these tools, the Laboratory can fill knowledge gaps in the complex biogeochemical systems common in environments related to energy production. A better understanding of geomicrobiology will facilitate new technologies in a variety of energy fields. Ongoing research includes characterizing the microbial community in environments, such as:

- Future carbon storage reservoirs and CO₂ leakage analogues
- Produced water and impoundment fluids in unconventional resource environments
- Future microbially enhanced coalbed methane environments (biogasification)
- Biocide-amended produced waters
- Coal and gas reservoirs affected by acid mine drainage

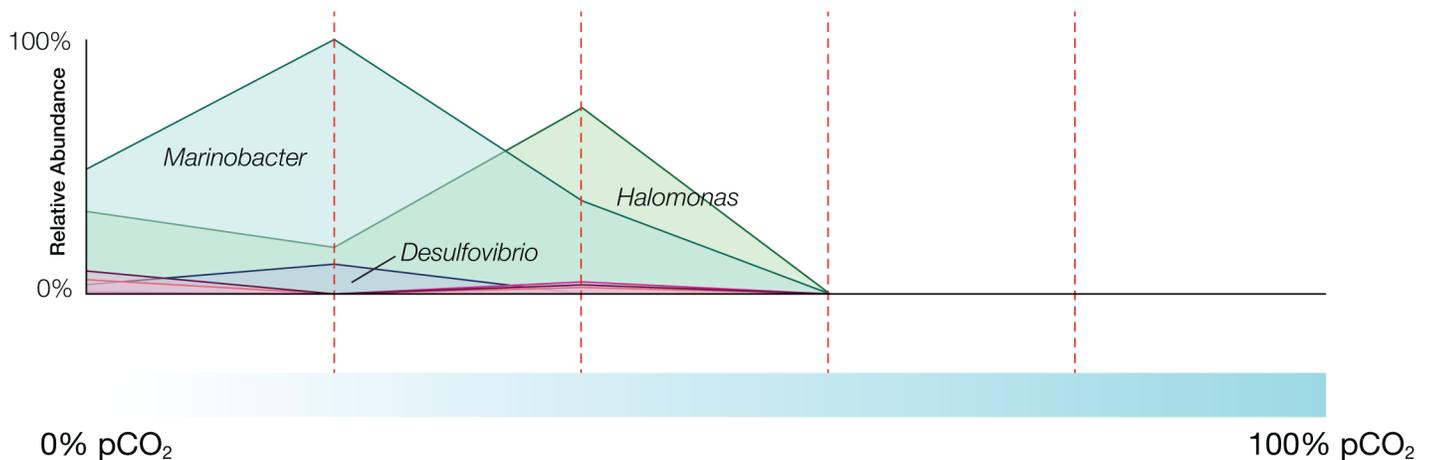
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

NETL is leveraging its numerous connections within the energy industry with its competency in metagenomics and geochemistry to create an unparalleled biogeochemical characterization of energy environments. The following represent recent accomplishments:

- 16S gene clone libraries and quantitative PCR were used to analyze the CO₂-driven microbial change in a carbon storage reservoir, an enhanced oil reservoir, and a CO₂ leakage scenario. Results suggest that CO₂-driven pH reduction causes a decrease in the overall microbial population as well as a decrease in CO₂ exposure for CO₂-resilient microorganisms, which varied between sites.
- Draft genomes with over 99% completion have been reconstructed from deep subsurface energy environments. These draft genomes allow a detailed look at key metabolic pathways of abundant subsurface microorganisms.
- 16S high-throughput sequencing on samples from over 100 unconventional gas production wells demonstrated a microbial community dominated by selected microorganisms. Preliminary results suggest that well age, total dissolved solids, and biocide amendments impact the microbial community of these systems.

Geomicrobiology research at NETL is ongoing, and the Laboratory anticipates further evolution of the characterization of microbial communities and their biological processes, resulting in more effective oil and gas production, safer storage of CO₂, and more efficient management of waste.

Arbuckle Saline Aquifer – 56 day exposure (results based on 16S rRNA library)



CO₂ exposure results in an overall decrease in DNA concentration, but an increase in relative abundance of CO₂ tolerant microorganisms.

Research Partners

AECOM | Carnegie Mellon University | Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) | University of Pittsburgh | West Virginia University



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