Numerical Simulations For CO2 Storage in Saline Aquifer

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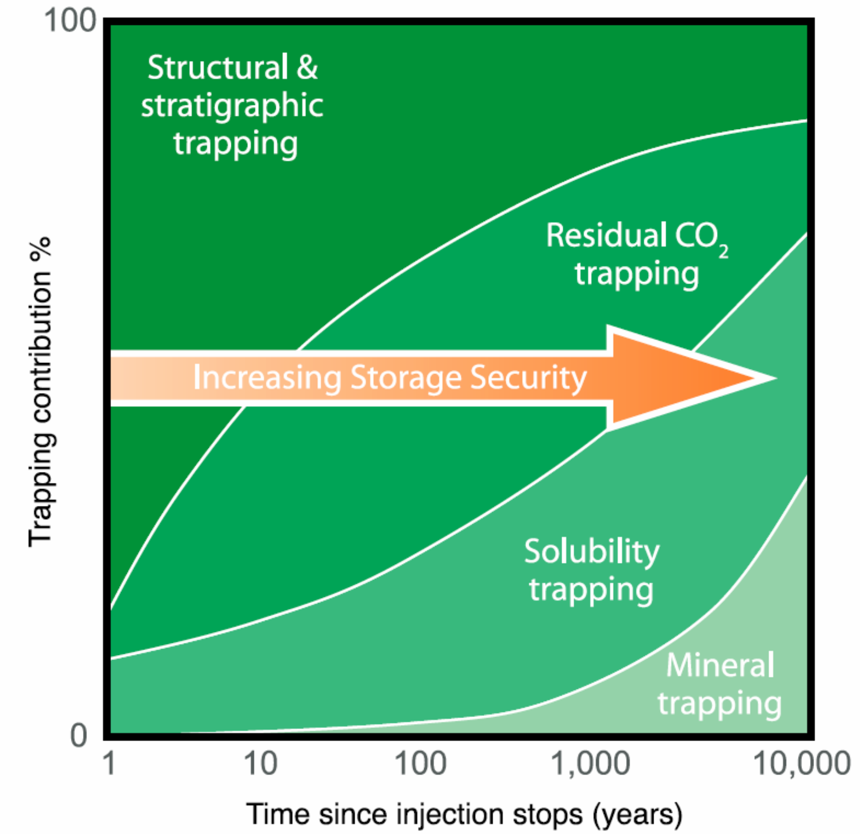
Long-Term Fate of Stored CO_2



Different Storage Modes

1. free gas
2. trapped gas
3. dissolved in brine
4. sequestered as solid minerals

1, 2, and 3 can be simulated with multiphase flow simulator; 4 can be simulated by reactive transport model.

Source: *2005 IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage;* http://www.ipcc.ch/activity/srccs/index.htm

The simulation technology needed to solve these problems(1)

- ✓How do the relative proportions of CO_2 in these different storage modes change over time?
- ✓How does the evolution of CO_2 leaks depend on coupling of chemical, mechanical, and thermal effects? What is the fate of leaking?
- ✓What fraction of subsurface volume can be accessed by CO_2 ?
- ✓How is the utilization of subsurface space affected by viscous instability, gravity override and formation heterogeneities?

The simulation technology needed to solve these problems(2)

✓Can CO_2 leaks self-seal or self-enhance?

✓What is the role of relative permeability and capillary pressure effects in CO_2 containment and leakage?

✓What is the role of different phase compositions and phase changes in CO_2 leakage?(supercritical, liquid ,gaseous CO_2 , dissolved in water)？

✓What is the pressure build up and CO2 plume distribution after CO2 injection？

✓Help for design and analysis of tests.

……

Simulators for CO_2 Storage in Saline Aquifers

- ECLIPSE
- FEHM
- GEM
- GPRS
- TOUGH2
- STOMP
- Other simulators :COORES, DuMu, IPARS-CO2, MUETE, RockFlow, RTAFF2

TOUGH Family Code For CO_2 Sequestration

Fluid dynamics: TOUGH2/ECO2N

- Multiphase flows of water/CO_2/NaCl mixtures
- Applications to studies of reservoir dynamics, storage capacity, CO_2 leakage

Geochemistry: TOUGHREACT/ECO2N

- Reactions between gas-aqueous-solid phases
- Study mineral trapping, caprock integrity, natural CO_2 reservoirs

Geomechanics: TOUGH-FLAC

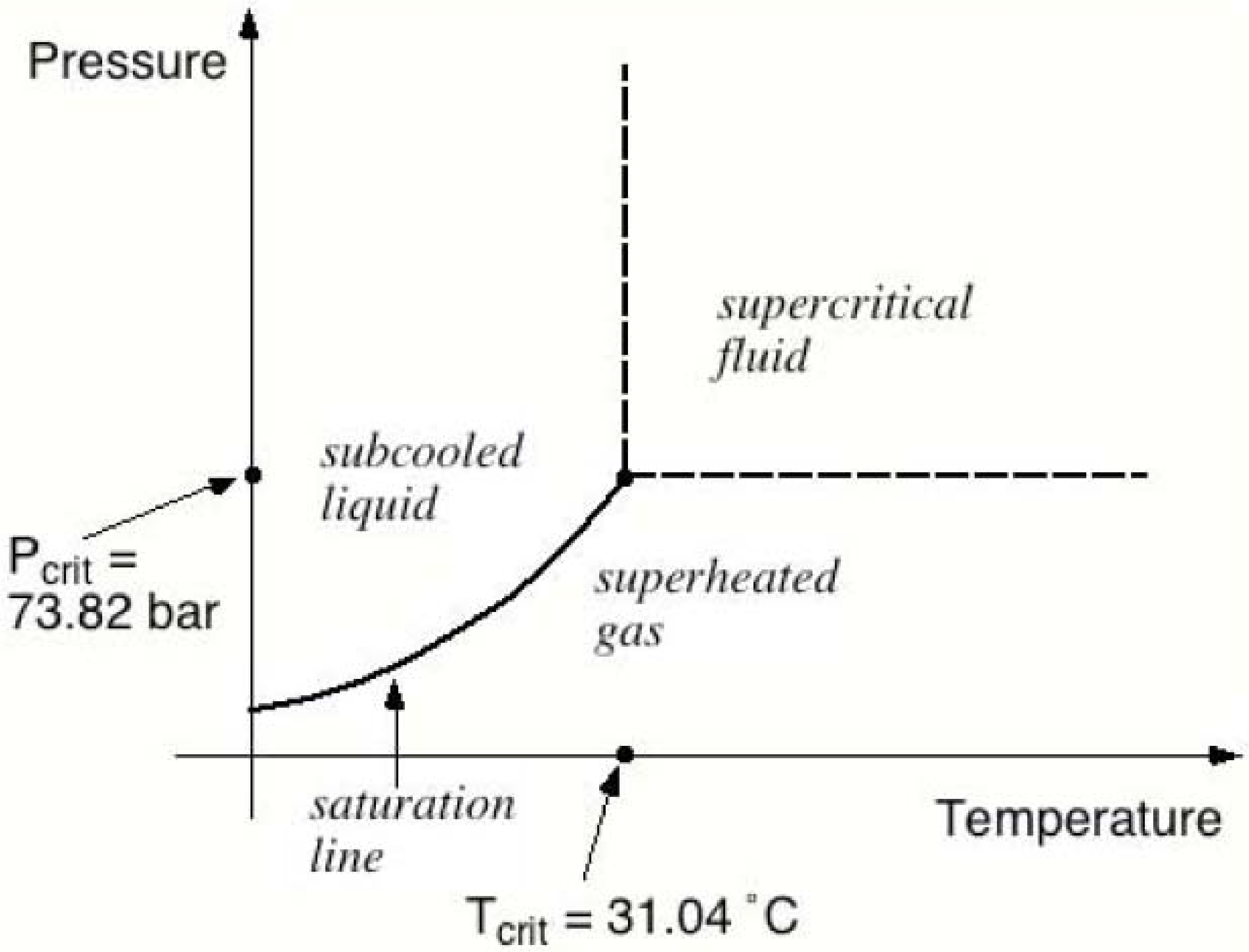
- TOUGH2 coupled to commercial FLAC3D geomechanics code
- Stress-strain: analyze leakage through caprock and faults

Large Scale Simulations: TOUGH2-MP/ECO2N

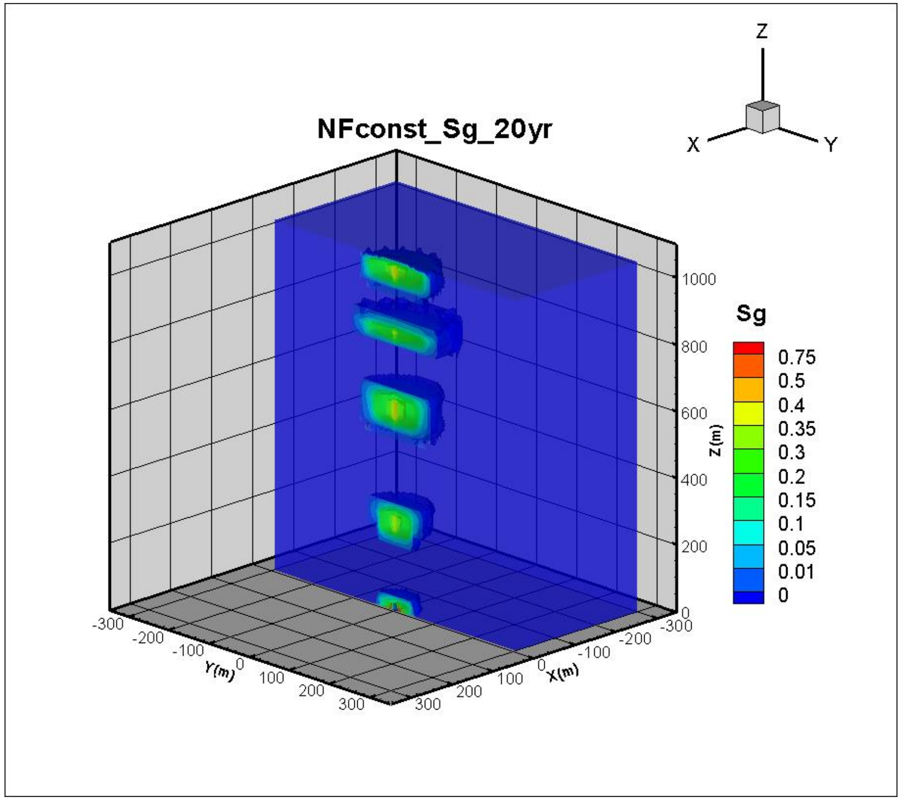
Computation Challenging

- ✓Site characterization needs basin-scale model
- ✓Refined grids are needed for catching CO2 convection
- ✓Multi-Scale, multiphase flow
- ✓Complex geochemical reaction and mechanical processes
- ✓Leakage of CO2 through boreholes, faults, and other high permeability paths (may be non-Darcy flow)
- ✓THMC coupling simulations

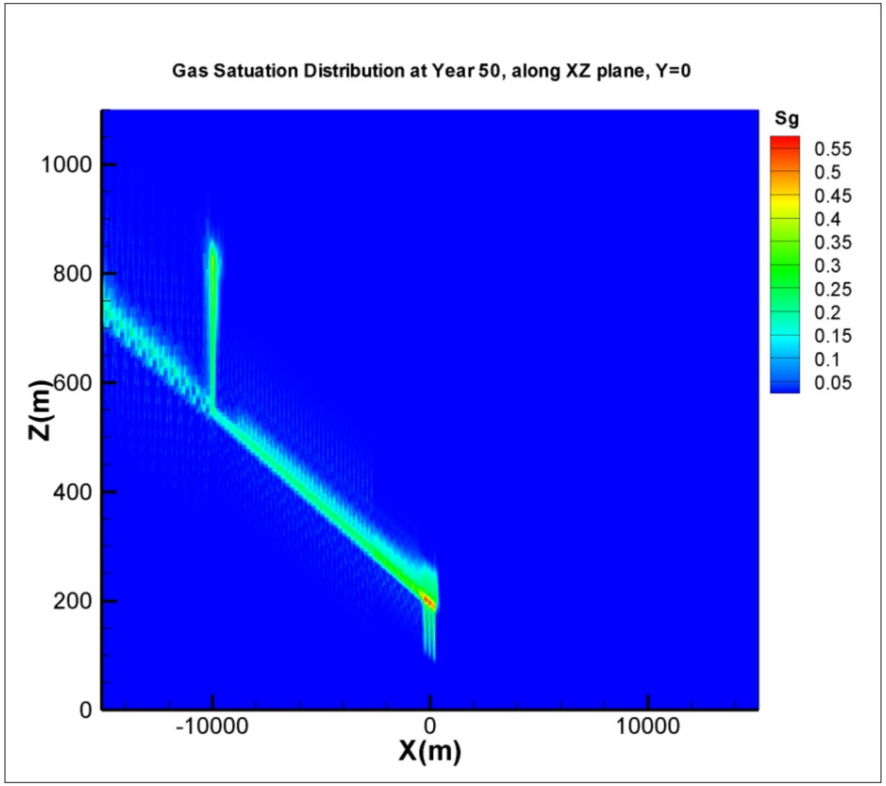
Phase Diagram of CO_2 for Numerical Simulations



Examples for permeability influences on CO2 storage



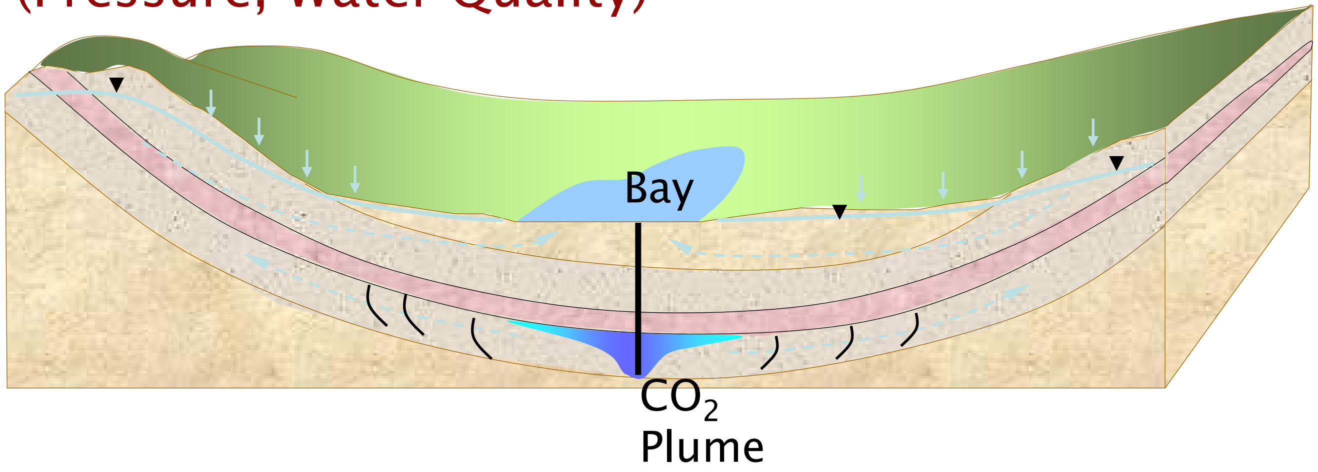
Simulation results for a storage site in Western China



Simulation results for a storage site in Eastern China

Example 1: Tokyo Bay Model
(from Hajime, Zhang et al. 2008)

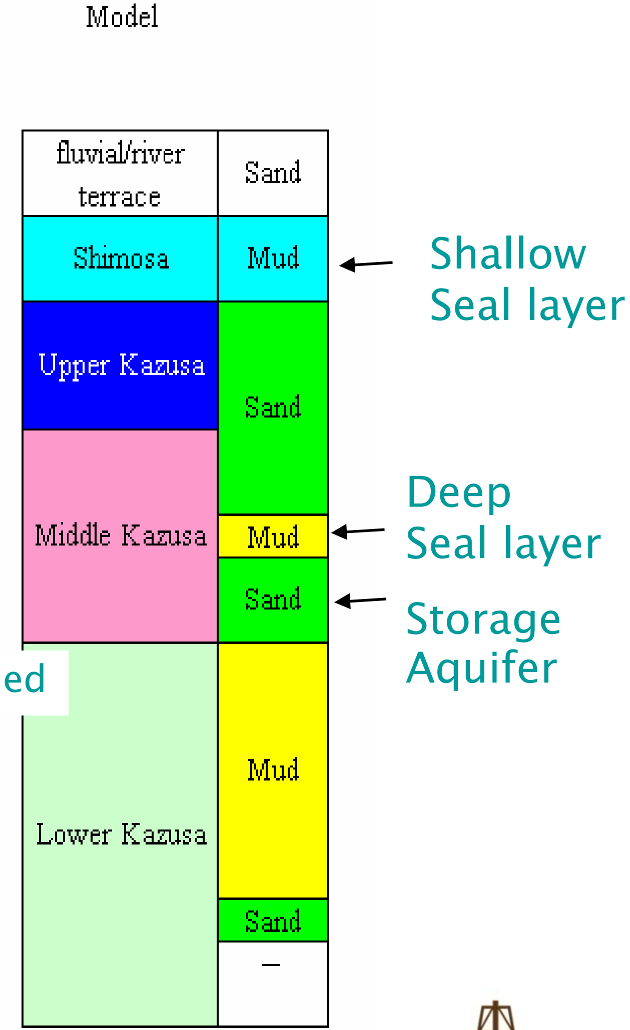
- Large-scale injection (several $MtCO_2$/yr) into virgin aquifers would:
  - Push large volume of water out of the aquifers.
  - Potentially affect subsurface groundwater environment (Pressure, Water Quality)



Lithofacies Analysis

Age			Ma	Group/Formation			Thickness Ratio	Lithofacies West/East
Quarternay	Horocene			fluvial/river terrace sediments			–	–
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Late		Shimosa Group			–	–
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Middle	0.6	Kazusa Group	Upper	Kongochi Upper Kasamori Lower Kasamori	35%	sandy muddy / sandy gravelly
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Middle		Kazusa Group	Upper	Chonan	20%	sandy
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Middle		Kazusa Group	Upper	Ichijyuku	5%	gravelly / sandy
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Early	0.8	Kazusa Group	Upper	Kokumoto	15%	muddy
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Early		Kazusa Group	Upper	Umegase Higashi Higasa	25%	sandy gravelly
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Early	1.0	Kazusa Group	Lower	Otadai	20%	muddy
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Early	1.2	Kazusa Group	Lower	Kiwada	10%	muddy
Quarternay	Pleistocene	Early	1.7	Kazusa Group	Lower	Tomiya: Tomiya, Ohara	20%	muddy
Neocene	Pleiocene			Kazusa Group	Lower	Tomiya: Namihana	20%	muddy
Neocene	Pleiocene			Kazusa Group	Lower	Tomiya: Katsuura	30%	muddy
Neocene	Pleiocene			Kazusa Group	Lower	Kurotaki		gravelly
Neocene	Miocene			Awa Group			–	– / –

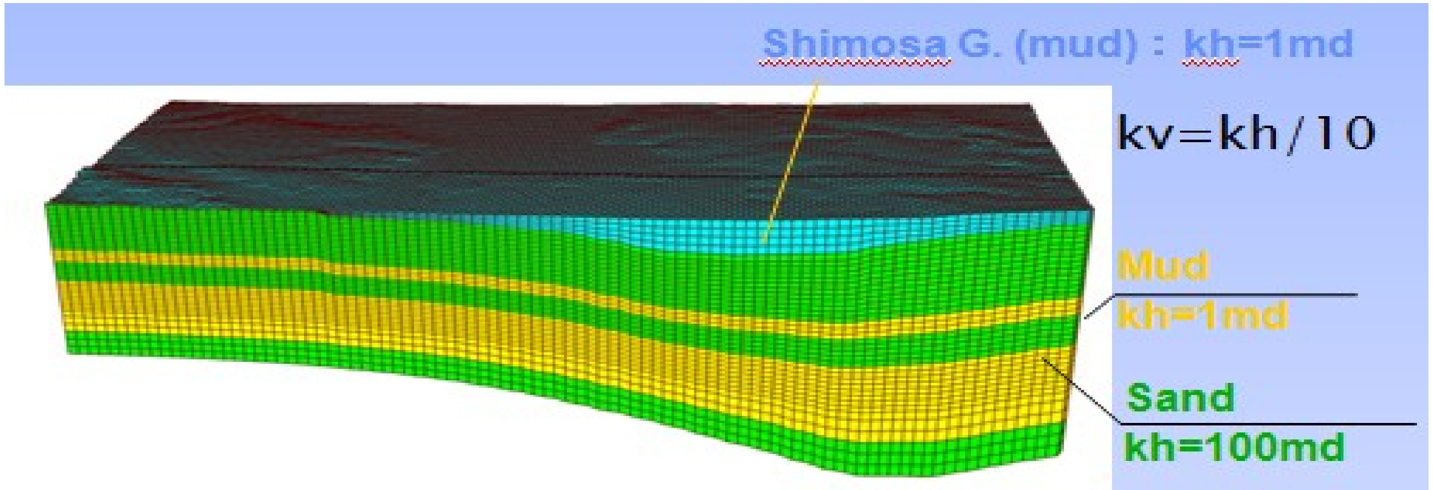
Simplified



Hydrogeological Model(1)

Continuous Layer Model

Assume perfect lateral continuity



Base Case	Rock compressibility	10^{-9} 1/Pa
	Porosity	40%

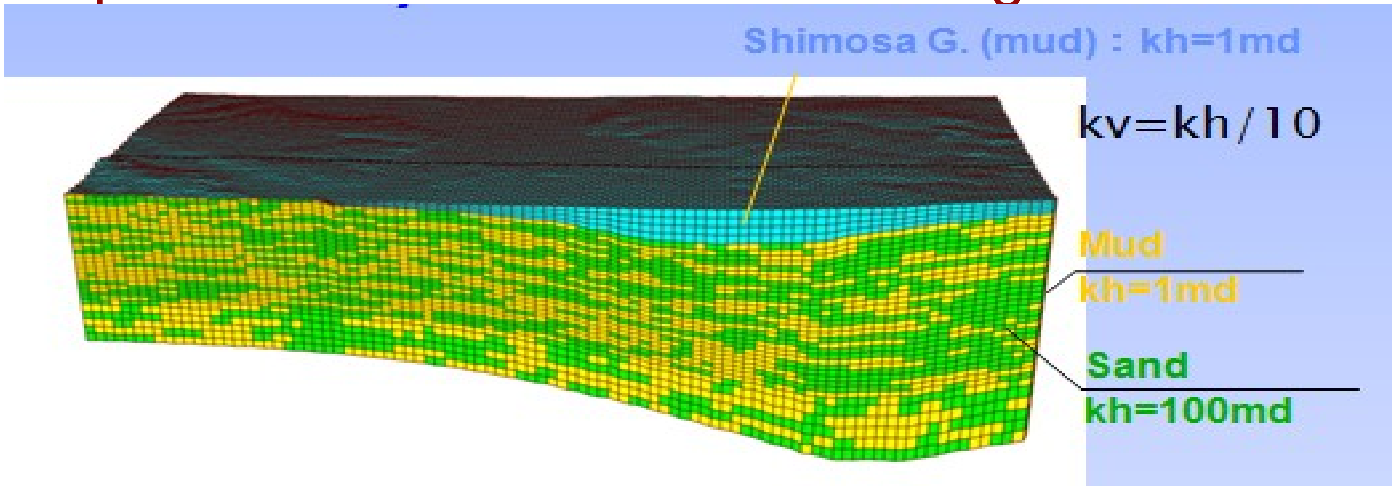
Sensitivity cases

1. Rock compressibility $10^{-9} \rightarrow 10^{-8}$ 1/Pa
2. Permeability of mud layers $1 \rightarrow 10$ md

Hydrogeological Model(2)

Discontinuous Layer Model

Represents lateral lithofacies changes



- Geostatistical Unconditional Simulation(10 realizations)
  - Lateral lithofacies changes
  - Continuity of layers

5km (horizontal)

20m (vertical)

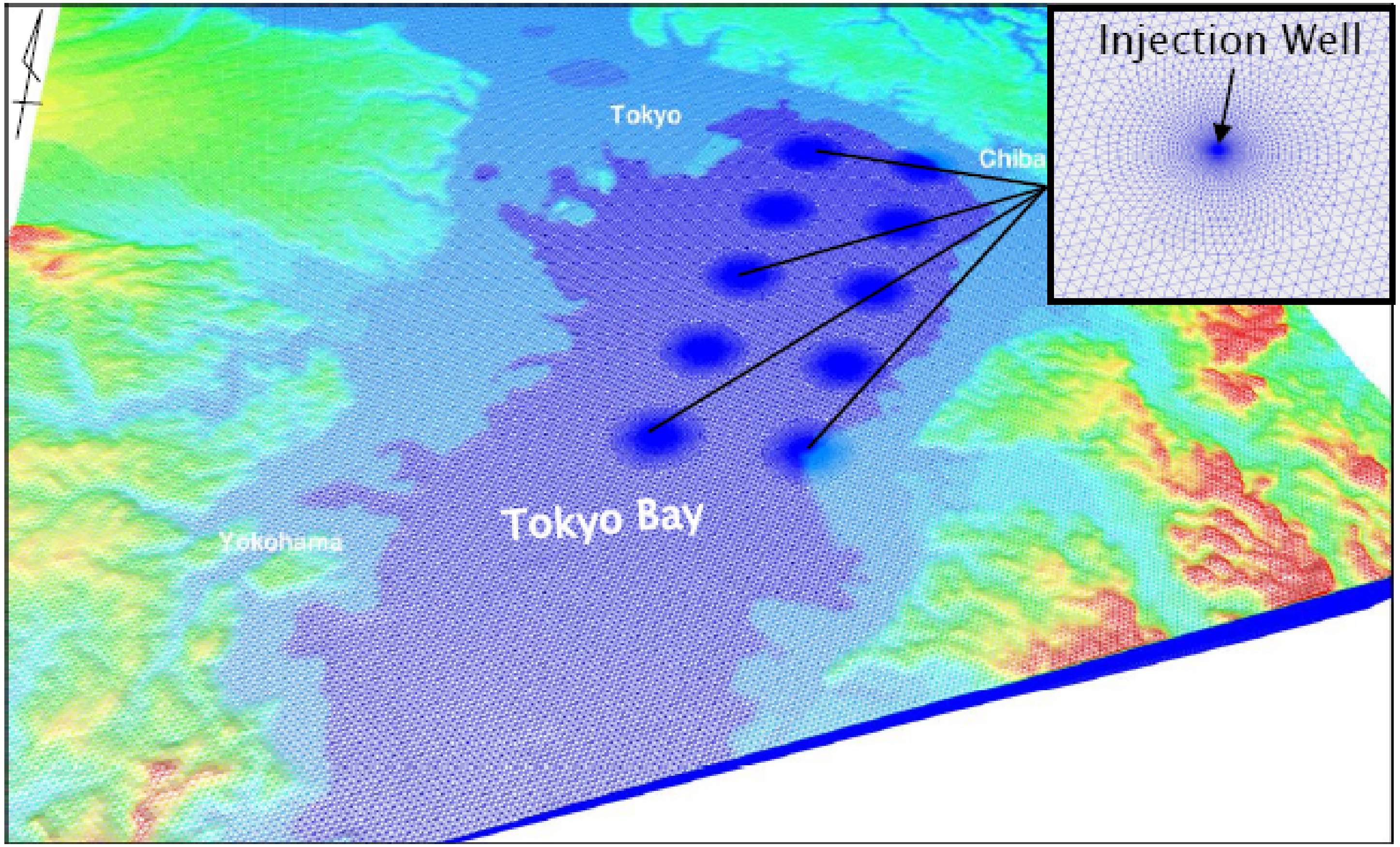


Figure 1. 3D grid system (about 10 million gridblocks, only connections are shown)

Hypothetical CO_2 Injection

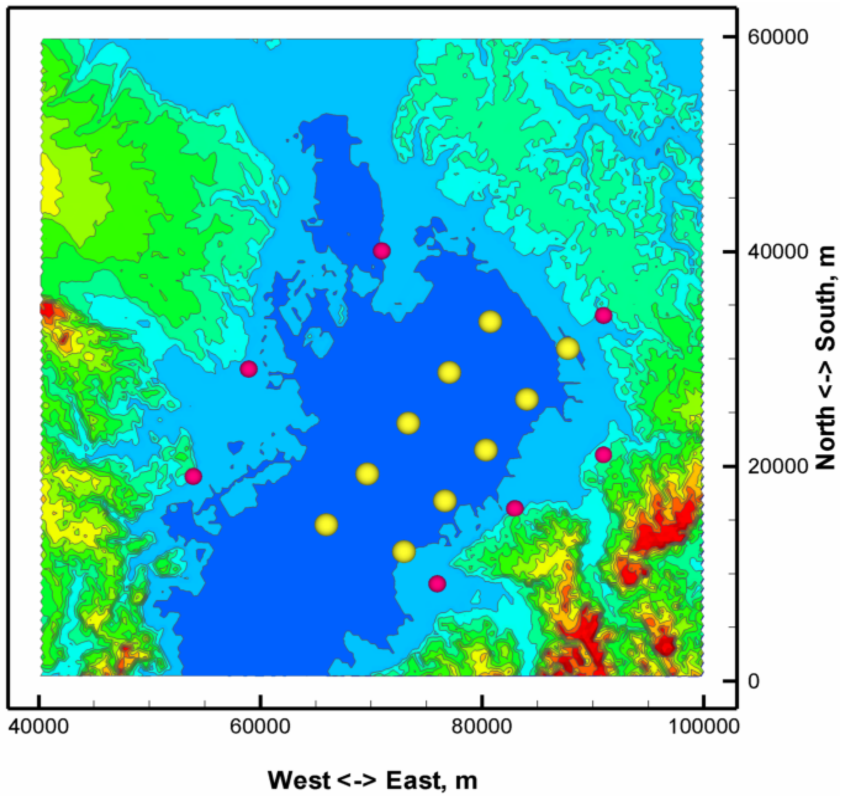
- Target aquifer:
  - Middle Kazusa Group
  - Depth = 800 to 1000m
- Supercritical CO_2

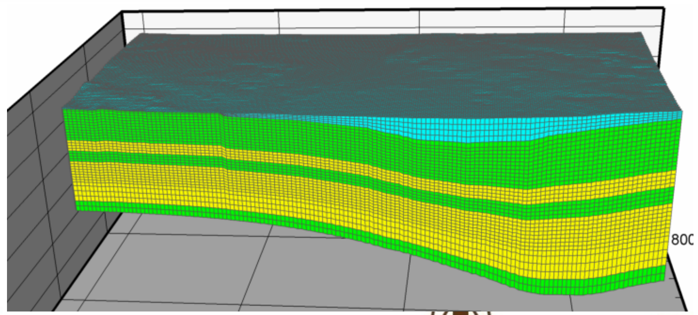
  e.g.,Density ~ 0.56 t/m^3

  (at P=10MPa, T=40 °C)
- Injection rate:

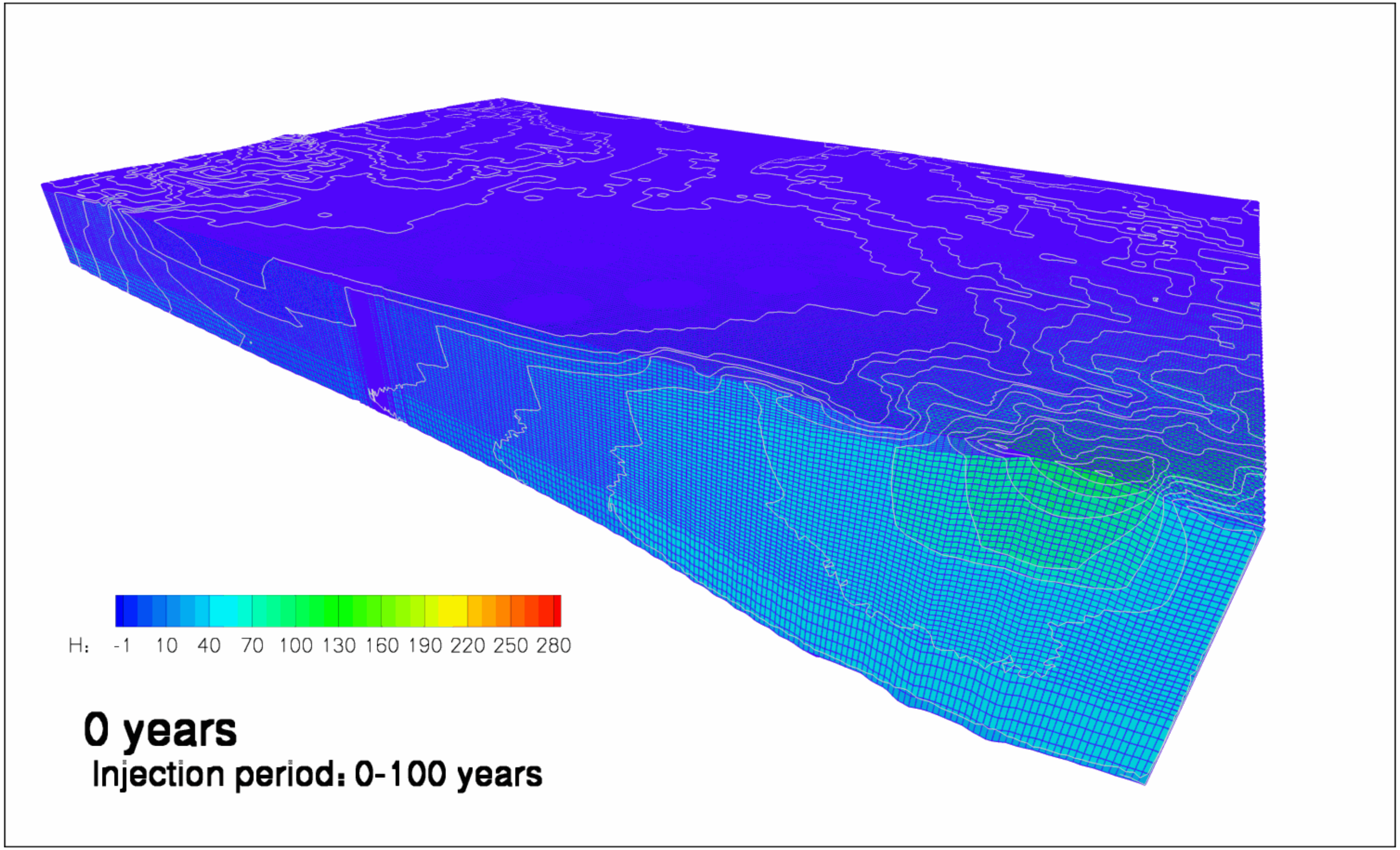
  1Mt/year/hole × 10 holes

  = 10 Mt/year
- Assume CO_2 injection over a period of 100 years.
- Simulation is performed until 1000 years

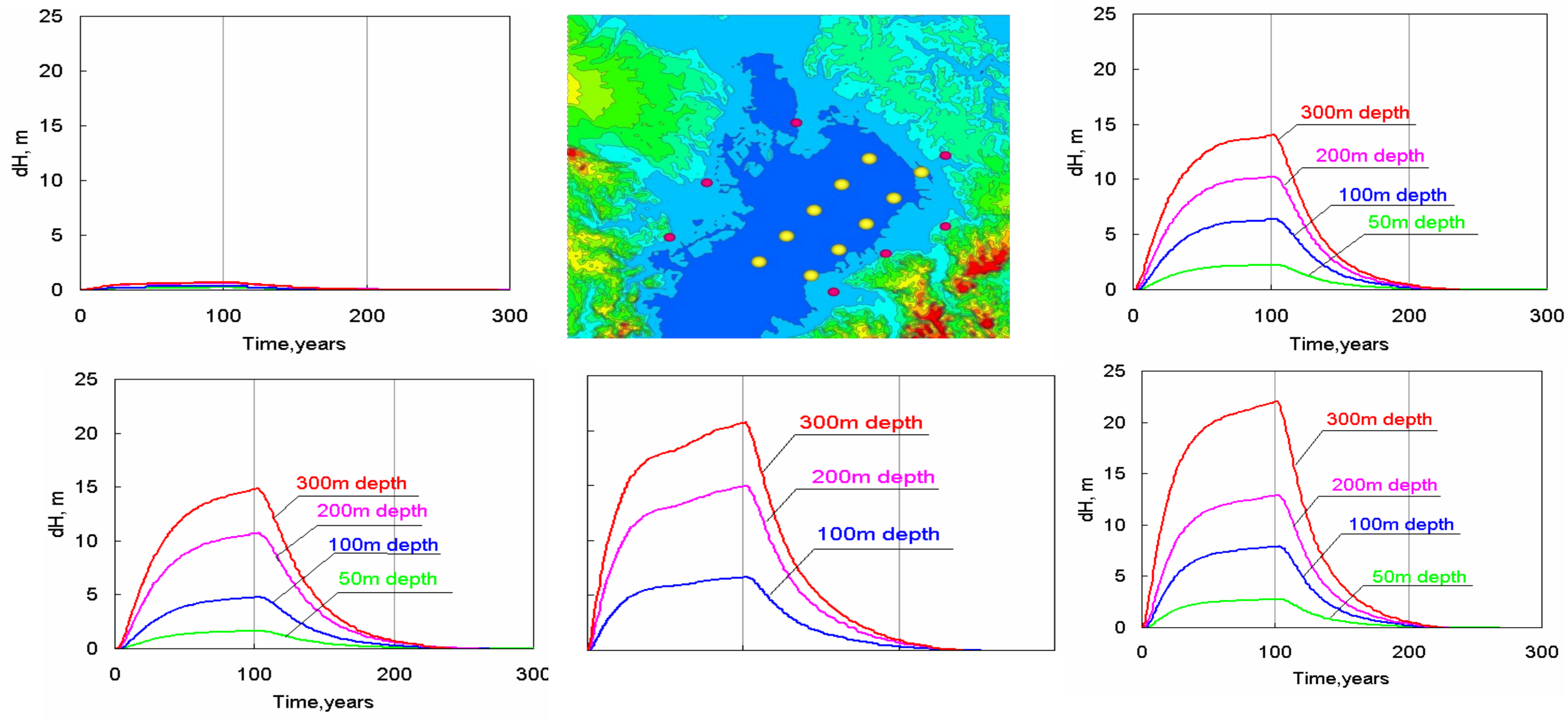




Results $–CO_2$ migration-



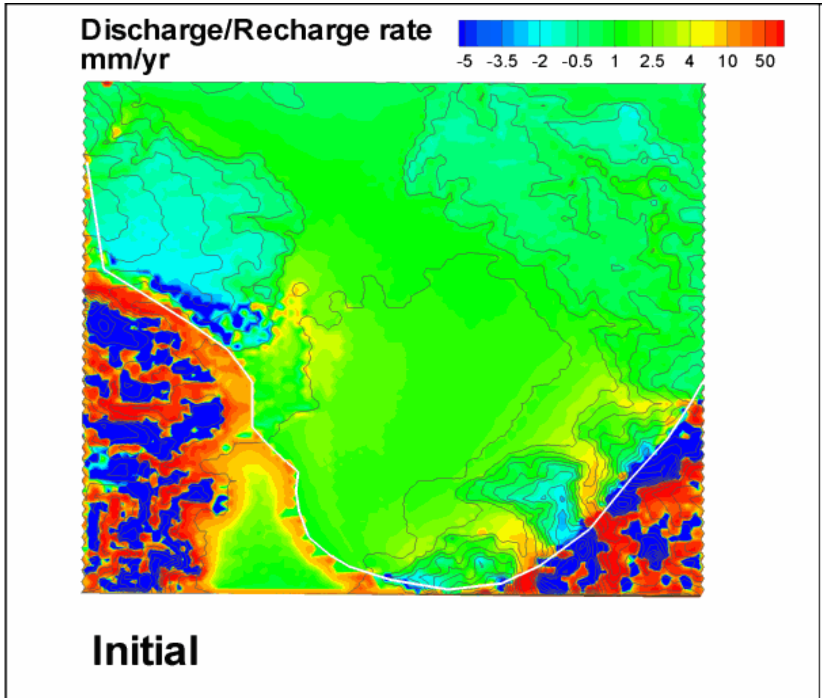
Results –Head Build-up (1)-
Change in head with time at urban inlands

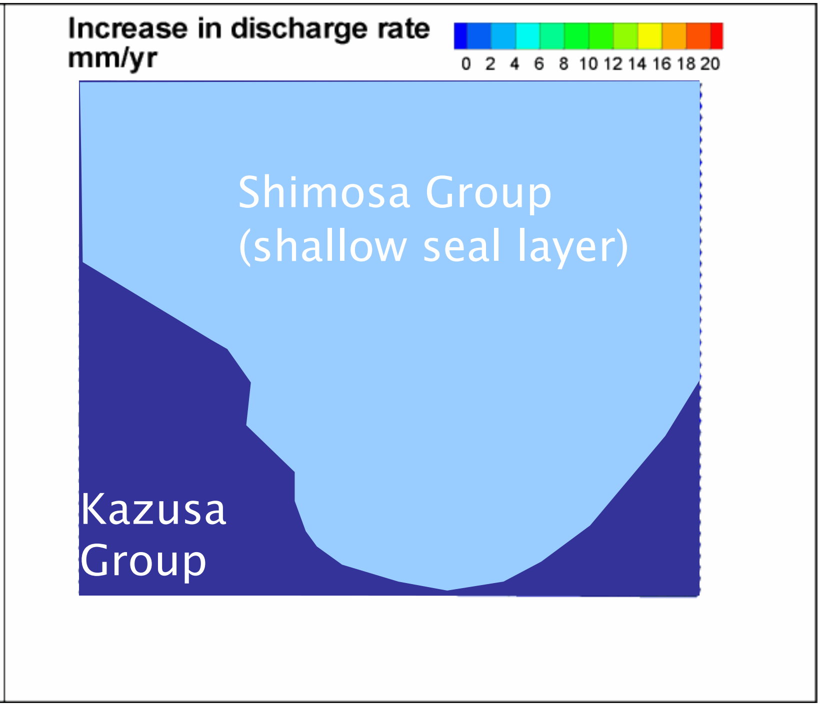


Base Case (Continuous Layer Model)

Results –Surface Discharge –

How much water pushed out is discharged at the surface





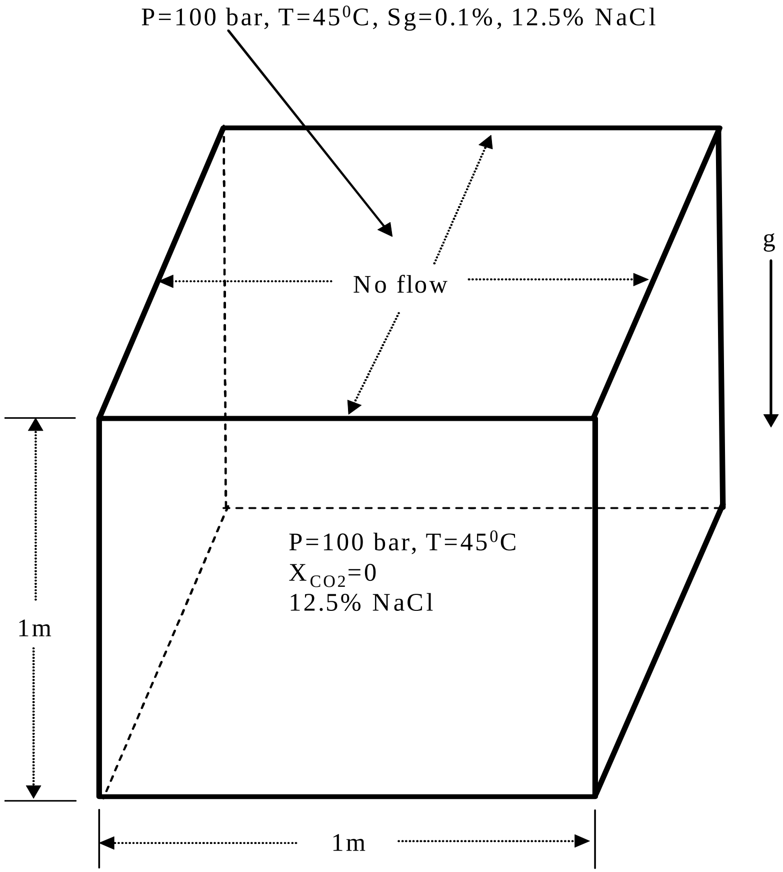
Base Case

Discharge occurs in the sea floor and under the boundary of Shimosa/Kazusa G.

Example 2: Dissolution-Diffusion-Convection Process(Zhang and Pruess 2007)

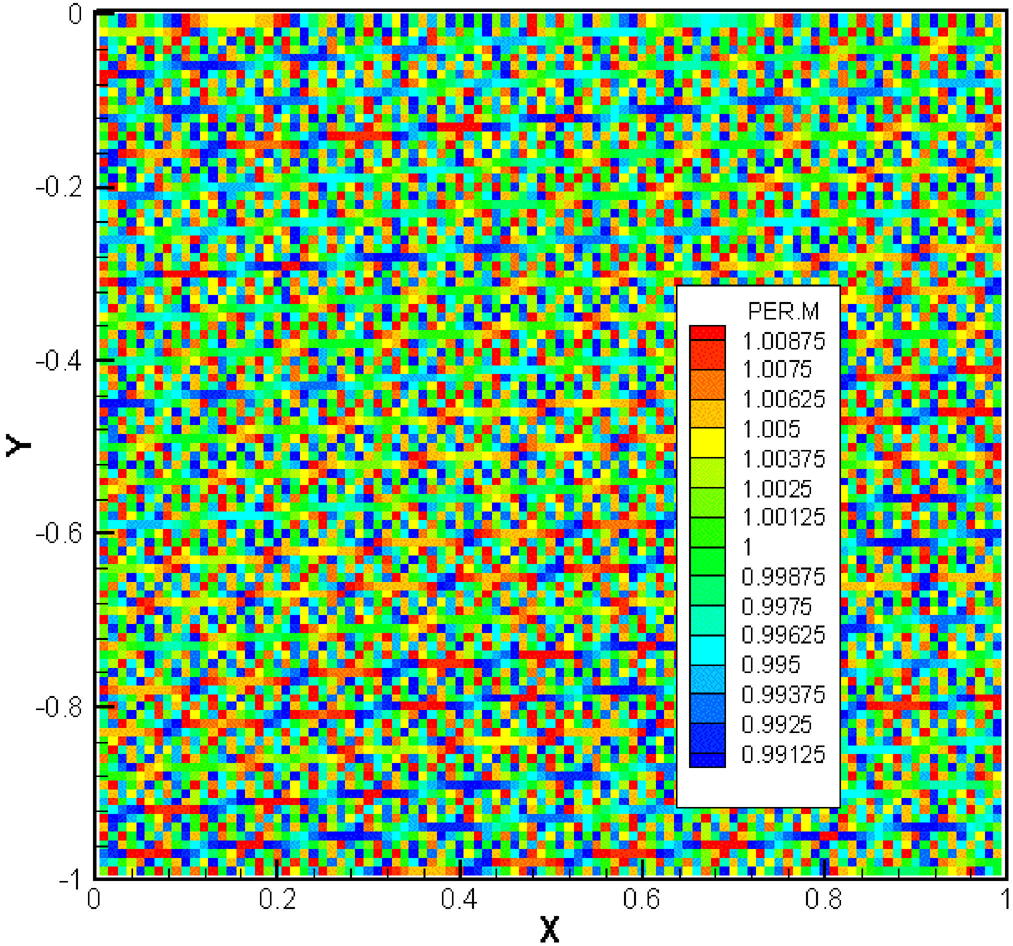
- ✓Role of irregular features (geometry, heterogeneity) and 3-Deffects in “real” systems?
- ✓Growth of dissolved CO_2 inventory.
- ✓How can the multi-scale nature of the dissolution-diffusion-convection process be captured in field-scale simulations?

3D Model



3-D domain for simulating brine convection induced by CO2 dissolution and associated increase in aqueous phase density. (Xco2=0.0493 at top boundary)

Random Heterogeneity Field for Triggering Brine Convection



Characterizing DDC Processes

✓Constant dissolved concentration at the interface

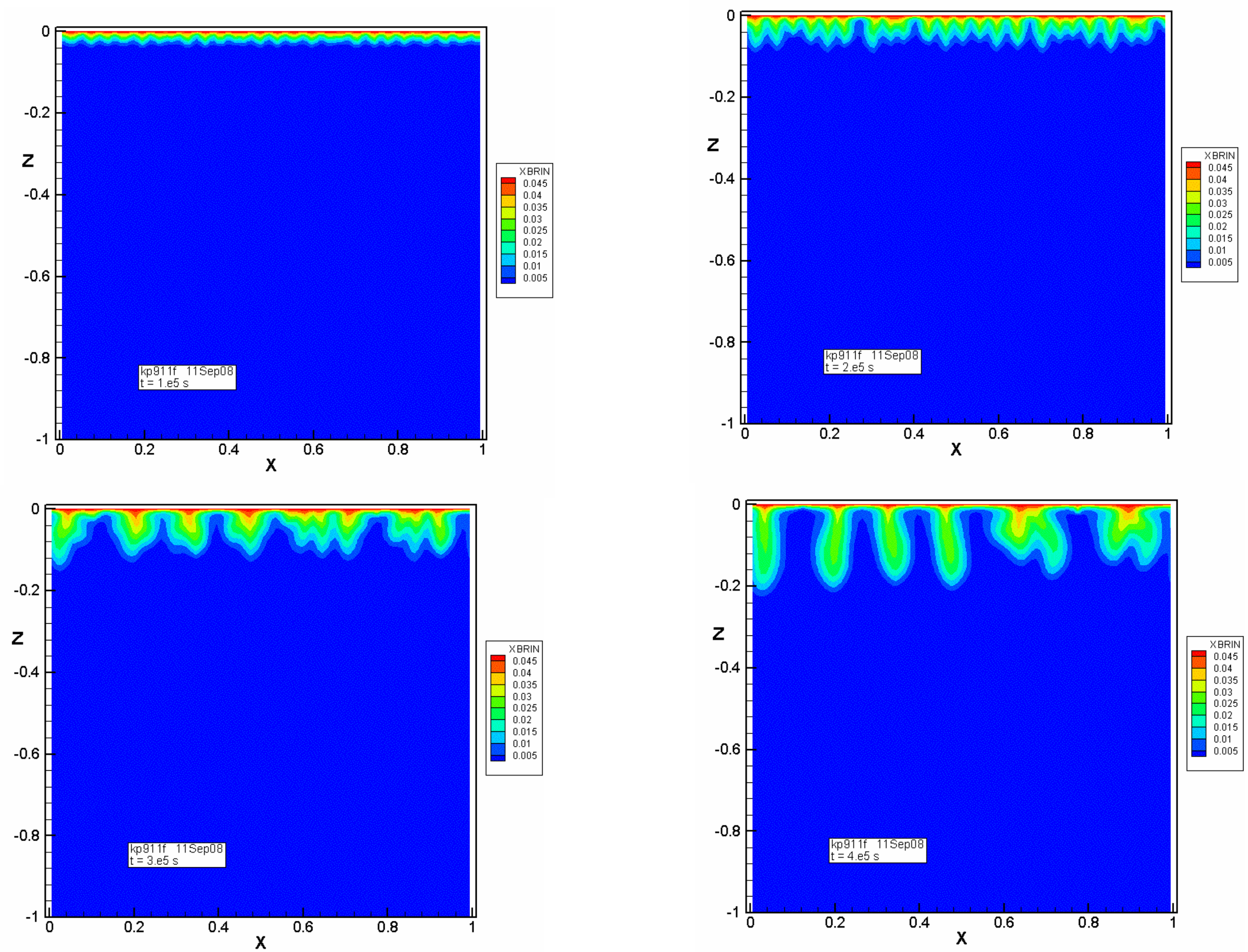
✓The rate of CO2 entering the system equals to its dissolution rate at the top boundary.

✓The growth of total dissolved CO2 inventory over time

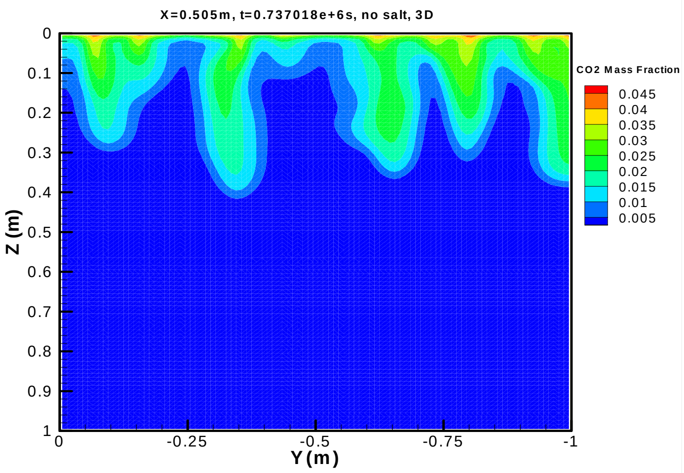
✓Comparison with the case without convection

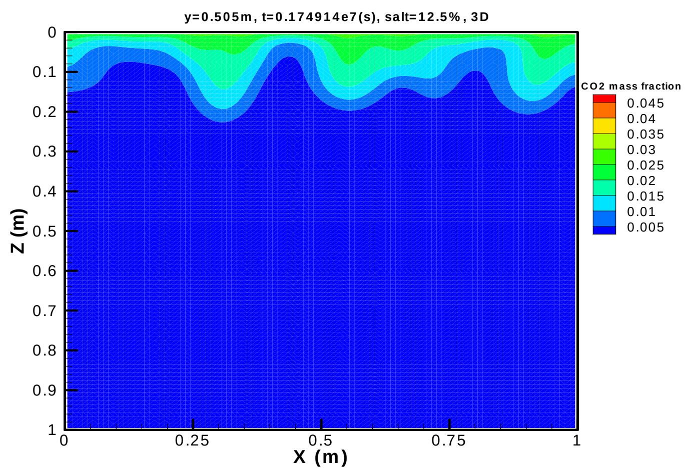
✓Investigating different random seeds

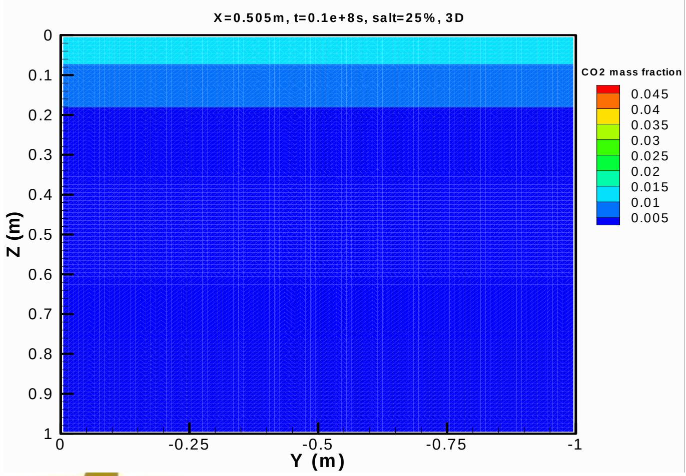
Dissolved CO2 concentrations at different times

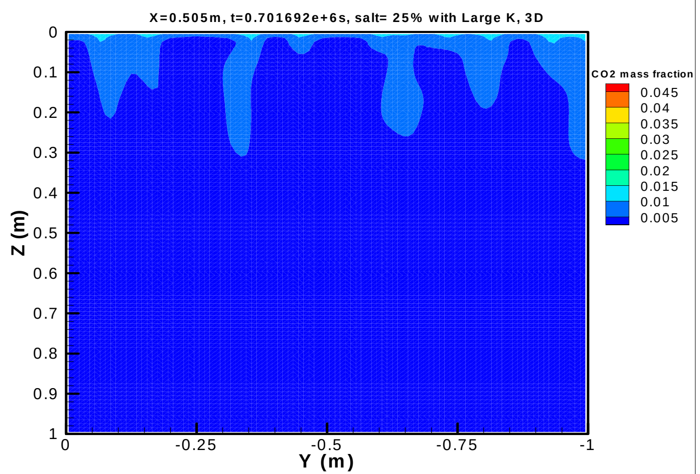


3D Model results

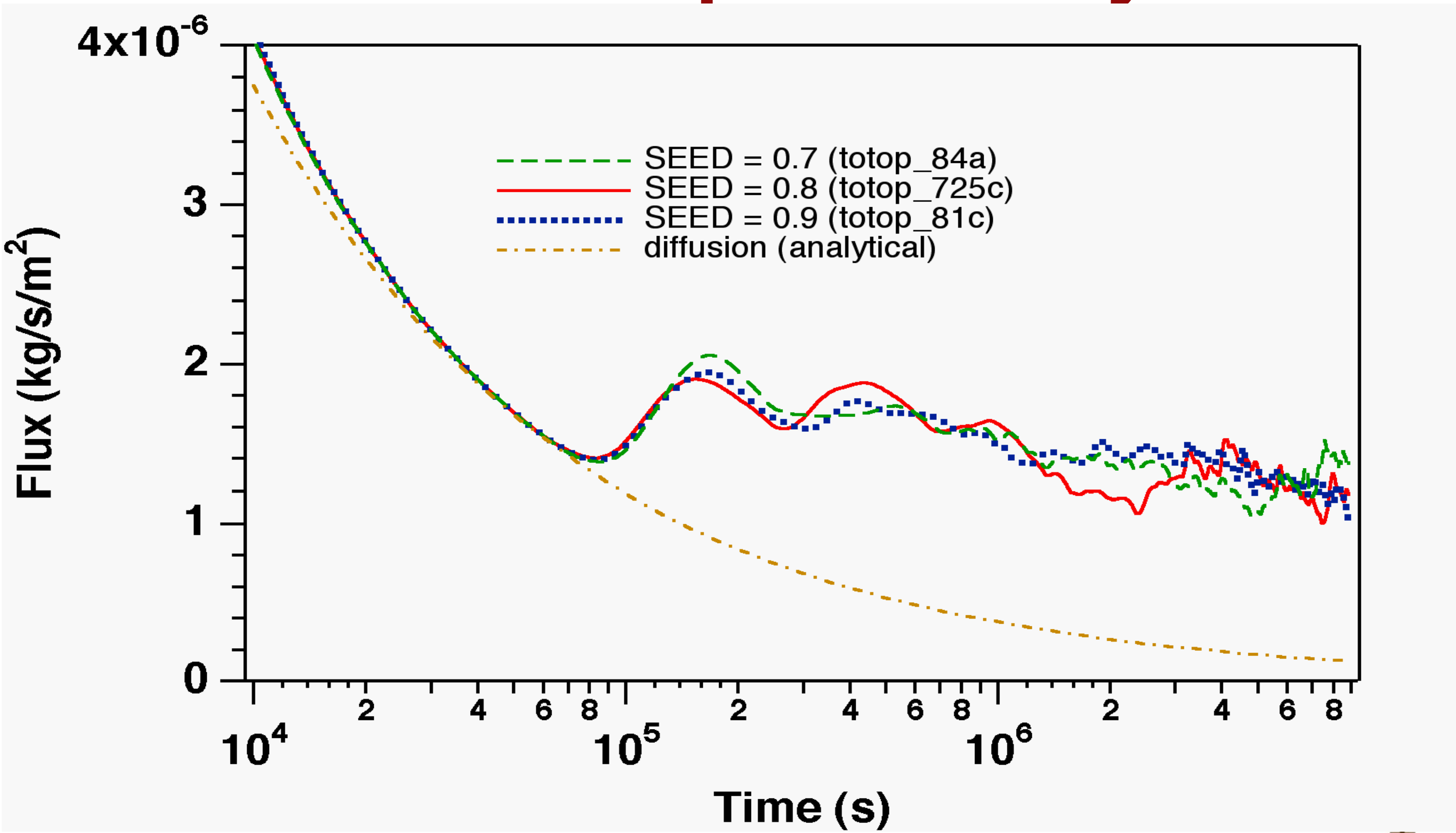








Random permeability influence on CO2 flux at top boundary



Thank you