

Carbon Dioxide Sealing Capacity:  
Textural or Compositional Controls?  
Project #: DE-FE0002028

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*U.S. Department of Energy  
National Energy Technology Laboratory  
Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting  
Developing the Technologies and Building the  
Infrastructure for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage  
August 21-23, 2012*

# Presentation Outline

- ▣ Benefits of the program
- ▣ Project Overview: Goals and Objectives
- ▣ Technical Status
- ▣ Accomplishments to Date
- ▣ Summary – Key Findings
- ▣ Summary – Lessons Learned
- ▣ Summary – Future Plans
- ▣ Appendix

# Benefit to the Program

- ▣ The Program goal being addressed:
  - *Develop technologies to demonstrate that 99 percent of injected CO<sub>2</sub> remains in the injection zones.*
- ▣ The research project is investigating the role of compositional and structural properties of caprock on sealing capacity of a CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration site. The research, when finished, will advance our knowledge of the sealing capacity of rocks such as shales and anhydrites and, in turn, will provide a better understanding of the processes that take place in geologic reservoirs that are subject to CO<sub>2</sub> injection.
- ▣ This research contributes to the Carbon Storage Program's effort of ensuring 99% CO<sub>2</sub> storage permanence in the sequestration zones.

# Project Overview: Goals and Objectives

## Major Objective

- The major objective of this research is to test whether textural parameters (e.g., the pore-throat size, distribution, geometry, and sorting, grain size, etc.) or compositional parameters (e.g., compaction, mineralogical content, cementation, organic matter content, carbonate content, etc.) of cap rocks control their CO<sub>2</sub> sealing capacity.

# Project Overview: Goals and Objectives

- ▣ Advancing scientific discovery and understanding through proposed activity that will be intimately related to promoting teaching, training and learning activities at Brooklyn College.
- ▣ I teach an upper tier core course, titled “*Climate Change – Torn between Myth and Fact*”. During course lectures and practice activities, undergraduate students from various departments will learn about the most important environmental issues raised by increased concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere and the efforts taken by many countries, including USA, to reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub>. One of the efforts, namely carbon dioxide sequestration, will be exemplified by our anticipated results.

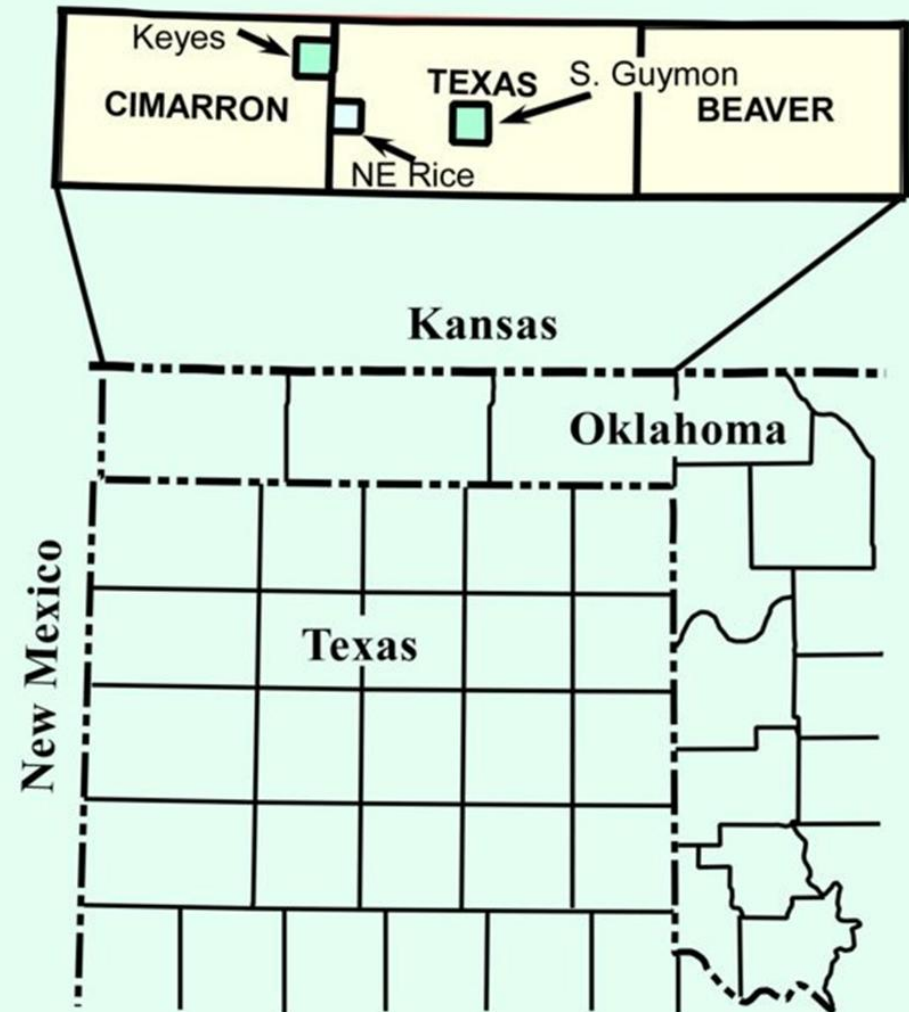
# Project Overview: Goals and Objectives

- ▣ Students get trained in incorporating new data from our database in existing databases that will be provided to them during the course and practice activities.



# Technical Status

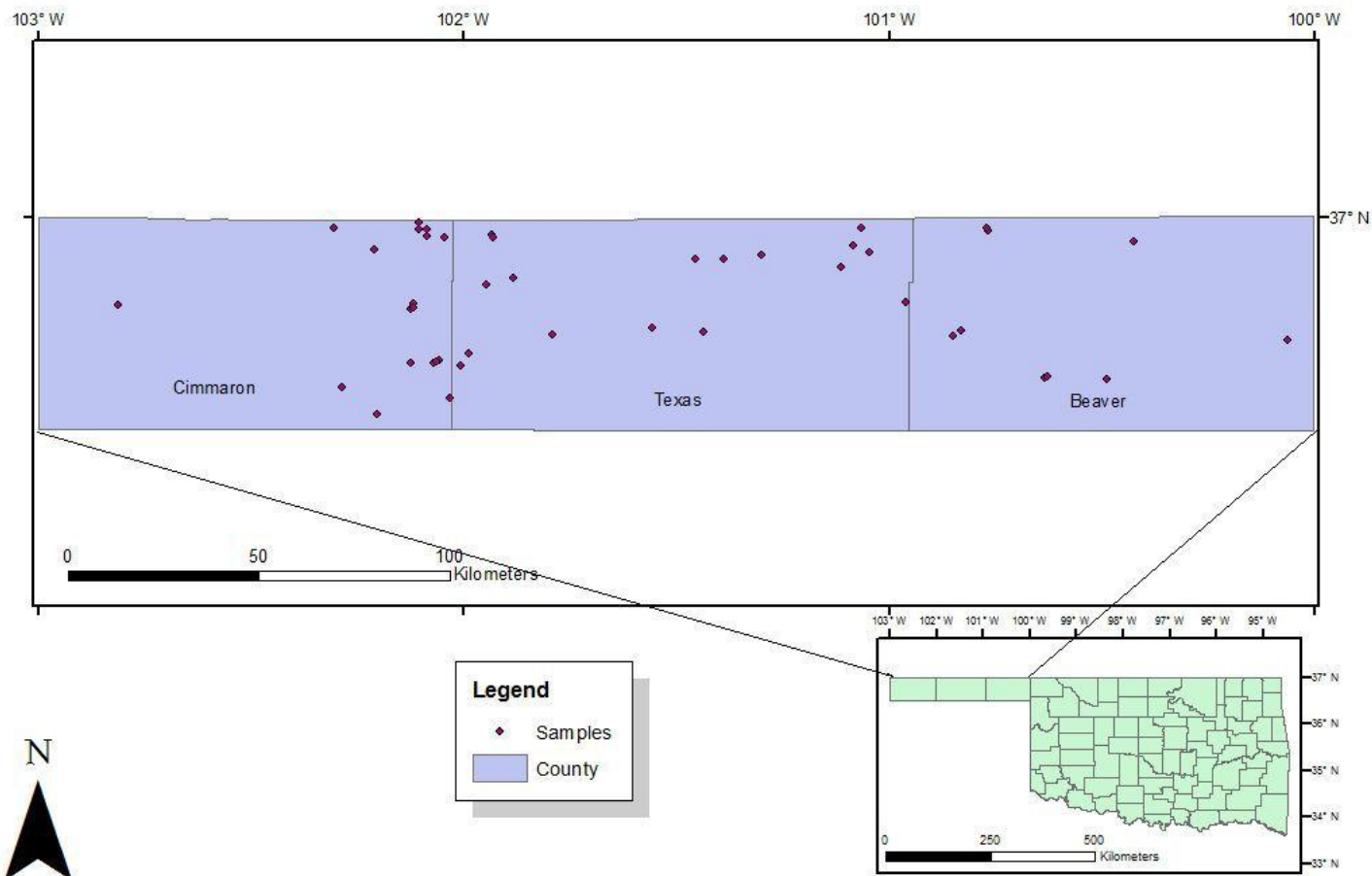
The three gas fields (Keys, NE Rice, and S. Guymon) investigated in this project



From Puckette, 2006

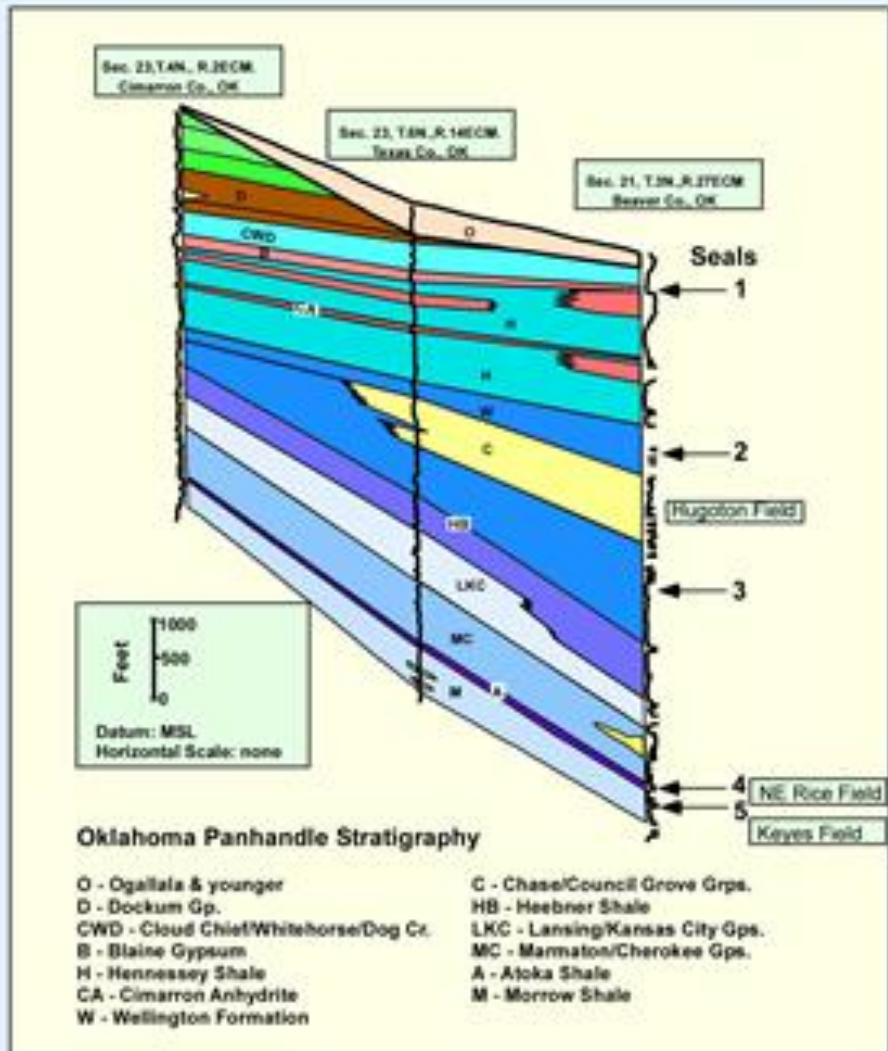
# Technical Status

## Oklahoma Panhandle Sample Locations





# Technical Status



## Regional Stratigraphy

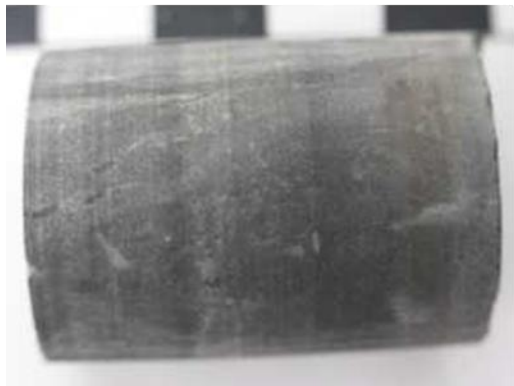
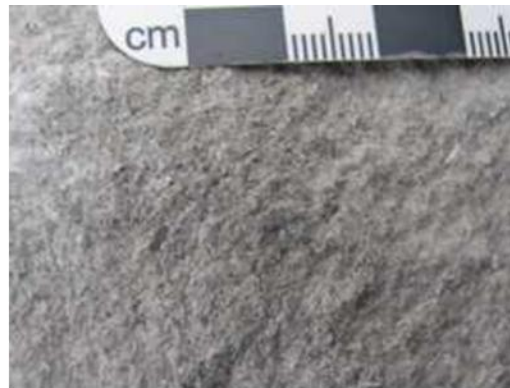
- ### Major Seal Intervals
- 1 - Hennessey Shale
  - 2 - Wellington Formation
  - 3 - U. Morrow/Atoka Shales
  - 4 - L. Morrow Shales

# Technical Status

ID #	FILE #	COUNTY	Formation	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	Lat	Long	Sample Image	Sample Description
1	120	TEXAS	Morrowan	4419	4466	36.84006	-101.94854	<a href="#">Pic</a>	Gray medium grained quartz sandstone
2	163	TEXAS	Morrowan	4410	4459	36.84413	-101.93947	pic	Light brown medium to coarse grained sandstone
3	239	BEAVER	Marmaton	6720	6839	36.61827	-100.4896	<a href="#">Pic</a>	Black fine grained lime mudstone
4	269	BEAVER	Des Moinesian	6430	6533	36.62177	-100.63258	<a href="#">Pic</a>	Black fine grained lime mudstone
5	328	BEAVER	Permian	866	1030	36.50206	-100.94257	pic	reddish waxy anhydrite
6	334	BEAVER	Marmaton	6646	6676	36.61827	-100.4896	<a href="#">Pic</a>	Black fine grained lime mudstone
7	868	TEXAS	Purdy	4524	4547	36.95927	-101.93526	<a href="#">Pic</a>	Black fine grained Fissile shale
8	874	TEXAS	Morrowan	4559	4569	36.95239	-101.91719	pic	dark gray fine grained limestone
9	878	TEXAS	Cherokee	4524	4600	36.6806	-101.98941	<a href="#">Pic</a>	Black fine grained lime mudstone
10	900	CIMARRON	Morrowan	4496	4557	36.92432	-102.21267	<a href="#">Pic</a>	Light brown fine grained quartz sandstone
11	946	BEAVER	Marmaton	6627	6741	36.61796	-100.48026	pic	Black fine grained mudstone
12	953	BEAVER	Marmaton	6403	6462	36.62537	-100.50748	pic	Black fine grained mudstone
13	3152	CIMARRON	Morrowan	4817	4916	36.53576	-102.20474	<a href="#">Pic</a>	Black fine grained layered calcareous shale

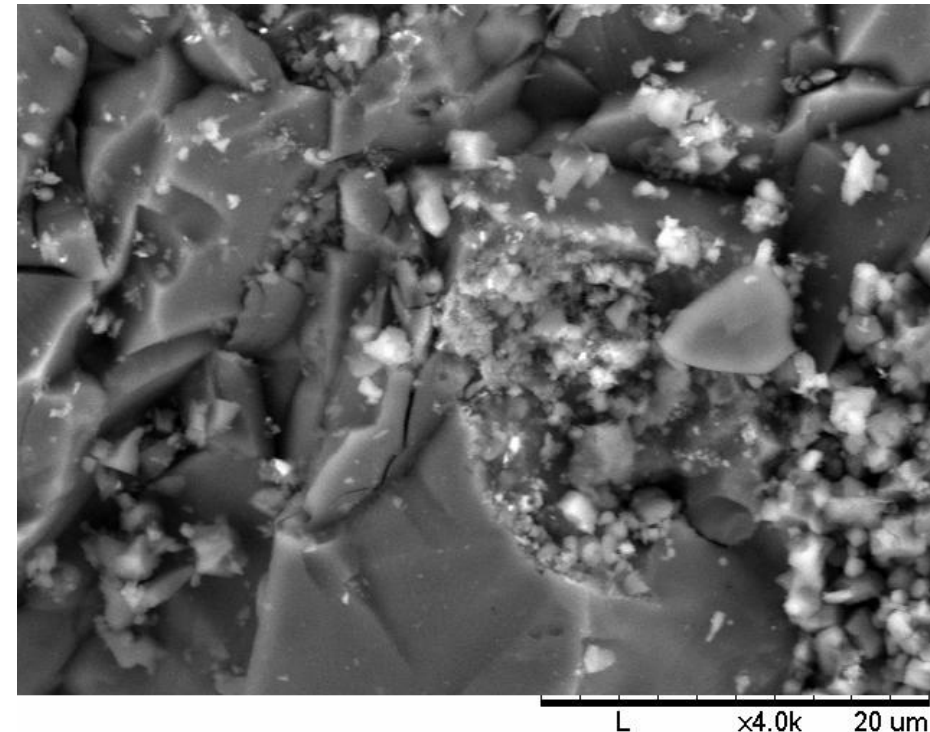
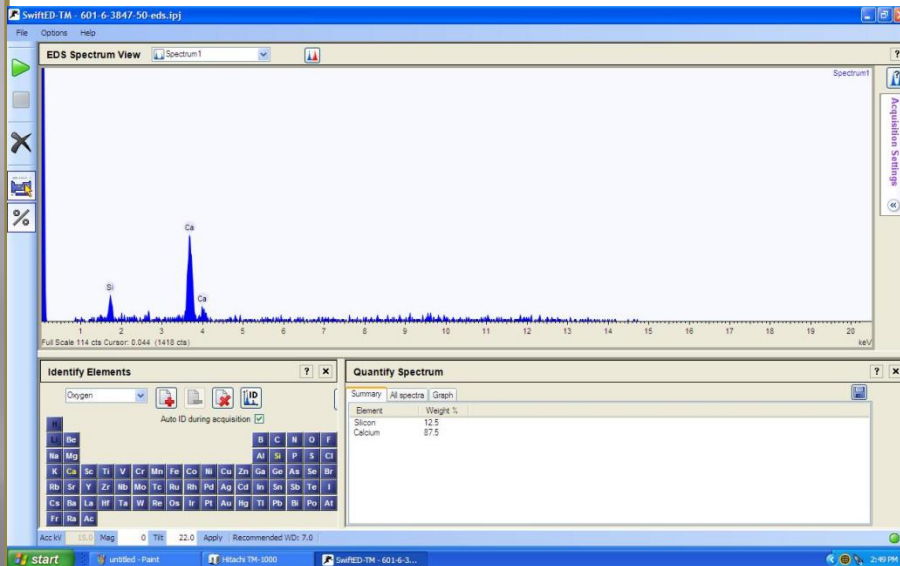
# Technical Status

**Sample #601-6 (Depth 3,847-3,850 ft)  
Gray Limestone (Fine – Medium Grain)**



# Technical Status

## Sample #601-6 (Depth 3,847-3,850 ft) Gray Limestone (Fine – Medium Grain)



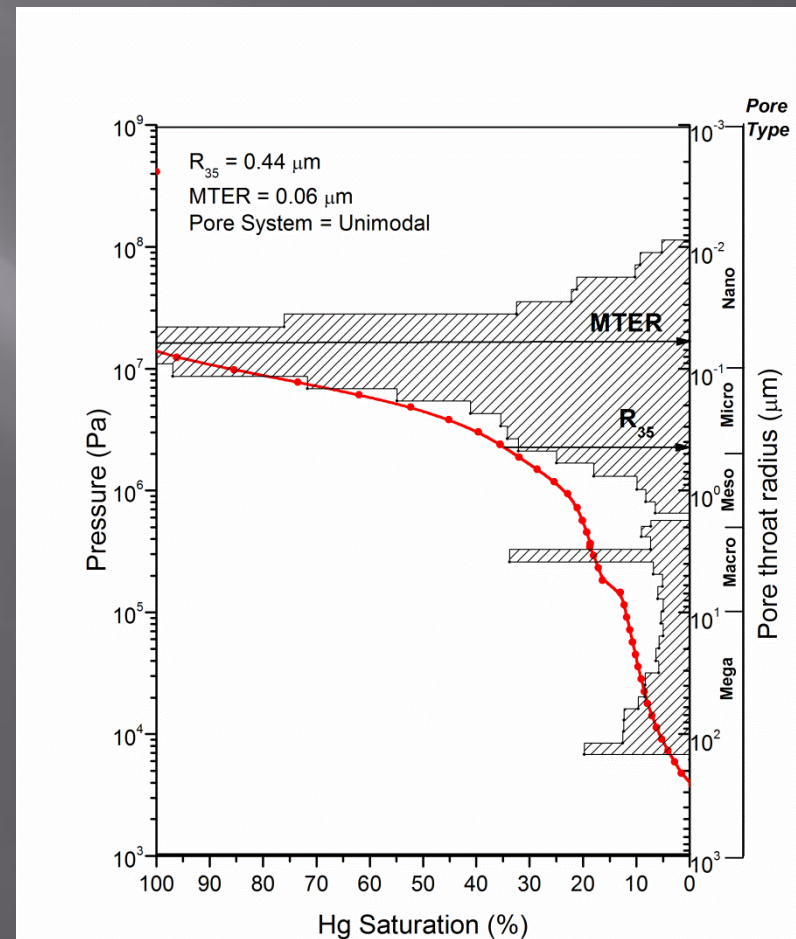
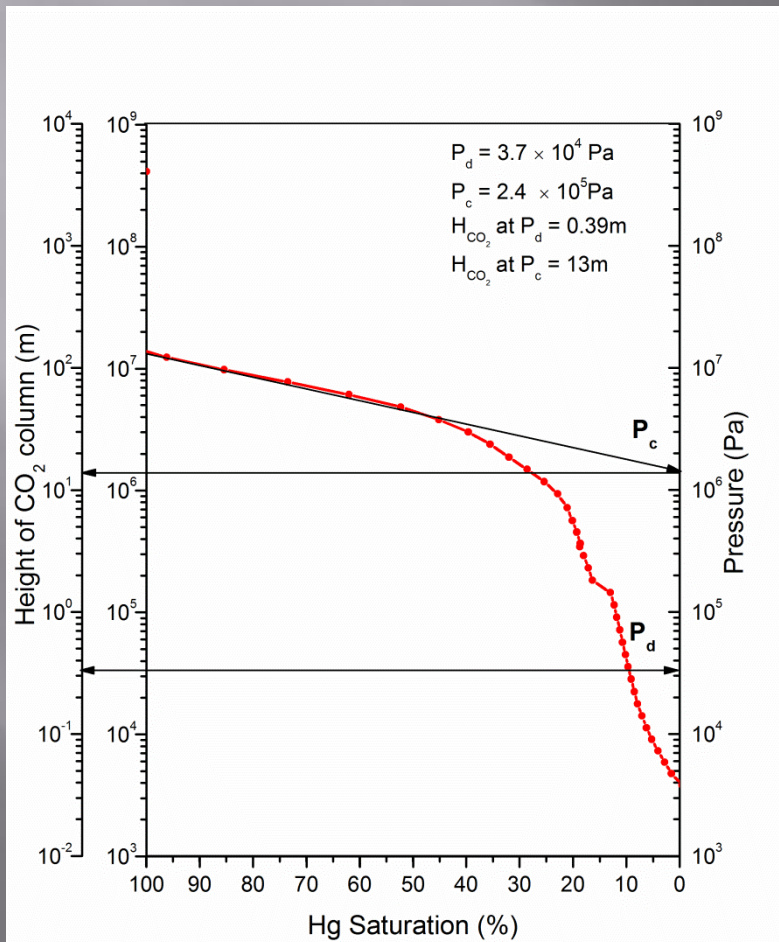
**EDS analysis** indicating the predominance of Ca. An XRD analysis indicates 96.7% calcite

**SEM microphotograph.** Calcite crystals are abundant. Intercrystalline porosity



# Technical Status

## Mercury Intrusion Porosimetry Measurements



**Sample #601-6**

# Technical Status

## Surface Area Measurements



TriStar II 3020 V1.03 (V1.03)

Unit 2 Port 3

Serial #: 571

Page 1

Sample: 601\_F3  
Operator: IAR/AT  
Submitter: Brooklyn College  
File: C:\...06JUN1103991.SMP

Started: 6/23/2011 10:09:32AM  
Completed: 6/23/2011 12:45:41PM  
Report Time: 6/23/2011 1:15:17PM  
Warm Free Space: 6.6564 cm<sup>3</sup> Measured  
Equilibration Interval: 10 s  
Sample Density: 1.000 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Analysis Adsorptive: N2  
Analysis Bath Temp.: 77.350 K  
Sample Mass: 4.0348 g  
Cold Free Space: 15.1008 cm<sup>3</sup> Measured  
Low Pressure Dose: None  
Automatic Degas: No

Comments: Degas at 110 C for 15h

### Summary Report

#### Surface Area

Single point surface area at P/P<sub>0</sub> = 0.300959242: 0.5840 m<sup>2</sup>/g

BET Surface Area: 0.6097 m<sup>2</sup>/g

**Sample #601-6**



# Technical Status

## Grain Size Measurements



Micromeritics Instrument Corporation

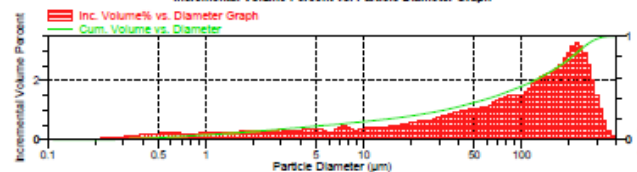
Satum DigSizer II 5205 V1.01 Satum DigSizer II 5205 V1.01 5200 LSHU V3.00 S/N 127 Page 1

Sample: 601  
Operator: TN  
Submitter: Brooklyn College of CUNY  
File: C:\\_105JUN1103991.SMP

Test Number: 2  
Analyzed: 6/22/2011 2:42:38PM  
Reported: 6/22/2011 3:32:48PM  
Background: 6/22/2011 2:23:08PM  
Model: (1.570, 0.1000000), 1.331  
Material: Sediment / Water  
Background: Water RI 1.331  
Smoothing: Medium

### Combined Report

Incremental Volume Percent vs. Particle Diameter Graph



### Summary Report

#### Analysis Conditions

FlowRate: 12.0 l/min  
Circulation time: Not Used  
Ultrasonic intensity: 100 %  
Ultrasonic time: 60 sec

#### Sample

Sample Concentration: 0.02676 %  
Obscuration: 37.2 %

#### Weighted Statistics (Volume Distribution)

Mean	112.136	Std Dev of 2	1.907	Mode	223.600	Std Dev of 2	0.000
Median	93.794		2.265				

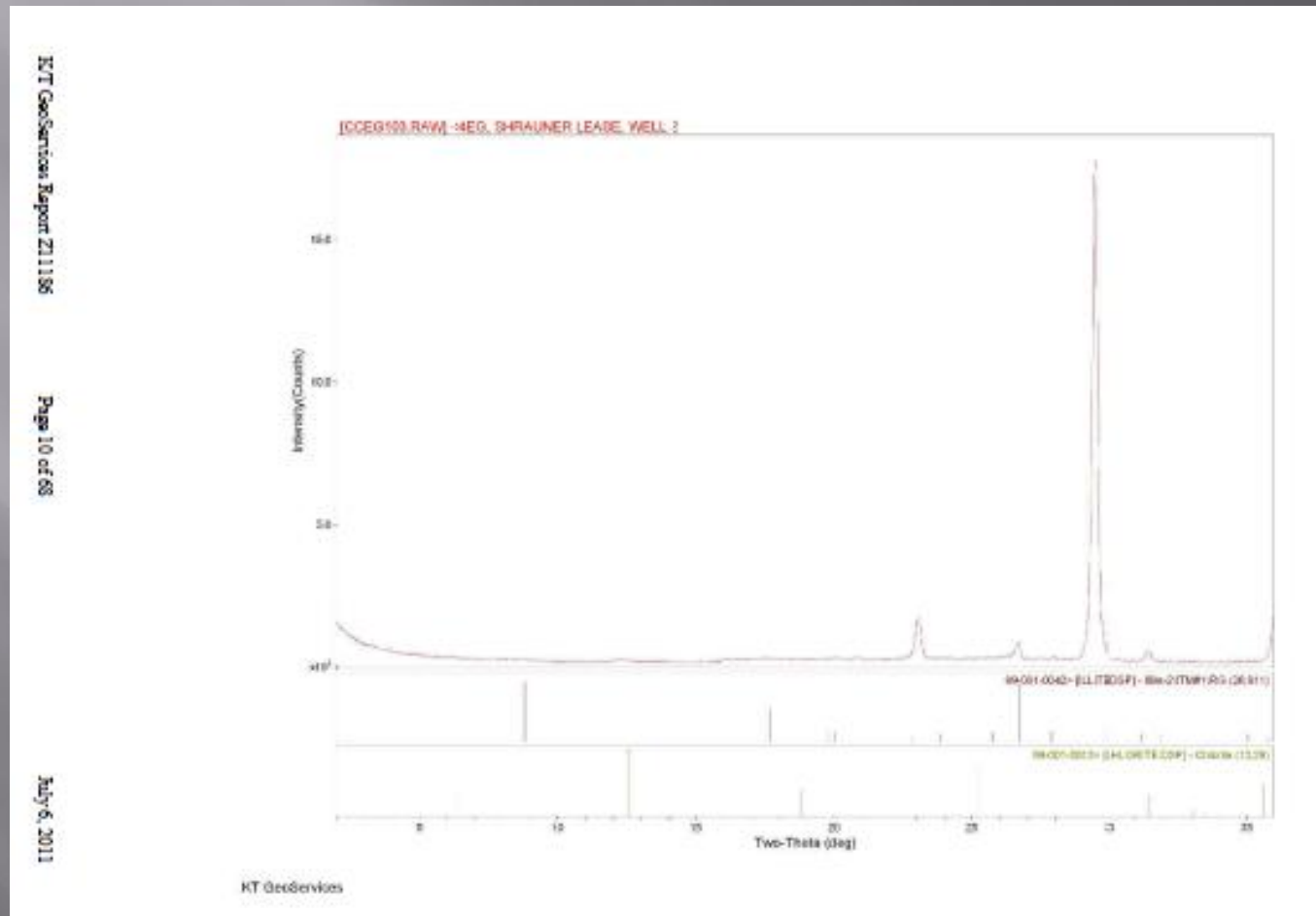
#### Selected Percentiles by Volume

Percent Finer	Diameter (µm)
90.0	249.193
50.0	93.794
10.0	2.888

**Sample #601-6**

# Technical Status

## XRD Measurements

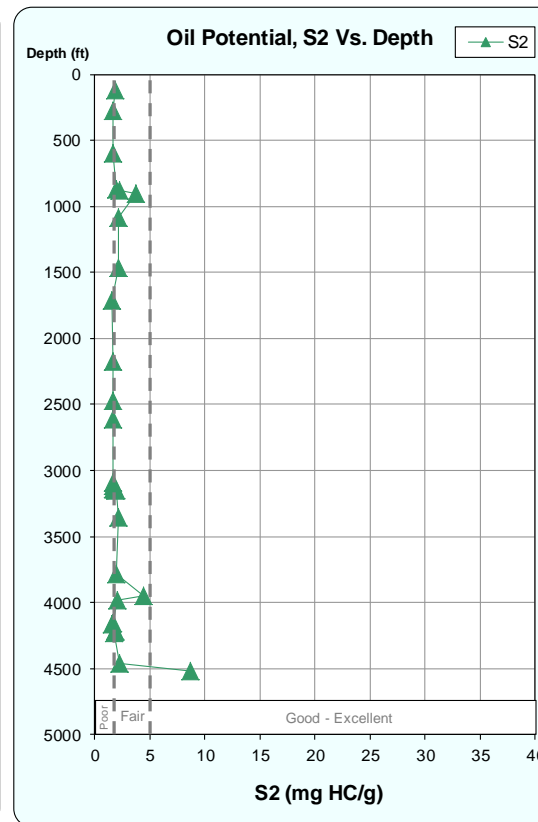
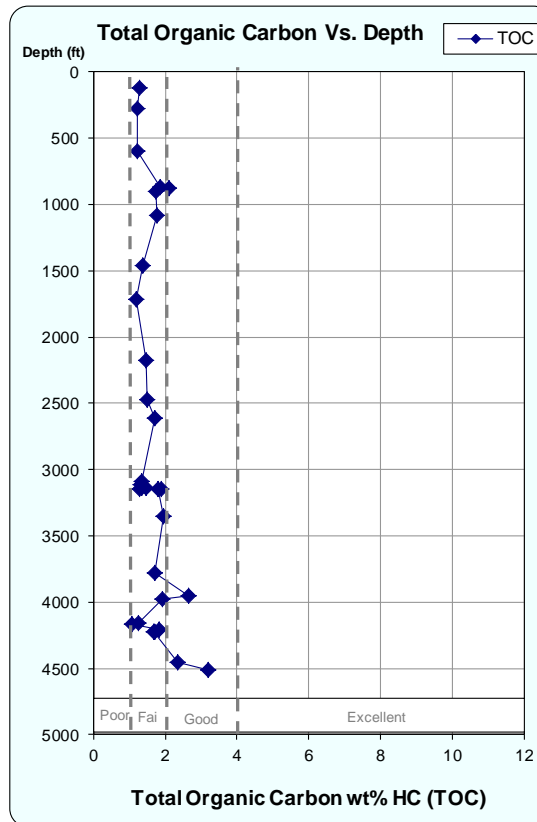


Sample #601-6

# Technical Status

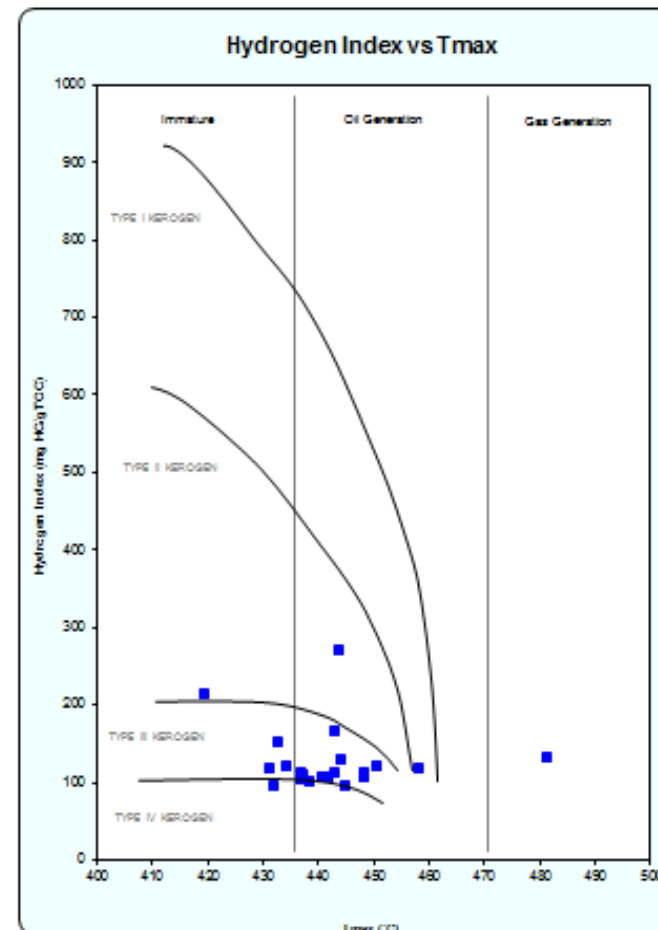
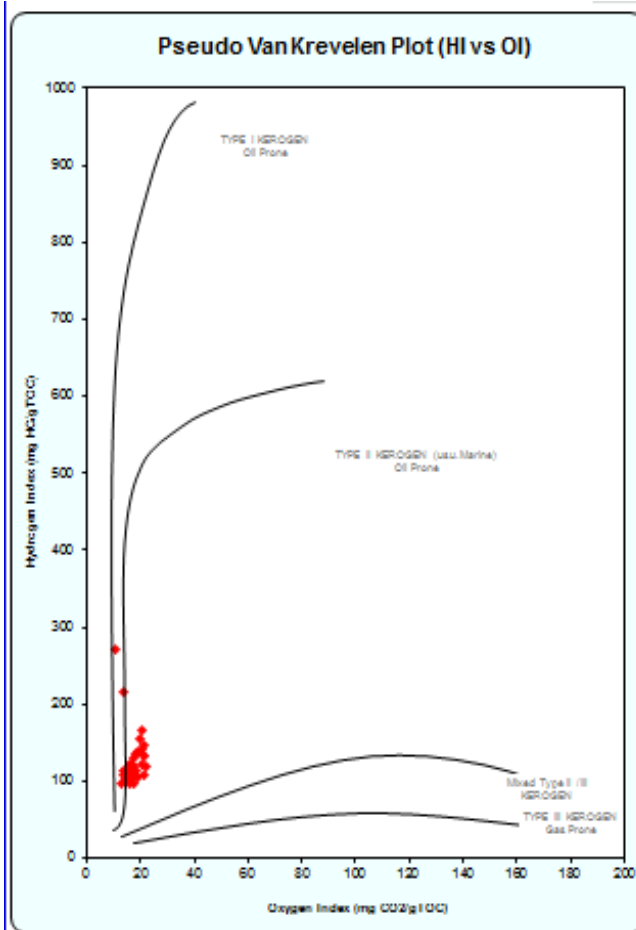
## Source-Rock Analysis and Total Organic Carbon

Job Number: 110558G



# Technical Status

## Source-Rock Analysis and Total Organic Carbon



# Accomplishments to Date

- 30 samples of caprock from three depleted gas fields in Oklahoma Panhandle have been collected.
- For each sample the following measurements have been performed:
  - Mercury Intrusion Porosimetry
  - SEM microphotography
  - EDS analysis
  - Surface area
  - Grain size
  - Source rock analysis and Total Organic Carbon
  - XRD
  - Lithological descriptions

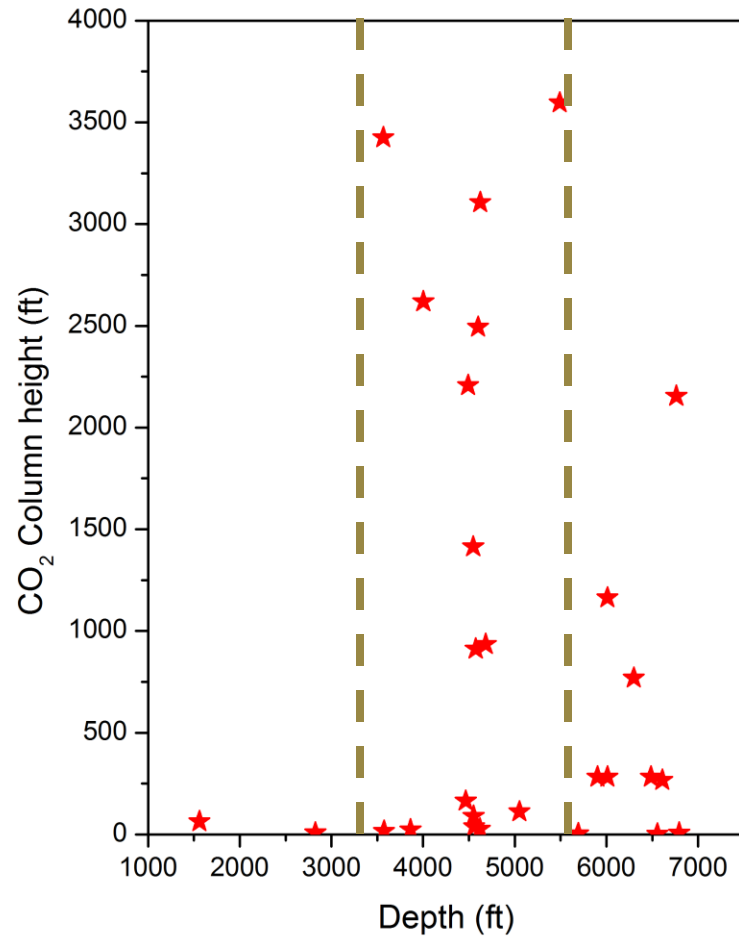
# Summary

## Key Findings

- We estimated the sealing capacity of caprocks in the Oklahoma Panhandle in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> column height that can be held back by a given seal.
- The range of CO<sub>2</sub> column height for the samples used in this research is between 2 ft – 3,596 ft (0.6 – 1,096 m)
- The average CO<sub>2</sub> column height is 945 ft (291 m)
- The depth interval between approximately 3,500 – 5,500 ft exhibits the largest values of CO<sub>2</sub> column height.
- The above mentioned interval is comprised of mainly Cherokee and Morrowan formations (shale seals).



# Summary Key Findings



The distribution of CO<sub>2</sub> column height value with sample depth

# Summary

## Lessons Learned

The students learned how to organize research, from developing research questions to crafting a proposal, to working with scientific literature, to designing the research plan.

The students applied a potential method for learning and exploring a topic of interest, like carbon dioxide sequestration as a way of mitigating the current global warming trend.

The students learned that responsibility and integrity in the research program are essential components of their process of becoming future scientists.

# Summary Future Plans

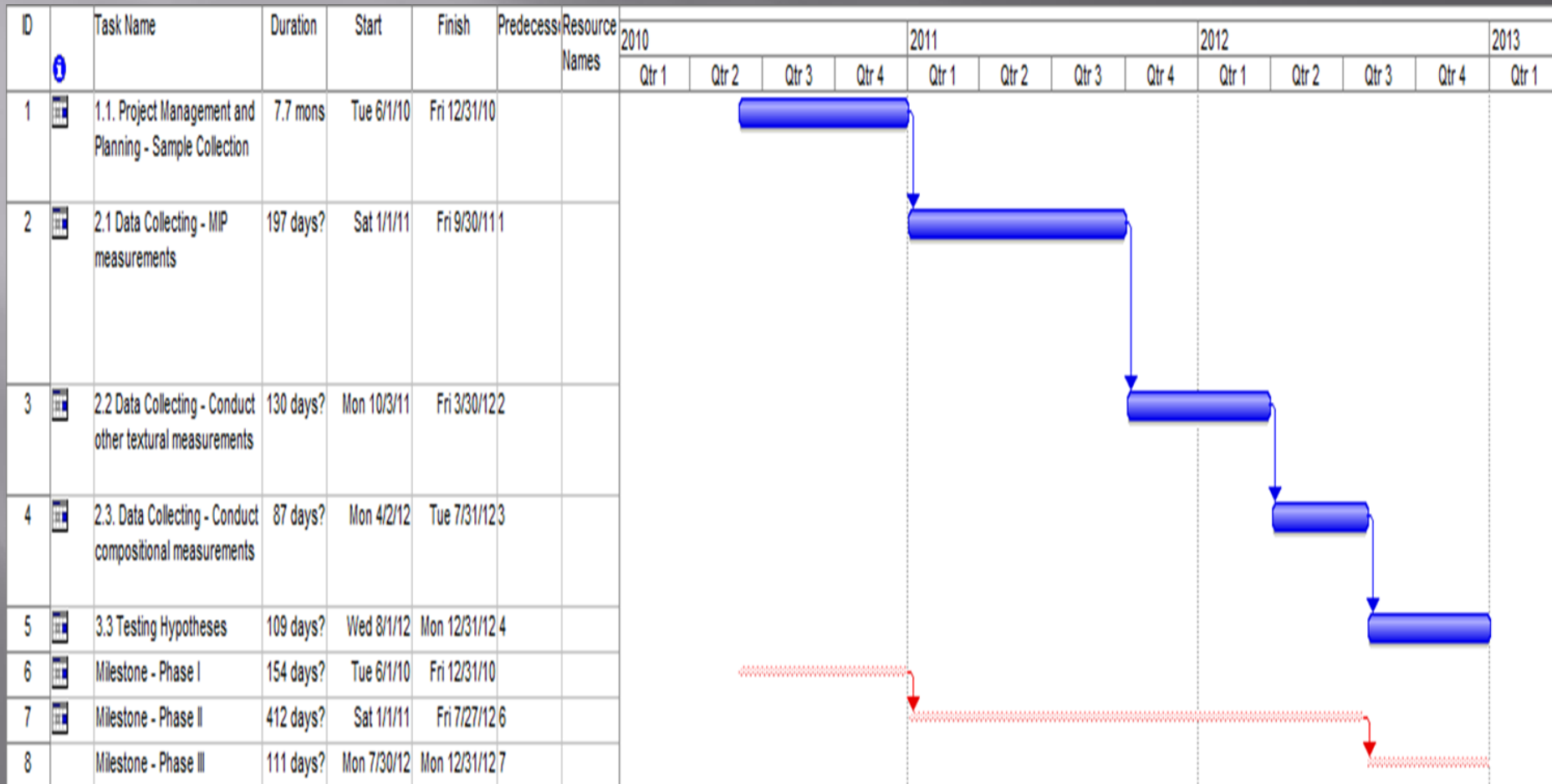
- We are planning to incorporate permeability measurements (both absolute and relative) as a new structural/compositional variable in our model of caprock sealing capacity.
- We will run sensitivity test to estimate the importance of other parameters on CO<sub>2</sub> column height:
  - contact angle CO<sub>2</sub>/brine (0 , 10 , 20 , or 60 )
  - pressure at sample depth
  - temperature at sample depth
  - brine concentration at sample depth
  - CO<sub>2</sub> density
  - brine density
  - interfacial tension

# Appendix

## Organization Chart

- ▣ PI: Prof. Constantin Cranganu
- ▣ Sadiqua Azad, PhD student
- ▣ Kieva Watson, Undergraduate student
  
- ▣ With over 16,000 students, Brooklyn College has an impressive racial, ethnic, religious, and minority diversity. From its founding seventy-six years ago, the College has offered men and women – immigrants or the children of immigrants, often the first in their families to go to college – the opportunity to receive a first-rate education that leads to productive careers and satisfying lives. As researchers and educators at Brooklyn College, we are committed to broaden opportunities and enable participation of all students in research projects, as an essential way to maintain the health and vitality of science and engineering.

# Appendix Gantt Chart



# Appendix Bibliography

Puckette, J., 2006, Naturally Underpressured Compartments  
And the Geologic Sequestration of Carbon Dioxide,  
[http://www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2006/  
06088houston\\_abs/abstracts/puckette.htm?q=%2BtextStr  
ip%3Apuckette](http://www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2006/06088houston_abs/abstracts/puckette.htm?q=%2BtextStrip%3Apuckette)

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**Thank you for your  
attention!**