

## Capture and Geologic Storage of Carbon Dioxide in Deep Saline Formations

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Taiwan CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration Seminar  
 July 18, 2006, CTCL Foundation, Taipei, Taiwan

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## U.S. DOE and Industrial Sequestration Programs and Battelle's Contributions



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## Battelle CO<sub>2</sub> Program Overview

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- **Battelle plays a significant role in all aspects of US CCS Program:**
  - **Mountaineer Plant / AEP Well**
    - First of its kind integrated system at active power plant.
    - Extensive site-specific geologic characterization completed
    - Potential next step is to build a small-scale carbon capture and storage demonstration in Ohio River Valley.
  - **Regional reservoir characterization**
    - Leveraging oil and gas drilling for exploration of CO<sub>2</sub> storage applications.
  - **Midwest Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership (MRCSP)**
    - Battelle leads the MRCSP in collaboration with a number of organization.
  - **Private projects for power and oil/gas companies**
    - Siting and technical evaluations, i.e. evaluate future power plant locations for sequestration potential.
  - **FutureGen Project**
    - Battelle supports the FutureGen Alliance's work

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## Carbon Capture and Storage – A Multiple-Scale Problem

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- The Policy and implementation aspects relevant to CO<sub>2</sub> disposal need to be considered at several different scales of evaluation
- These processes/issues range from continental and global scales to basin scale to facility scale and microscopic pore scale

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## International Scale

- Understand the scale of the problem
- Identify regions with requirements for CO<sub>2</sub> disposal based on emissions from power plants and oil/gas fields – this is fairly well known
- Identify and categorize potential host formations
- Establish preliminary feasibility
- Combine estimates from several local/regional studies e.g., global capacity estimates, North American Cost curve studies

## Global CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Capacity *A Very Heterogeneous Natural Resource*



•11,000 GtCO<sub>2</sub> of potentially available storage capacity

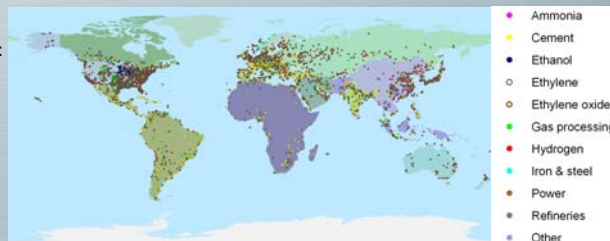
•U.S., Canada and Australia likely have sufficient CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity for this century

•Japan and Korea's ability to continue using fossil fuels likely constrained by relatively small domestic storage reservoir capacity

•~8100 Large CO<sub>2</sub> Point Sources

• 14.9 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/year

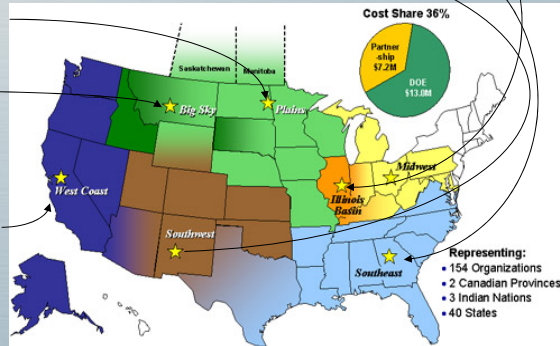
•>60% of all global anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



## Regional Scale View - Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships in the USA

There are seven regional partnerships:

- Geological Carbon Sequestration Options in the **Illinois Basin**
- **Southeast** Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership
- **Southwest** Regional Partnership for Carbon Sequestration
- **Plains** CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Partnership
- **Big Sky** Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership
- **West Coast** Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership
- **Midwestern** (MRCSP)



See <http://www.netl.doe.gov/coal/Carbon%20Sequestration/partnerships/index.htm> for more information from NETL on the seven partnerships.

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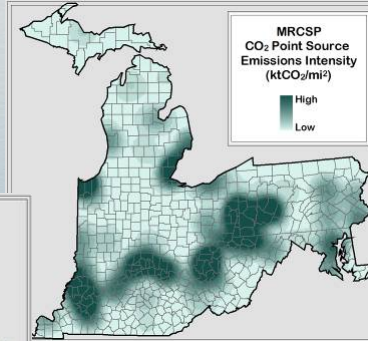
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## MRCSP partner team is a strategic asset as well as a source of funding



## A Regional View - The MRCSP Region: The Nation's Engine Room

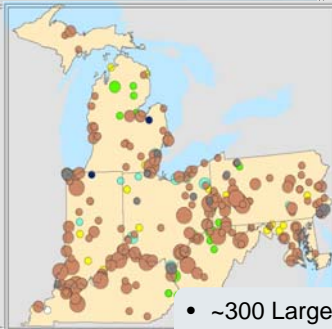
- One in six Americans
- 1/6 of U.S. Economy
- 1/5 of U.S. Electricity Generated
  - ¾ From Coal



### MRCSP Large CO<sub>2</sub> Point Sources (100+ kt CO<sub>2</sub>/yr)

- Cement
- Ethanol
- Ethylene
- Gas processing
- Hydrogen
- Iron & steel
- Power
- Refineries

- ktCO<sub>2</sub>/yr
- 100 - 2,000
  - 2,000 - 10,000
  - 10,000 - 20,000



- ~300 Large Point Sources (>100,000 tonnes/year)
- ~800 Million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/year

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## The geological potential of the region is vast and well positioned relative to sources\*

Deep saline formations:  
~450,000 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>

Depleted oil and gas fields  
~2,000 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>

Unmineable coal and shale  
~300 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>

Phase II efforts are designed to address all of these sinks at varying levels of detail

Data from over 85,000 wells have been analyzed

(\*) These are preliminary estimates

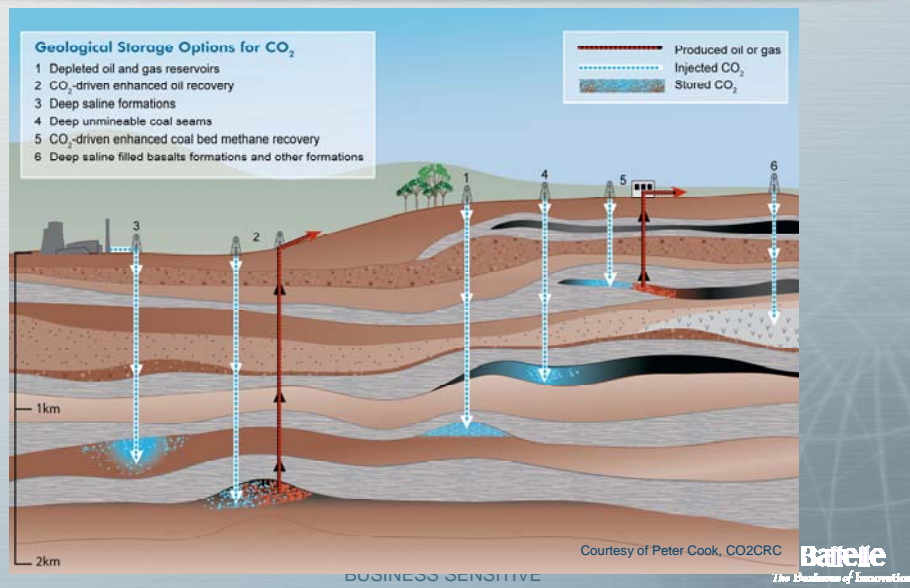
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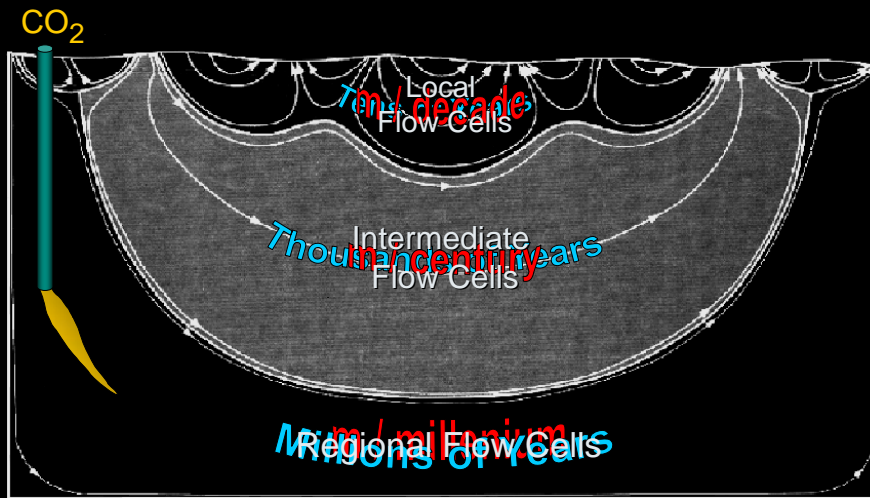
## Regional Reservoir Scale

- Evaluation of a single formation for use by multiple injection sites e.g., Mt. Simon Sandstone, RCSP Program mapping efforts
- Regional data on aquifer depth, thickness, permeability, porosity, water levels/pressure, confining layers, tectonics
- Regional geochemistry and mineralogy
- Regional CO<sub>2</sub> emissions vs. capacity
- Economic and regulatory analysis

## Candidate Geologic CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Formations *Multiple Options*



## Ground-Water Flow Regimes



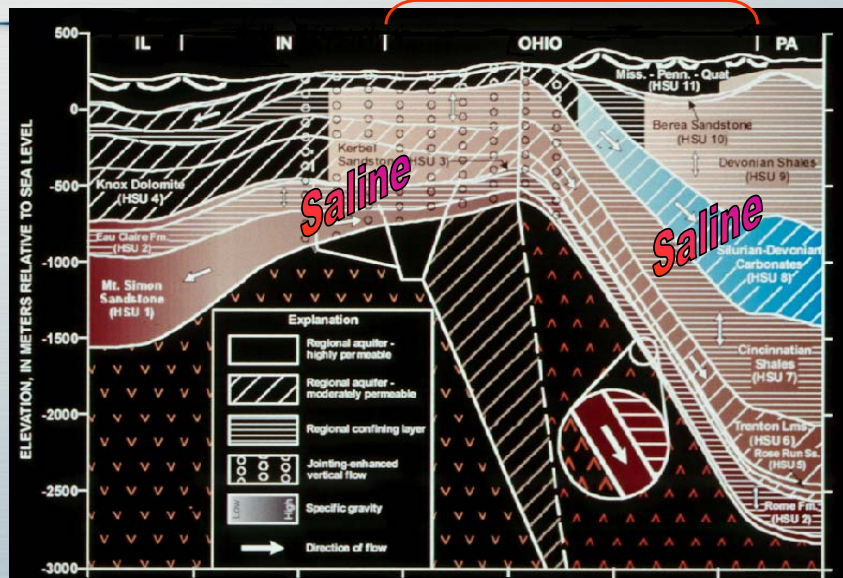
Source: Scott Bair, Ohio State University

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(after Toth, 1963)

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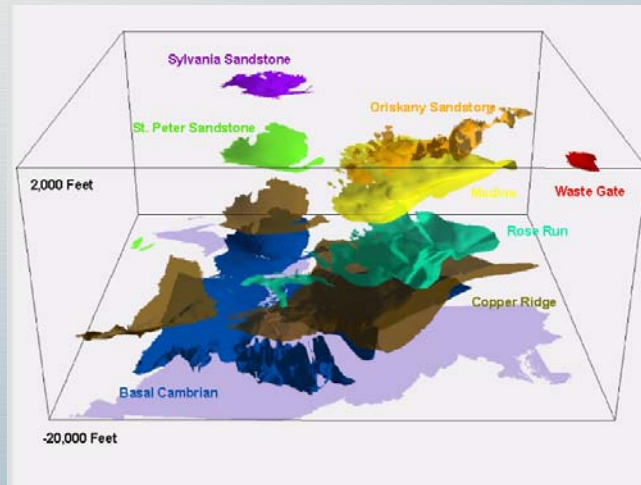
## Saline Zones in Deep Aquifers



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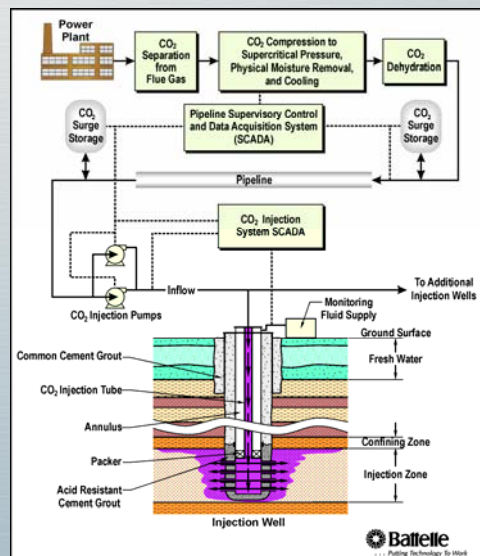
## Regional Scale Challenge – Turn Theoretical Storage Potential into reserves that Can Be Counted when CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Becomes Necessary



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## Geologic Sequestration System View *Designed to Protect the Environment*



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Putting Technology to Work

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## FutureGen – Integrated Production and CCS Project

- State-of-the-art, zero-emission power plant
- Use coal to supply power in the future
  - Also to support hydrogen fuel technology
- Battelle assists the FutureGen Industrial Alliance



"Today I am pleased to announce that the United States will sponsor a \$1 billion, 10-year demonstration project to create the world's first coal-based, zero-emissions electricity and hydrogen power plant..."

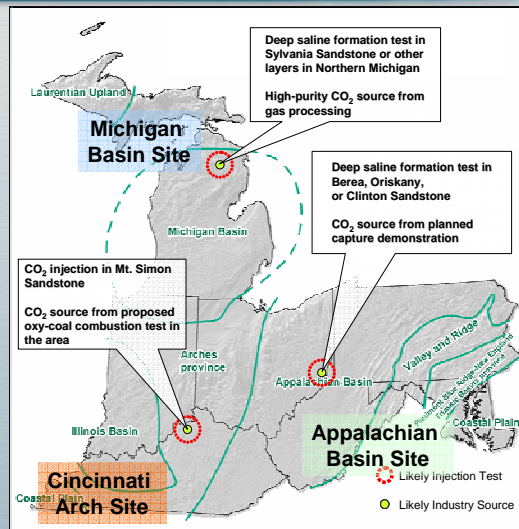
*President George W. Bush  
February 27, 2003*

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## MRCSP Phase II – Demonstration Sites

- Phase II of MRCSP involves field tests of CO<sub>2</sub> storage
- Three main sites are being evaluated
- Site characterization is likely to be completed during 2006
- Sites are located in major geologic structures in MRCSP region and represent regional geologic diversity



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MRCSP Demonstration Site Example:  
Appalachian Basin

- R.E. Burger Power Plant and Multi-pollutant Control Demonstration



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Facility Scale View – Mountaineer Plant,  
West Virginia, USA

- 1300 MW pulverized coal plant with NOx and SOx control (under construction)



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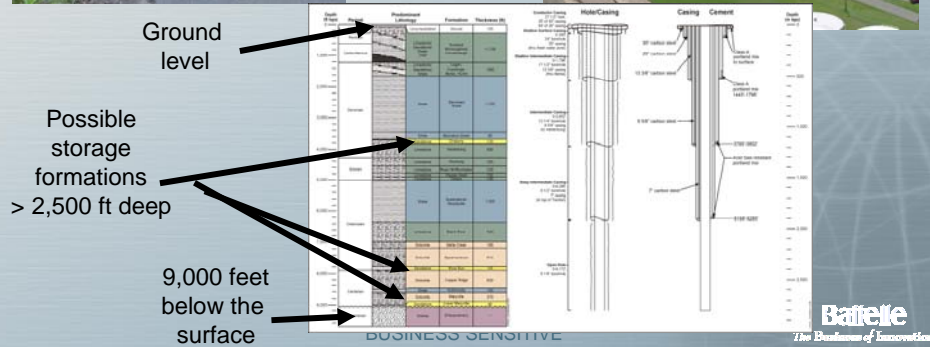
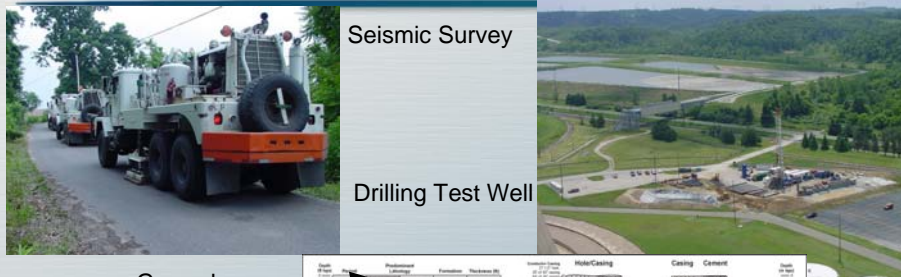
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## Mountaineer/The Ohio River Valley CO<sub>2</sub> Project - A Unique Public Private Collaboration

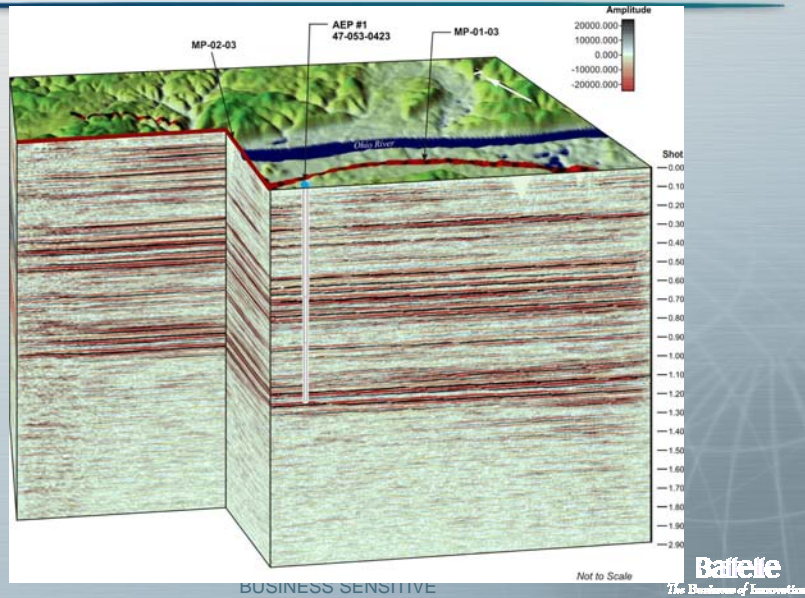
- **Battelle and PNWD** – Phil Jagucki, Joel Sminchak, Bruce Sass, Danielle Meggyesy, Jim Dooley, Judith Bradbury, Diana Bacon, Prasad Saripalli, Mark Kelley, Mark White, Frank Spane, Ken Humphreys, et al.
- **DOE/NETL** – Charlie Byrer, Scott Klara, Sean Playcinski, and others
- **AEP** – Mike Mudd, Dale Heydlauff, Gary Spitznogle, Charlie Powell, Chris Long, John Massey-Norton, Jeri Matheney, Tim Mallan, et al.
- **Ohio Coal Development Office** – Jackie Bird, Howard Johnson
- **BP** – Charles Christopher, Gary Kizior, Steve Lamb
- **Schlumberger** – T.S. Ramakrishnan, Nadja Mueller, and John Tombari et al.
- **Ohio Geological Survey**: Larry Wickstrom
- **Regional Geologists**: Tom Wynn, Bill Rike, John Forman, Amy Lang
- **Stanford's GCEP Program** – Mark Zoback, Amie Lucier
- **CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and handling Companies**
- **Regional Oil and Gas Companies**
- **CRIEPI (Japan)**
- **Midwestern Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership (MRCSP)**



## Site-Specific Characterization Essential for Safe and Effective Operations

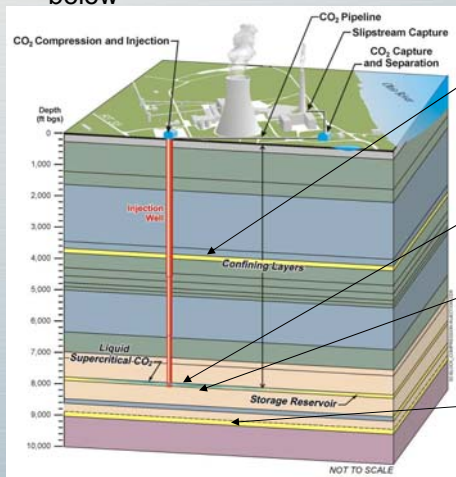


## Mountaineer Site - Seismic Survey Demonstrated Impact of Plant Noise and Lack of Faulting



## CO<sub>2</sub> Injectivity in the Mountaineer Area

- A number of geologic formations have been evaluated for CO<sub>2</sub> storage potential in the Ohio River Valley region, as shown for Mountaineer site below



CO<sub>2</sub> injection should also be possible in shallower sandstone and carbonate layers in the region

Rose Run Sandstone (~7800 feet) is a regional candidate zone in Appalachian Basin

A high permeability zone called the "B zone" within Copper Ridge Dolomite has been identified as a new injection zone in the region

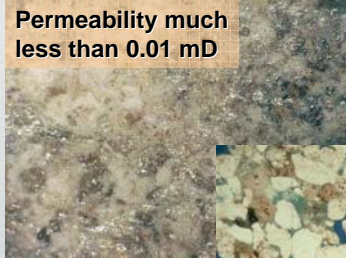
Mount Simon Sandstone/Basal Sand - the most prominent reservoir in most of the Midwest

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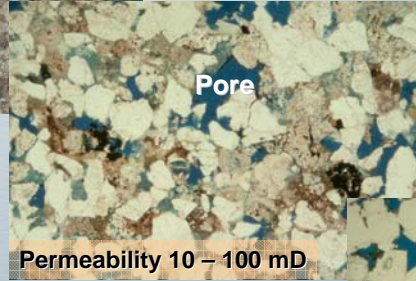
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## Sedimentary Rocks A Microscopic View

Permeability much less than 0.01 mD



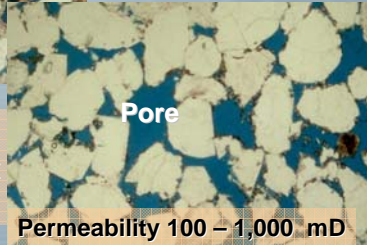
Shale with Extremely Low Permeability  
Forms Good Caprock



Sandstone with Medium Permeability  
Forms Good Host Reservoir Medium Cost

Permeability 10 – 100 mD

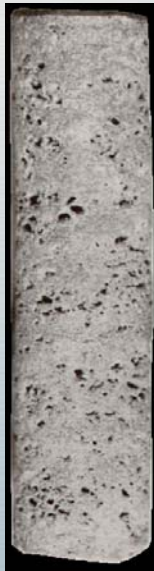
Sandstone with High Permeability  
Forms Excellent Host Reservoir at Low Cost



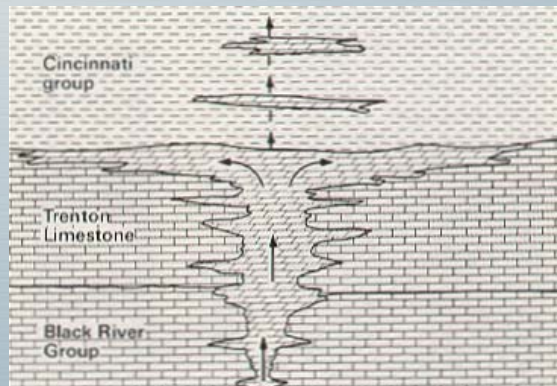
Permeability 100 – 1,000 mD

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## Oil Production Zone in Trenton Limestone



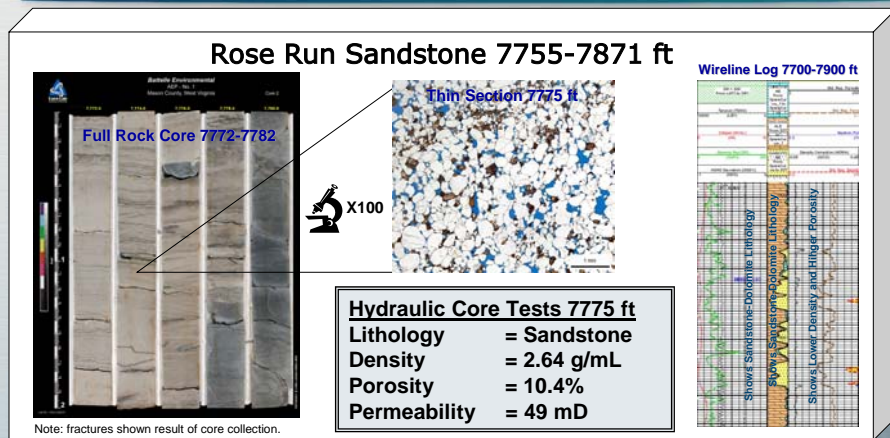
Coarsely crystalline dolomite formed by mineral replacement of calcite, increase in porosity from dolomitization, and later oil migration.



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## Rose Run Sandstone Core Analysis – Potential Storage Zone

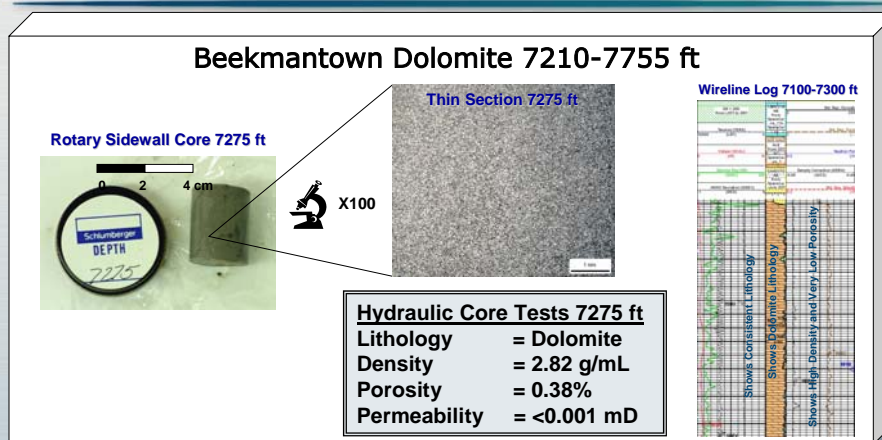


- Bp has recently completed state-of-the-art CO<sub>2</sub> relative permeability analysis on these samples as part of their sponsorship of the project

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## Beekmantown Dolomite – Immediate Overlying Caprock



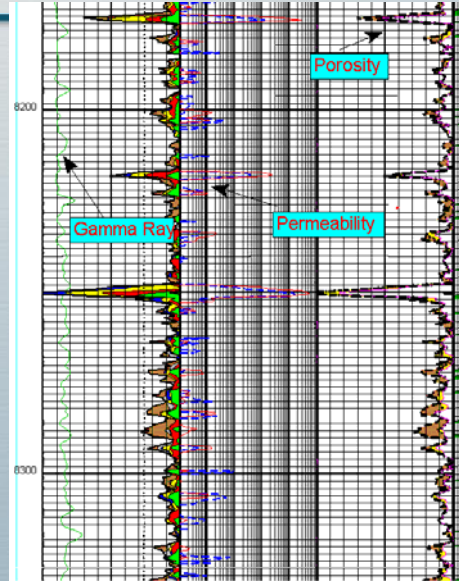
- Presence of multiple, thick, low- permeability containment zones has been established in the well and through seismic survey

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## It is Important to Identify New Targets: e.g., Lower Copper Ridge Dolomite at Mountaineer

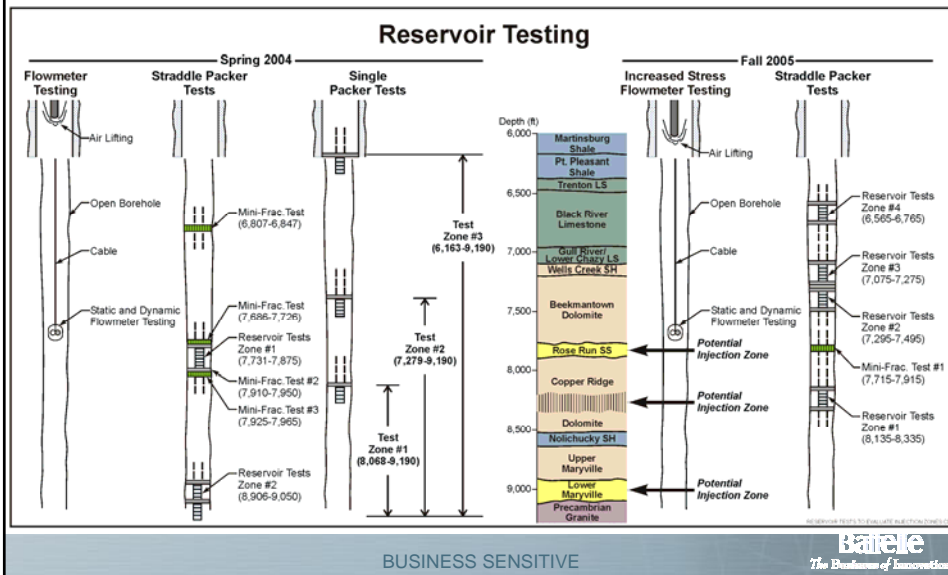
- Rocks under Rose Run dominated by dense dolomite (carbonate) layers
- However, storage potential was observed in part of Copper Ridge Dolomite (B-Zone at 8100-8300 ft depth) based on NMR testing
- This has also been validated through detailed stress tests in AEP well, which show that this zone may even have higher injectivity than the Rose Run
- Similar high permeability zone observed in several wells, including one near Gavin plant. This is promising for regional storage potential



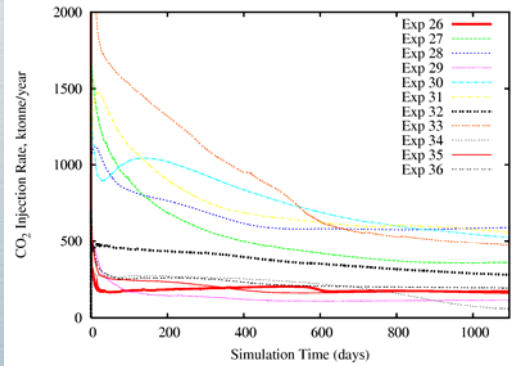
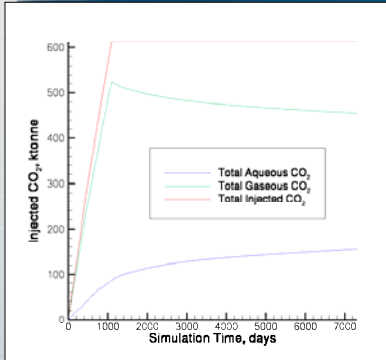
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## Detailed Reservoir Tests of entire open borehole to Validate Injectivity in Rose Run and Copper Ridge have been Conducted



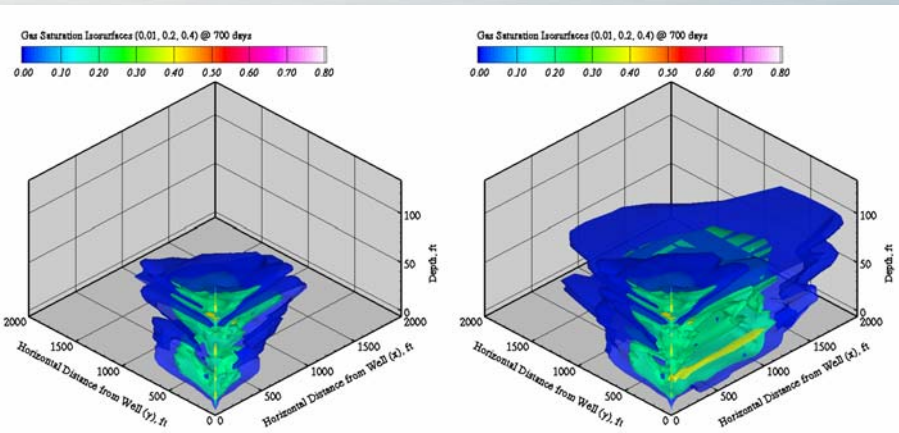
# Rose Run Simulation – Injection Rate Change and Dissolution for Vertical Well



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# Preliminary Rose Run Vertical and Lateral Well 3-D Simulation



Vertical Well Configuration for the Rose Run Formation

700 days

Horizontal Well Configuration for the Rose Run Formation

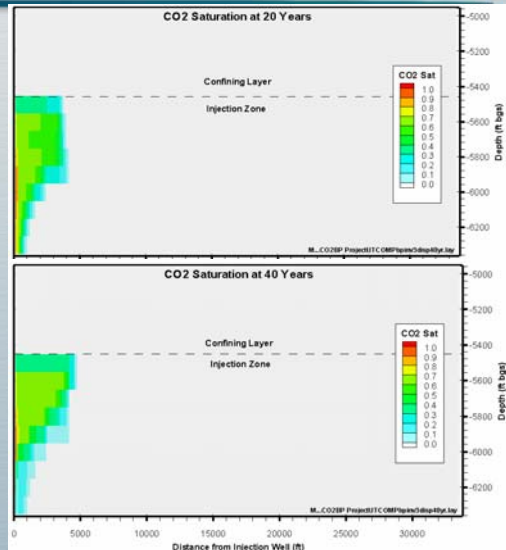
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## Mt. Simon Sandstone West-Central Indiana Example – High Thickness, Low Permeability Case

- CO<sub>2</sub> spreads to about 4,000 ft in 20 years at about 1 million tonnes per year
- There is very little additional spreading after injection stops
- No leakage into confining layers is observed

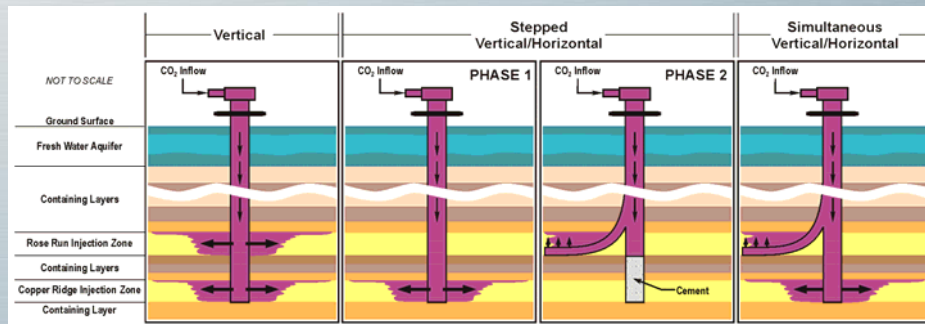


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## Injection System Optimization

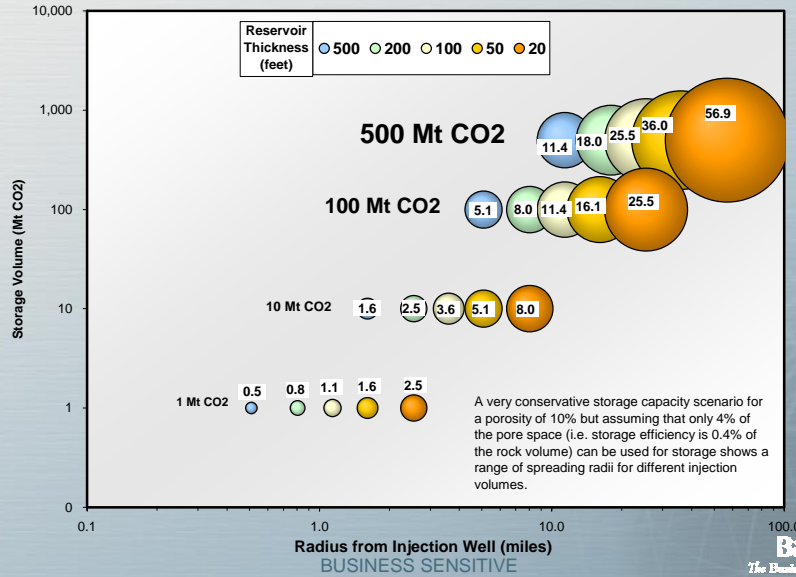
- Multiple injection zones
- Lateral wells
- Reservoir stimulation
- Operational optimization



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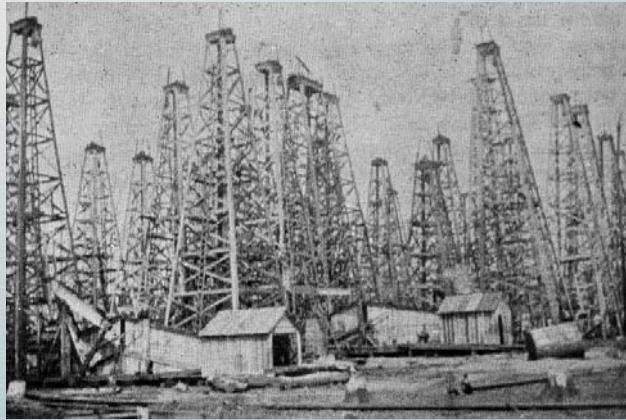
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## CO<sub>2</sub> Spreading Areas for low Storage Efficiency Assumption and Varying Thickness and Volumes

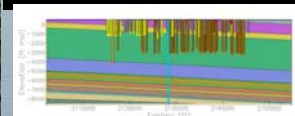
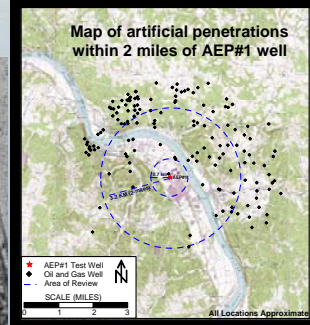


## Evaluating Potential Leakage Pathways – No Deep Penetrations Present in the Area

Old Boreholes - North Baltimore, Ohio (circa 1890)



UIC Area of Review

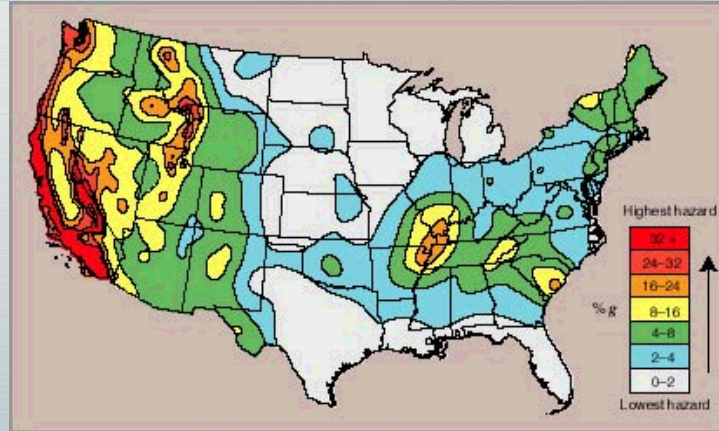


Geologic cross section showing well depths near AEP#1 (in blue).

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Most of the Midwest is in a Low Seismic Hazard Zone, But Faulting needs to be considered (USGS National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project)



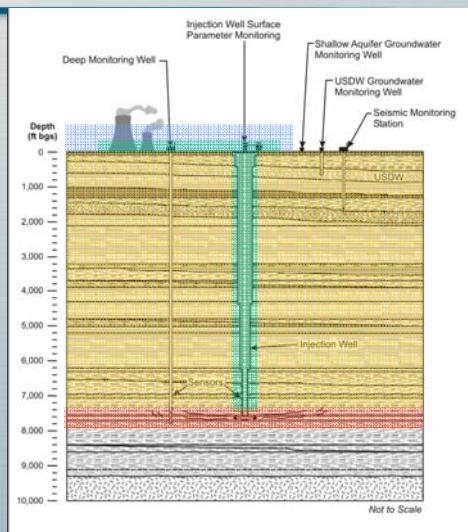
- Seismic and geomechanical assessment will be critical for locating CCS facilities in Taiwan

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## Monitoring Injected CO<sub>2</sub> - Layered Monitoring Objectives

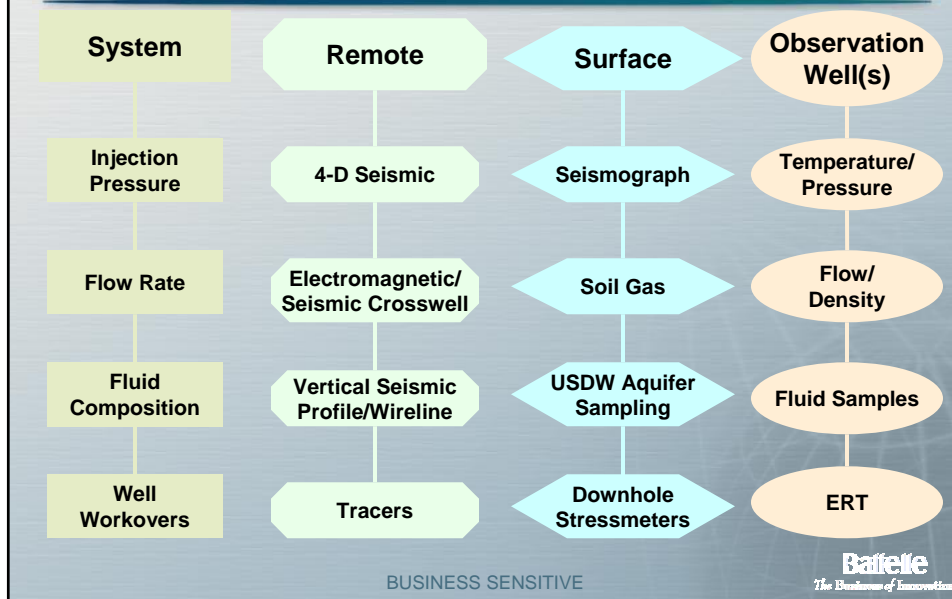
- Injection/Capture System
- Operational Safety
- Leakage
- Injected CO<sub>2</sub>



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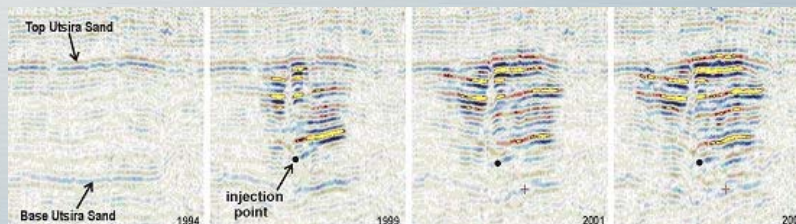
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## CO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Systematics



## Example – Seismic Monitoring at Sleipner

- 4-D Seismic- proven technology with demonstrated effectiveness, but reservoir thickness and velocities may limit usefulness.
- X-well seismic/VSP- high velocities in reservoir rocks may make it difficult to detect density contrast.



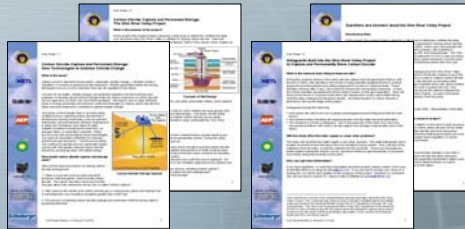
- Microseismic- high background  
“noise” would require installation of geophones in bedrock wells.
- ERT/EMT (electrical resistance tomography/electrical magnetic tomography) - somewhat experimental, more applicable in an established well-field with numerous monitoring wells in place.

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## Stakeholder Outreach (Public Acceptance is Critical for CCS)

- Mountaineer Project Example - Numerous meetings by Battelle and AEP personnel to inform key stakeholders about the project
  - Plant managers and employees at and near the power plant
  - Regional and national NGOs (NGO Workshop in January 2004)
  - Local and state officials – mayors, county commissioners, state legislators
  - Federal Officials -senators and congressmen, DOE
  - State PSC, Development Office, Energy Task Force
  - State DEP and EPA officials (EPA Workshop)
  - Numerous scientific meetings and workshops



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## CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Overview – MRCSP Phase I Report

### Technologies Considered

- Amine Scrubbing
- Alkaline Salt Scrubbing
- Ammonia Scrubbing
- Physical Absorption
- Gas Separation Membrane
- Gas Absorption Membrane
- Physical Adsorption
- Solid Chemical Absorption
- Cryogenic
- Hydrate Formation
- Electrochemical Separation
- Biochemical Separation
- Oxyfuel
- Chemical Looping Combustion

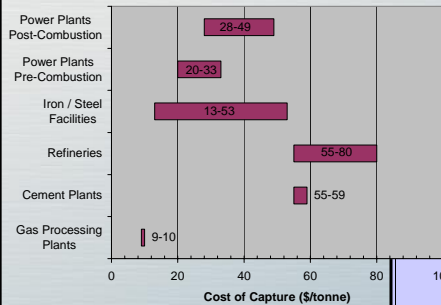


An Amine Capture Plant on a Gas Processing Plant  
Photo provided by CONSOL Energy

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## Capture Analysis



Cost of capture is in the range of \$20 to \$50 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> for most MRCSP sources

Capture technologies were ranked as:  
 • “L” Likely,  
 • “A” Attractive, and  
 • “S” Speculative

Source Type	Point of Capture	Amine Scrubbing	Ammonia Scrubbing	Physical Absorption	Gas Separation Membrane	Gas Absorption Membrane	Oxyfuel + Drying/Compression	Simple Drying/Compression
Power Plants Post-Combustion	Flue Gas	L	A	--	A	A	A	--
Power Plants Pre-Combustion	Shifted Syngas	--	--	L	A	--	--	--
Iron / Steel Facilities	Blast Furnace Gas (~60-70% of total CO <sub>2</sub> )	L	--	L	A	S	--	--
Refineries	Heater/Boiler Flue Gas (~65-85% of total CO <sub>2</sub> )	L	S	--	A	S	A	--
Cement Plants	Kiln Flue Gas	L	S	--	S	S	S	--
Gas Processing Plants	Vented CO <sub>2</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	--	L

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## Take Home Messages CCS

- Evaluation and implementation of CCS will require assessments at multiple scales
- The overwhelming criteria for siting a CCS-enabled facilities will relate to things like injectivities and total reservoir capacity
- Deep saline formations will be the workhorse for the USA and many other countries.
- While CCS technologies are likely to deploy first in non-power markets first, if CCS is to make a large contribution to addressing climate change it must be effectively integrated with large coal-fired electricity and H<sub>2</sub> production.

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## Take Home Messages

### CCS

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- The cost of capturing CO<sub>2</sub> is **not** the single biggest obstacle standing in the way of CCS deployment.
- No one has ever attempted to determine what it means to store 100% of a large power plant's emissions for 50+ years.
  - How many injector wells will be needed? How close can they be to each other?
  - Can the same wells be used for 50+ years?
  - What measurement, monitoring and verification (MMV) "technology suites" should be used and does the suite vary with time?
  - How long should post injection monitoring last?
  - Who will regulate CO<sub>2</sub> storage on a day-to-day basis? What criteria and metrics will this regulator use?

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## Thank you!

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