

Midwest Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership

DOE/NETL cooperative agreement # DE-FC26-05NT42589

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



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U.S. Department of Energy

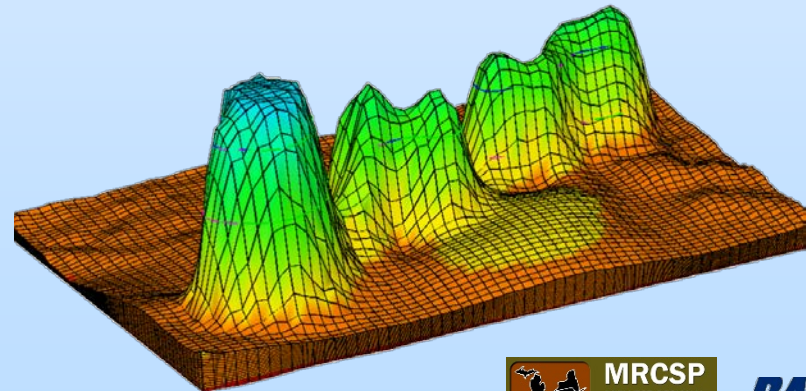
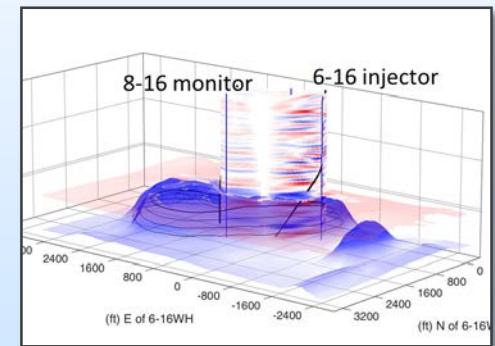
National Energy Technology Laboratory

Addressing the Nation's Energy Needs Through Technology Innovation – 2019 Carbon Capture,
Utilization, Storage, and Oil and Gas Technologies Integrated Review Meeting

August 26-30, 2019

Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Technical Status
 - Monitoring/Modeling
 - Accounting/LCA
 - Regional Impact
- Summary
 - Accomplishments
 - Lessons learned
 - Synergy Opportunities



Acknowledgements

Battelle's MRCSP Current Contributors – Mark Kelley, Srikanta Mishra, Matt Place, Lydia Cumming, Sanjay Mawalkar, Charlotte Sullivan, Priya Ravi Ganesh, Autumn Haagsma, Samin Raziperchikolaee, Amber Conner, Glen Larsen, Joel Main, Isis Fukai, Ashwin Pasumarti, Manoj Kumar Valluri, Laura Keister, Andrew Burchwell, Rebecca Wessinger, Jackie Gerst, and others

DOE/NETL – Agreement # DE-FC26-0NT42589, Andrea McNemar (PM)

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Ohio Development Services Agency's **Ohio Coal Development Office**

MRCSP's technical **partners, sponsors, and host sites since 2003**

The MRCSP Region's State **Geology Survey and University** team members

Partners over 16 years have helped make MRCSP successful



It can be done



CORE ENERGY, LLC



Ohio

Development Services Agency

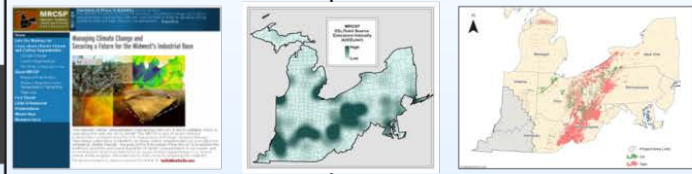


Historical Snapshot of MRCSP – 16 Years of CCUS Innovation

DOE-funded regional partnerships to develop infrastructure for wide-scale CO₂ sequestration deployment



**Phase I
Characterization**

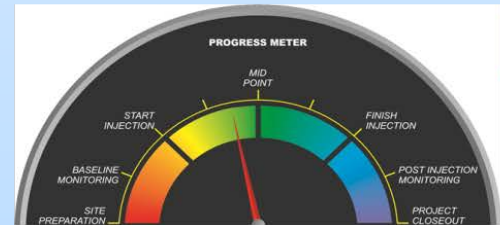


**Phase II
Small Scale Validation**



**Phase III
Large Scale Development Project**

Site Selection, Permitting, Site Characterization, Site Preparation, and Baseline Monitoring



MI Injection Operations (multiple fields)

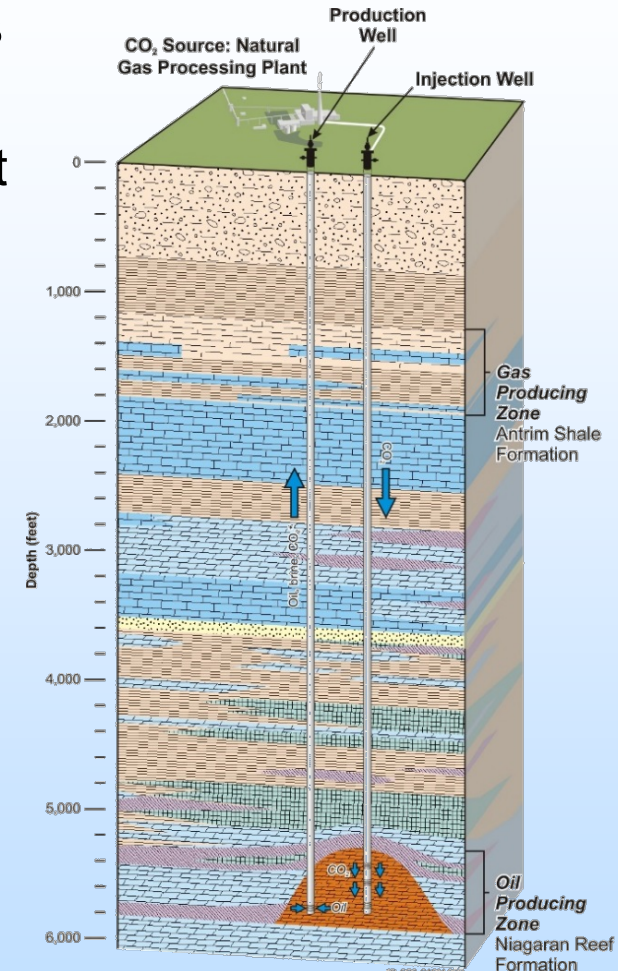
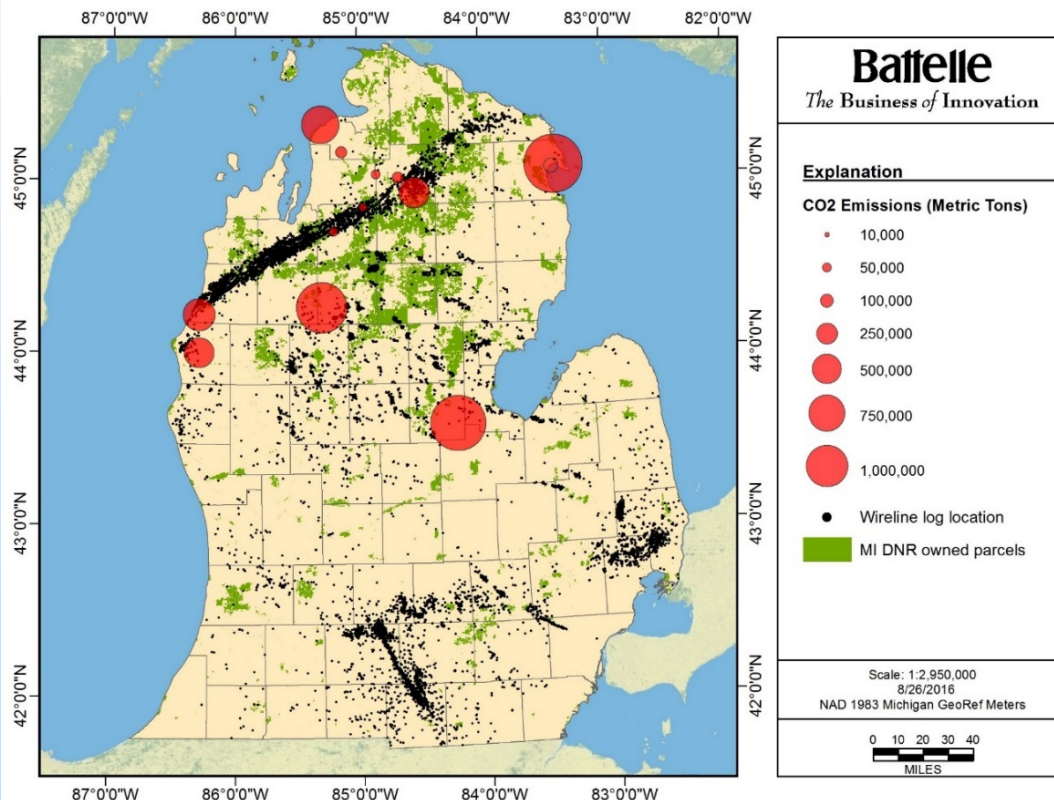
- Late-stage EOR reef
- Operational EOR reef
- Newly targeted reef

Post Injection Monitoring

Project updates and results can be found at www.mrcsp.org

MRCSP Basin Large-Scale Injection

- Objective – Inject/monitor +1 million metric tons of CO₂ in collaboration with EOR operations.
- Evaluate CO₂ injectivity, migration, containment
- Evaluate regional storage resources
- Outreach and knowledge sharet

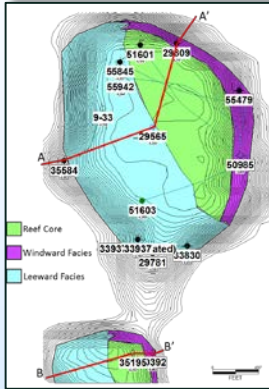


NOTES:
*CO₂ PRODUCED WITH OIL IS RECYCLED BACK INTO REEF.
ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

Large-scale Injection Test

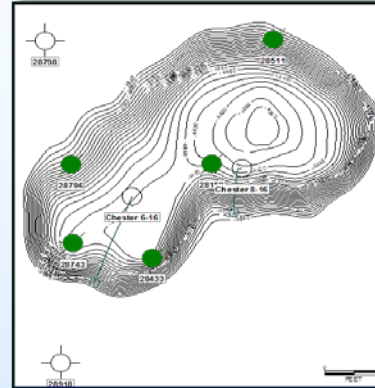
Key Reefs Vary in Setting and Operational History

Late-Stage Reef: Dover 33



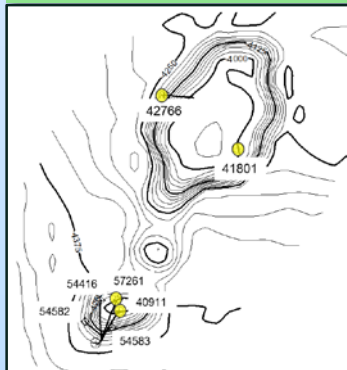
1 Lobe
Operational since 1974
Primary + CO₂-EOR
MRCSP Injection since 2013
1 CO₂ Injection Wells
2(+1) Mon./ Prod. Wells

Chester 16



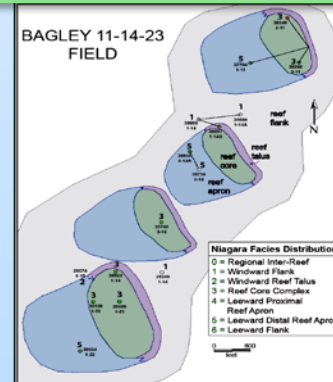
2 Lobes
Operational since 1971
Primary + Water Inj.
MRCSP Injection since 2017
1 CO₂ Injection Well
1 Monitoring Well

Charlton 19



2 Lobes
Operational since 1988
Primary Production
MRCSP Injection 2015-2017
1 CO₂ Injection Wells
2 Monitoring Wells
Currently in CO₂-EOR

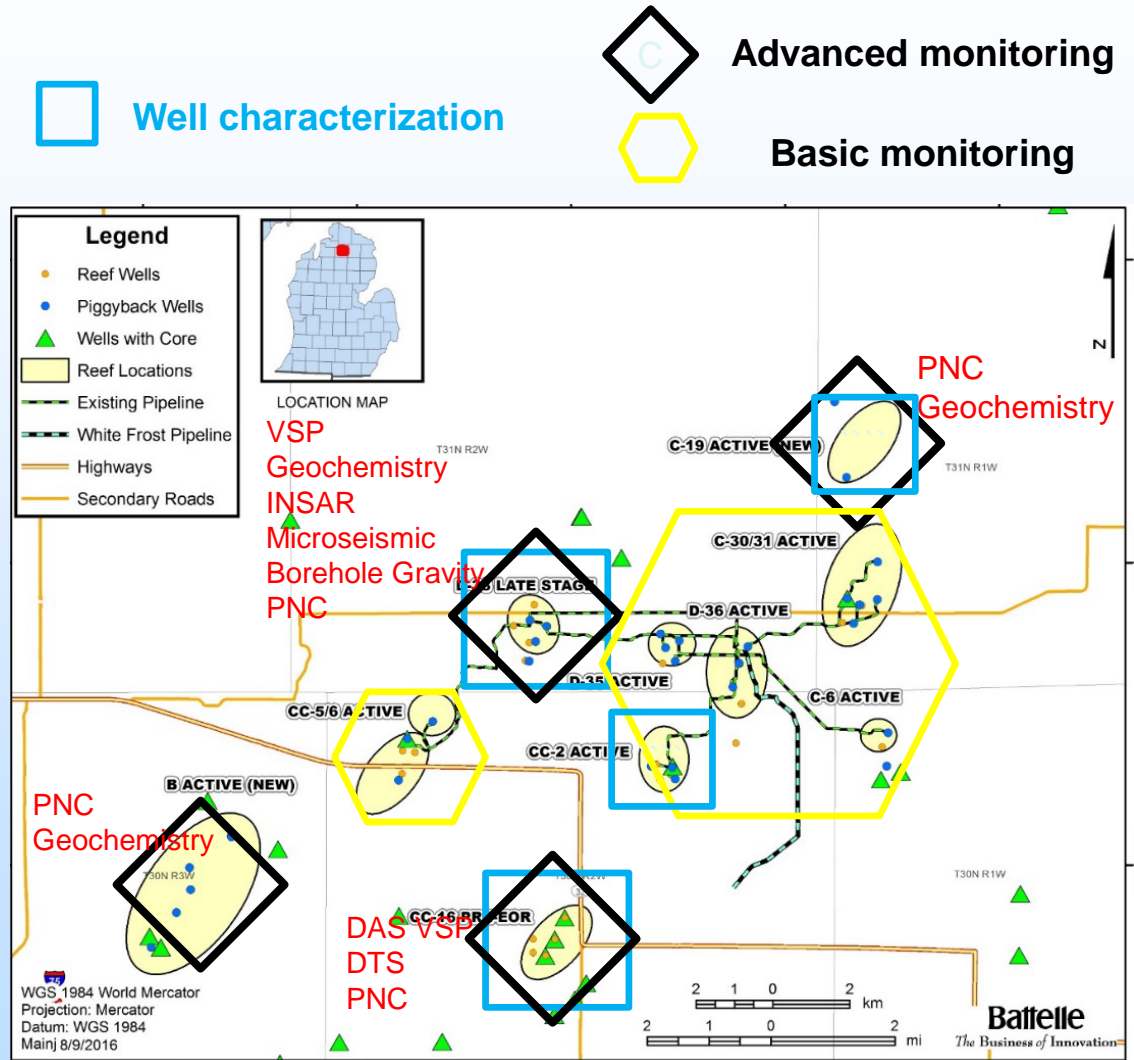
Bagley



4 Lobes
Operational since 1973
Primary Production only
MRCSP Injection since 2015
3 CO₂ Injection Wells
4 Monitoring Wells

MRCSP Monitoring Program

- 10 reefs in various stages of EOR
- All Reefs - CO₂ accounting and reservoir pressure
- Advanced monitoring on selected reefs

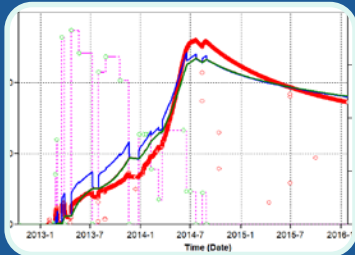


Objective-Based Monitoring Portfolio

Monitoring Technology	Injection Accounting	Leak Detection/ well integrity	CO ₂ plume tracking	Induced seismicity /uplift
CO ₂ injection rate	X		X	
Reservoir Pressure		X	X	
Temperature (DTS)		X	X	
PNC logging		X	X	
Borehole gravity			X	
Reservoir Geochemistry			X	
Vertical seismic profile (VSP)		X	X	
Microseismic				X
InSAR (Satellite radar)				X

Modeling and Analyses

Reservoir properties and performance from CO₂ injection data



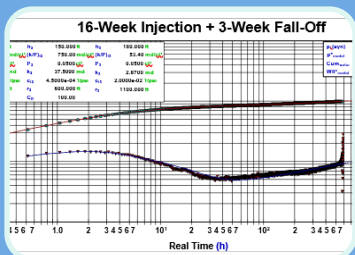
Static and dynamic modeling

- Integrate G&G data; constrain reservoir properties; evaluate reservoir performance for future scenarios
- Dover-33; Chester-16; Bagley; Charlton-19



Capacitance-resistance modeling

- Simplified estimation of reservoir capacity and injectivity; simplified analysis of future scenarios
- Charlton-19; Bagley

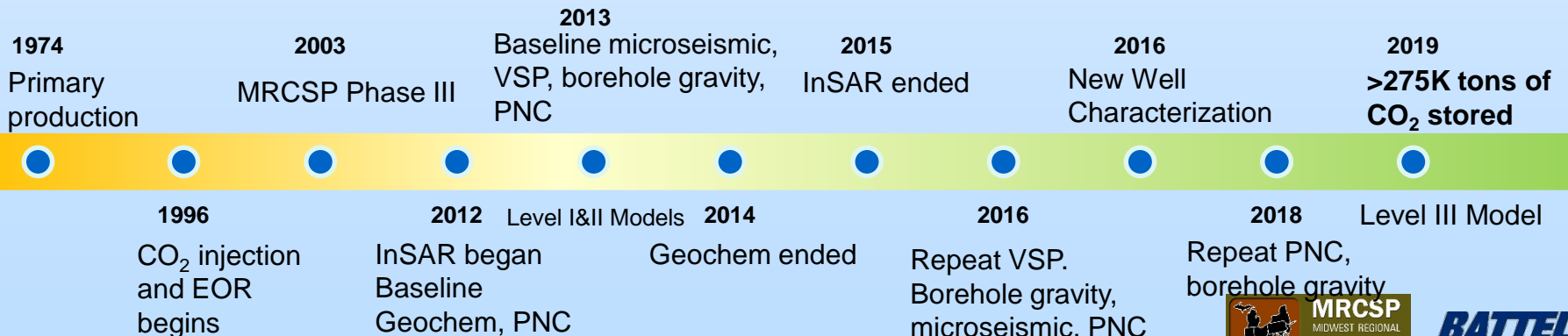
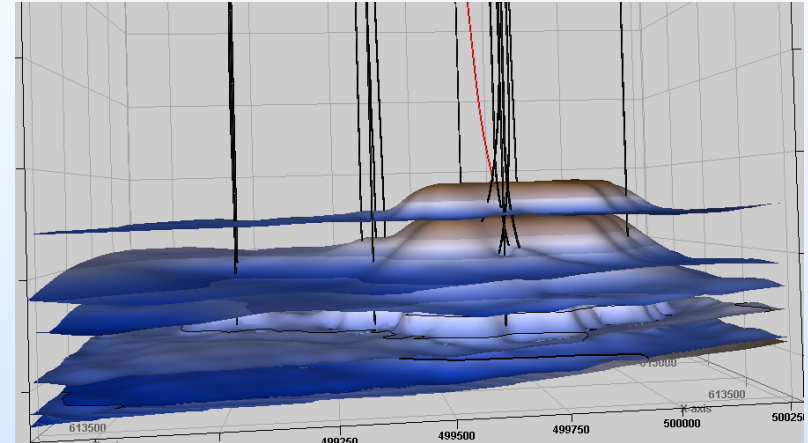
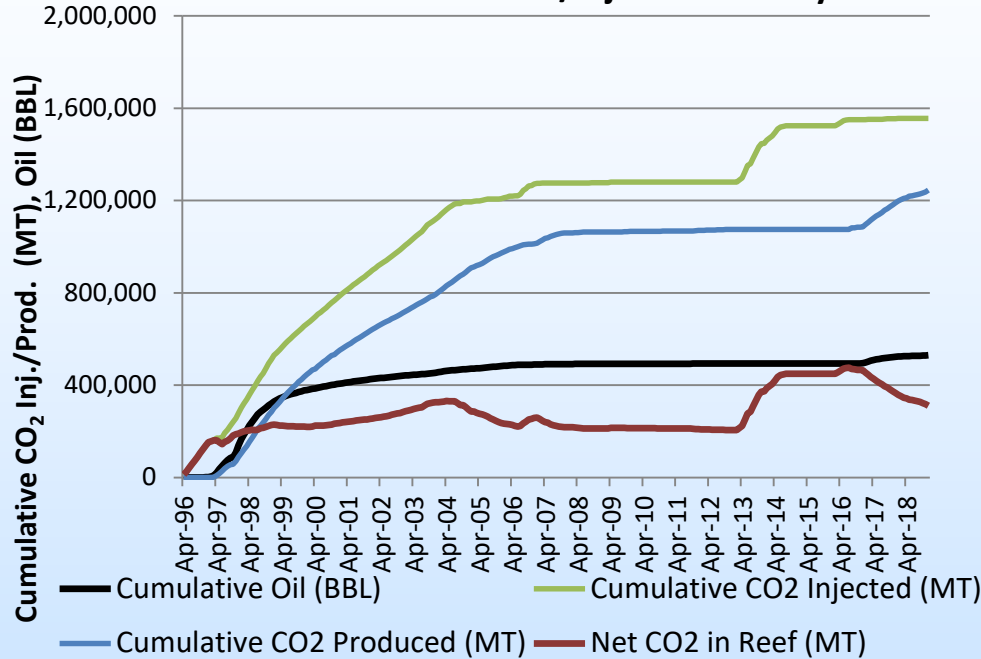


Transient pressure and rate analysis

- Estimate reservoir properties; synthesize results from multiple types of analysis; validate dynamic model
- Dover-33; Bagley; Chester-16; Charlton-19

The Late State Reef Offered a Unique Opportunity to Collect and Analyze data at Various Stages in the Lifecycle

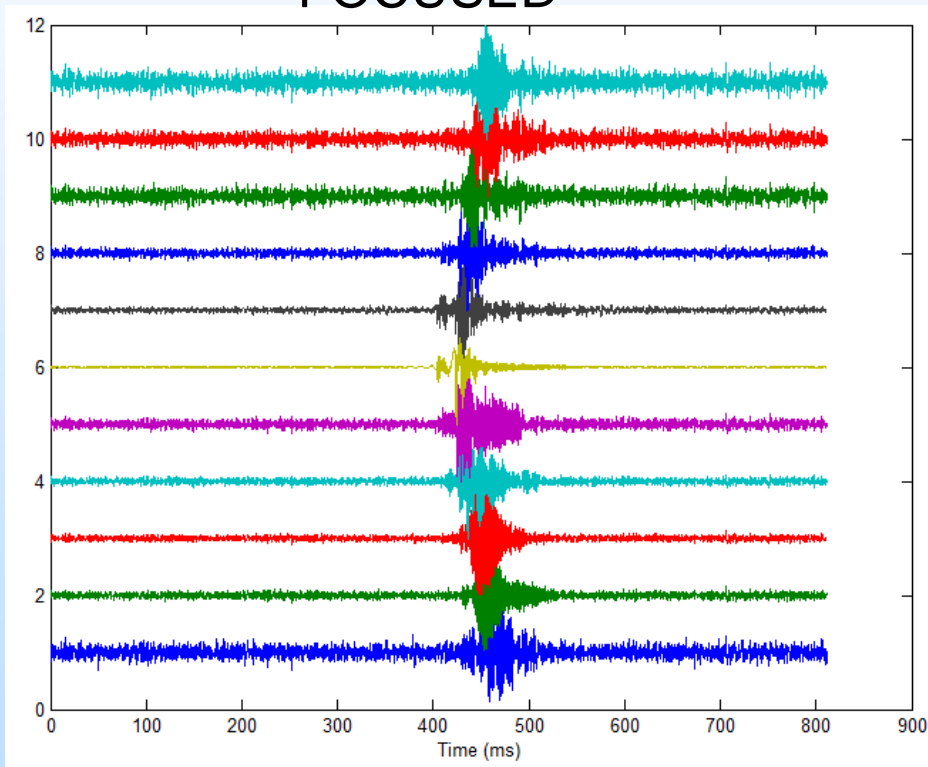
Dover 33 - Production/Injection History



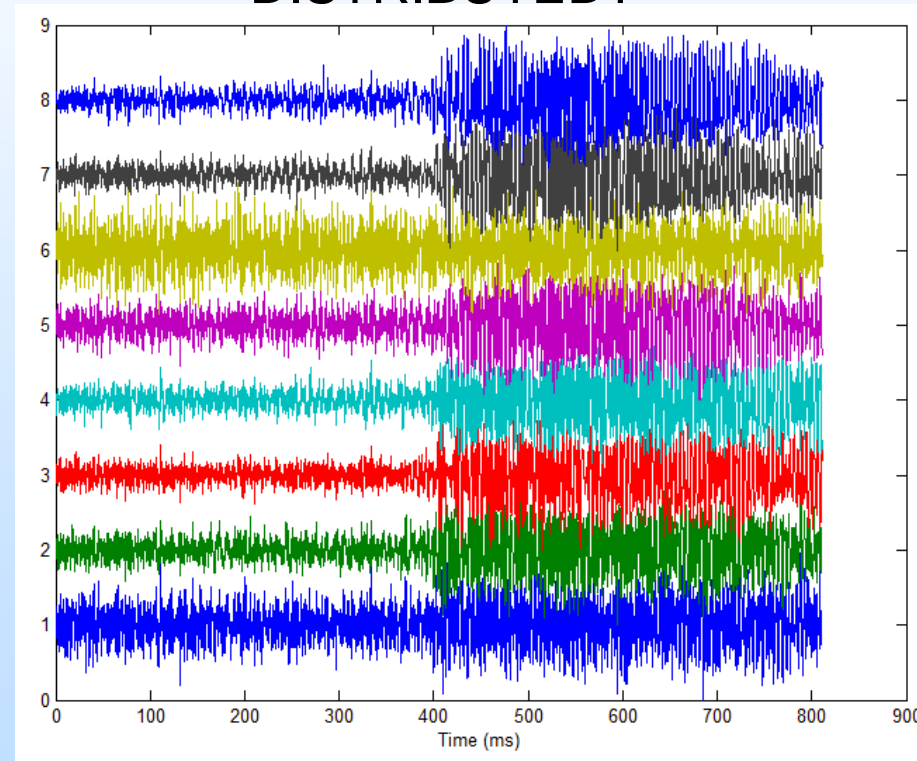
Dover 33 Microseismic Deeper Dive

Two Types of Events Detected

“FOCUSED”



“DISTRIBUTED?”

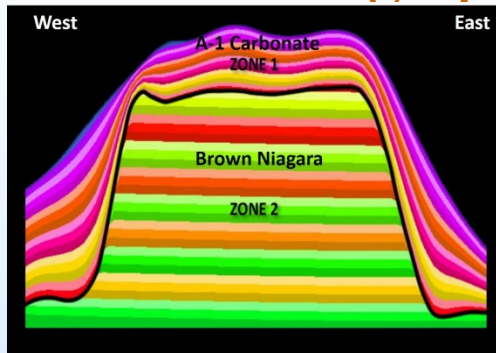


Dover 33 Microseismic Study Deeper Dive

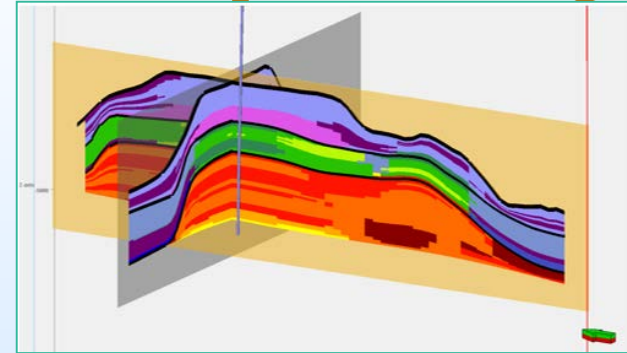
- Worked with NORSAR to reprocess data from 21-day repeat event
- unsupervised learning/ clustering used to classify ~200,000 events into three types
- Despite large number of events, no evidence for real microseismic events caused by CO₂ injection even though reservoir pressure was at discovery pressure.
- Type 1 (77%) related to surface activities/noise.
- Type 2 are small signals, with high frequency and lack of low frequencies and with unusually long duration – likely noise caused by resonance issues of the sensors.
- Type 3 have frequency content in the range from 20 to 200 Hz however atypical waveform characteristics do not point to real microseismicity

Evolution of the Modeling Approach for Improved Geologic Representation (Dover-33)

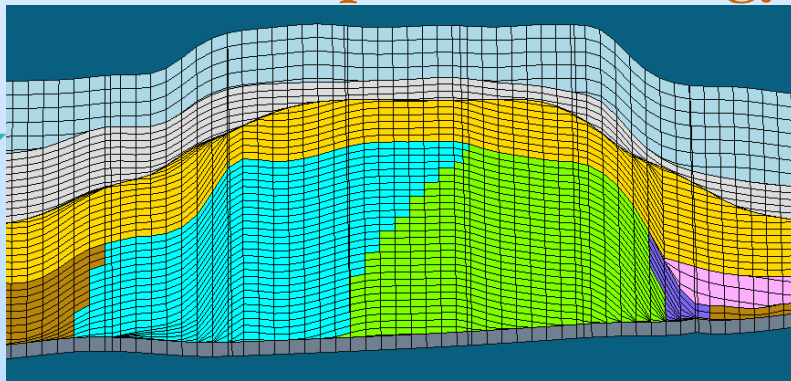
Level 1-Lithostratigraphic



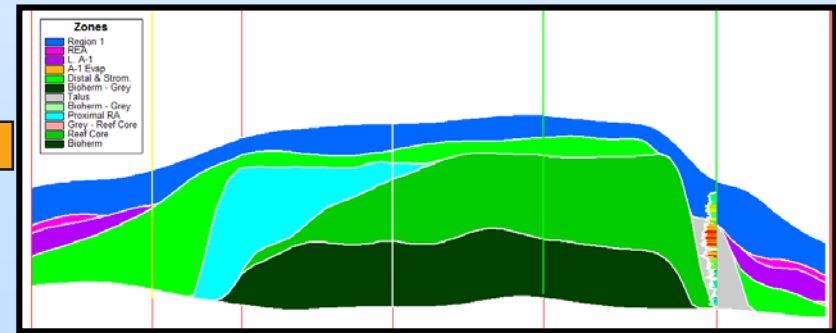
Level 2-Sequence Stratigraphy



Level 3- Simplified Lithology



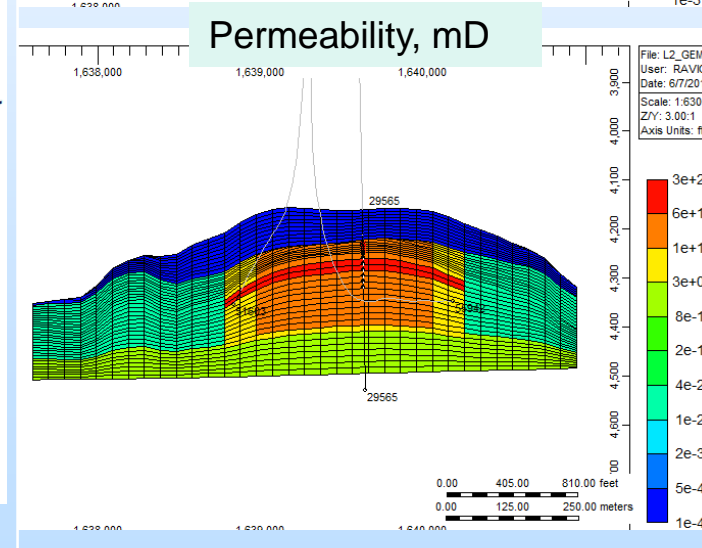
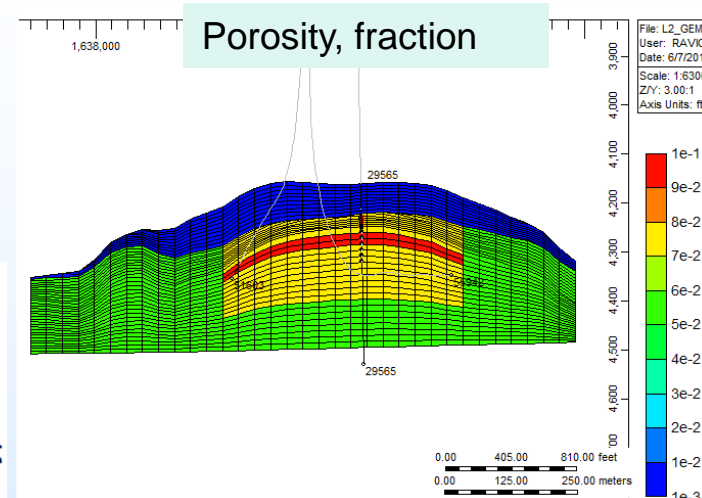
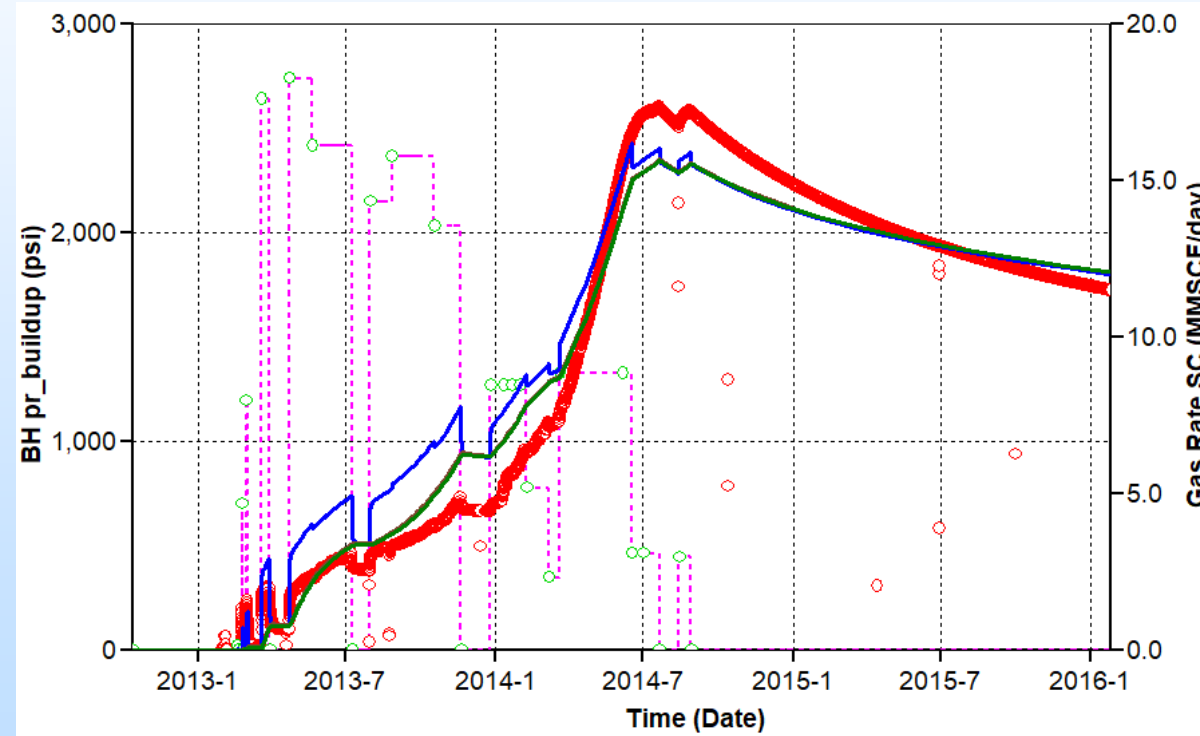
WMU- Depositional



Increasing Data

Late Stage Reef (Dover-33) - History Match to CO₂ Injection Data

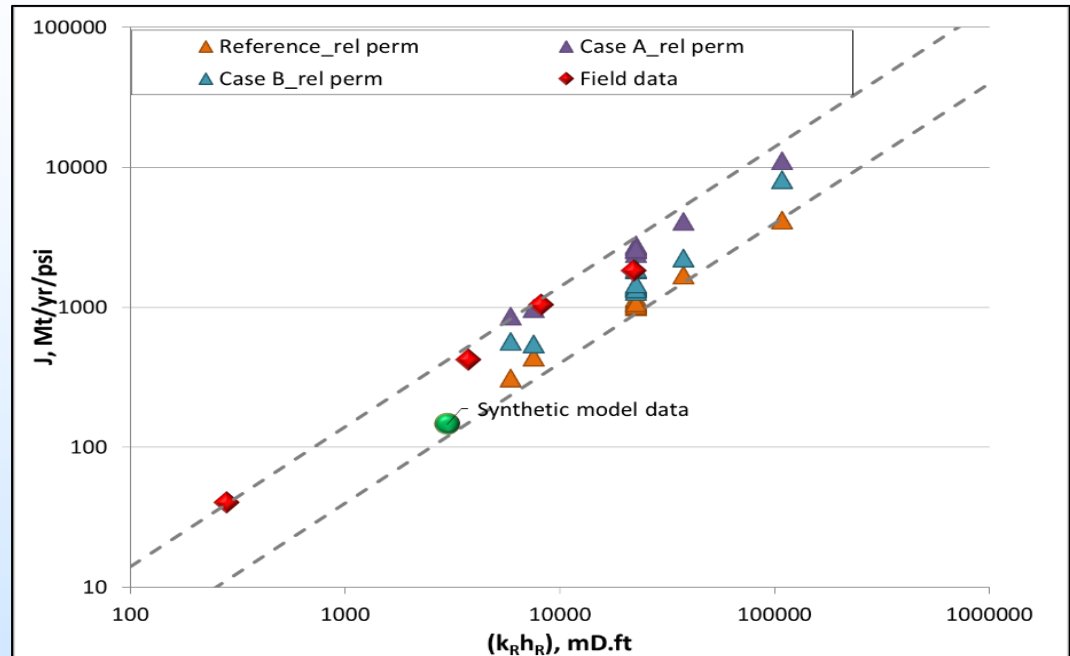
High-permeability core area
low-permeability flank region



Transient Pressure and Rate Analyses for Permeability Estimation (Dover-33)

- **Injection-falloff analysis** (using IHS WELLTEST)
- **Injectivity (1-33) + productivity (9-33) analysis** (flowing material balance)

$$J = q/\Delta p \sim kh$$
- **Synthesis of permeability estimates**



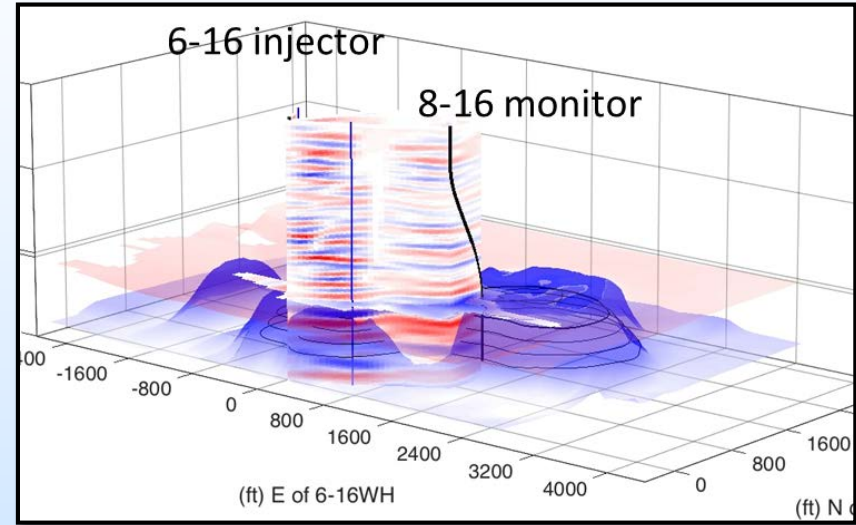
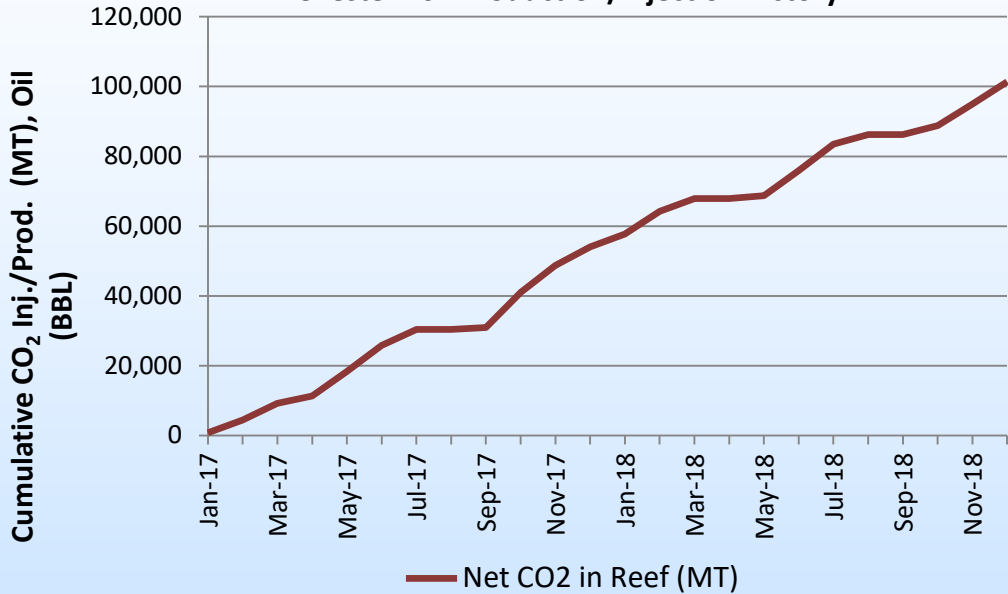
Welltest = k~2-15 mD

$J_{inj} = k \sim 9-18$ mD

$J_{prod} = k \sim 5-11$ mD

Chester 16 Reef used to Test New Technology and Methods

Chester 16 - Production/Injection History



1971
Primary
production

1983
Water
Injection
Began

1990
Water Injection
Ended

2016
Injection well drilled
Fiber optics installed
Fluid sampling baseline
PNC baseline

2017
Monitoring well drilled
Fiber optics installed
PNC, DAS VSP baseline
Model Development

2018
DAS VSP repeat
Cross well seismic
Seismic attribute analysis

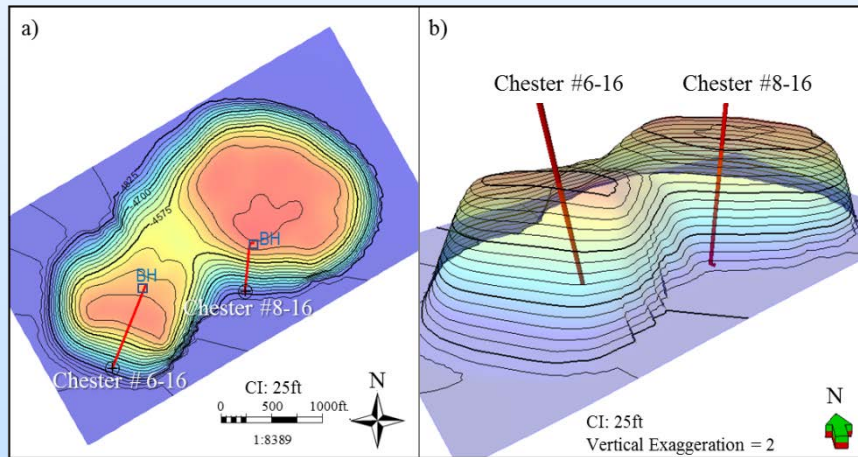
2019
>100K tons of
CO₂ stored

Temperature Monitoring Methods

DTS – Real-time, fiber-optic data

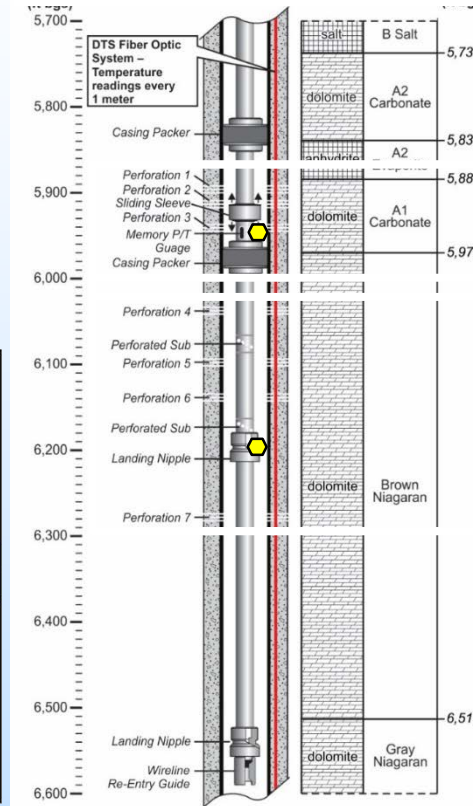
Five Behind-casing Temperature (and pressure) sensors (gauges)

Memory gauges inside injection tubing at reservoir depth

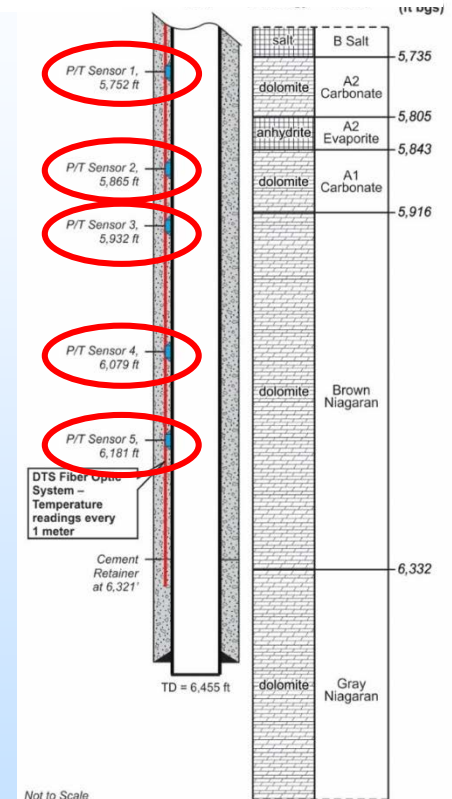


Chester 16 Reef

6-16
Injection Well



8-16
Monitoring Well



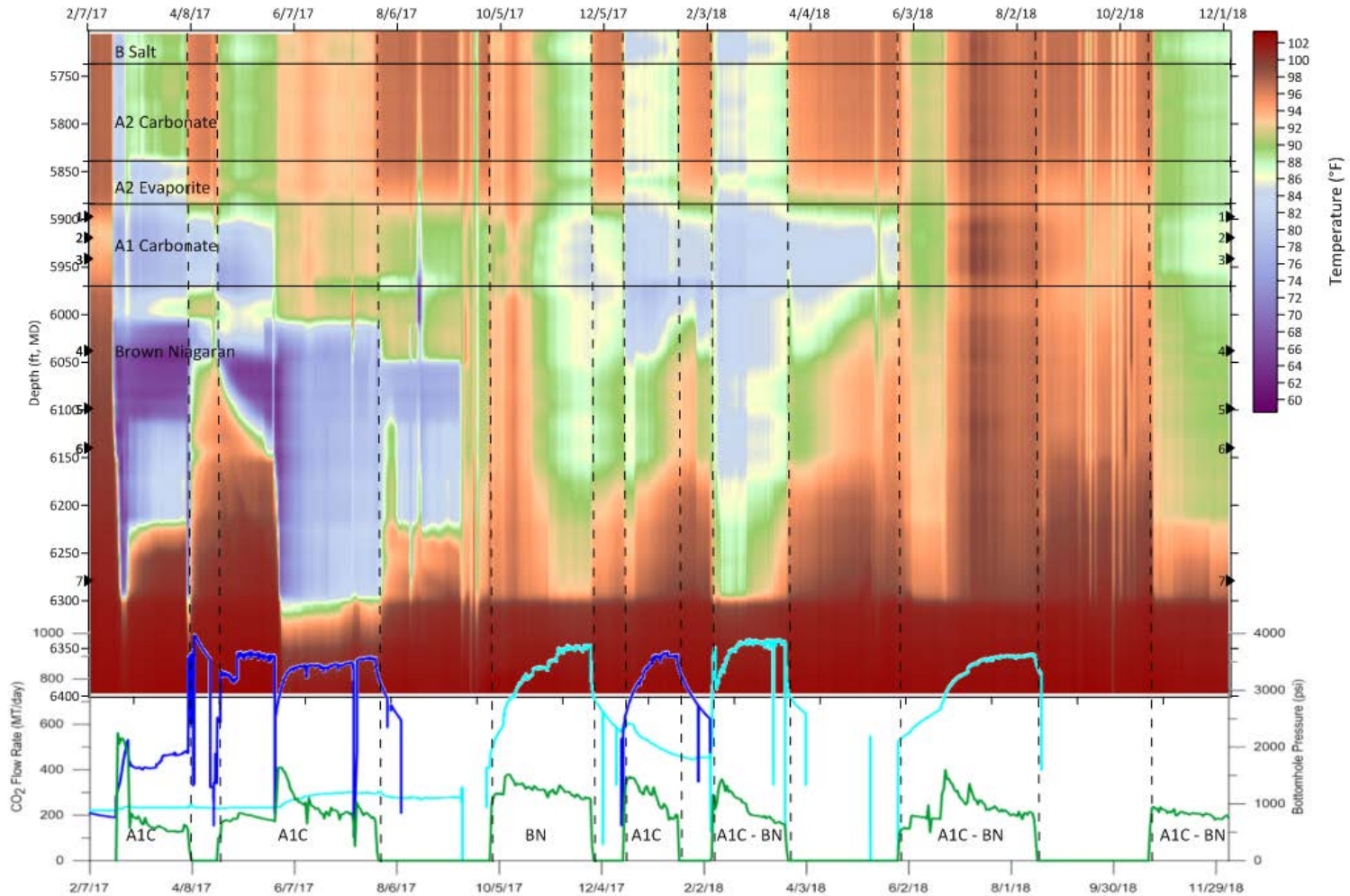
- DTS
- 2 Memory gauges inside injection tubing

- DTS
- 5 permanent discrete depth gauges

Discerning CO₂ Flow Zones with DTS

Warm-back Maps for CO₂ Intake Zones

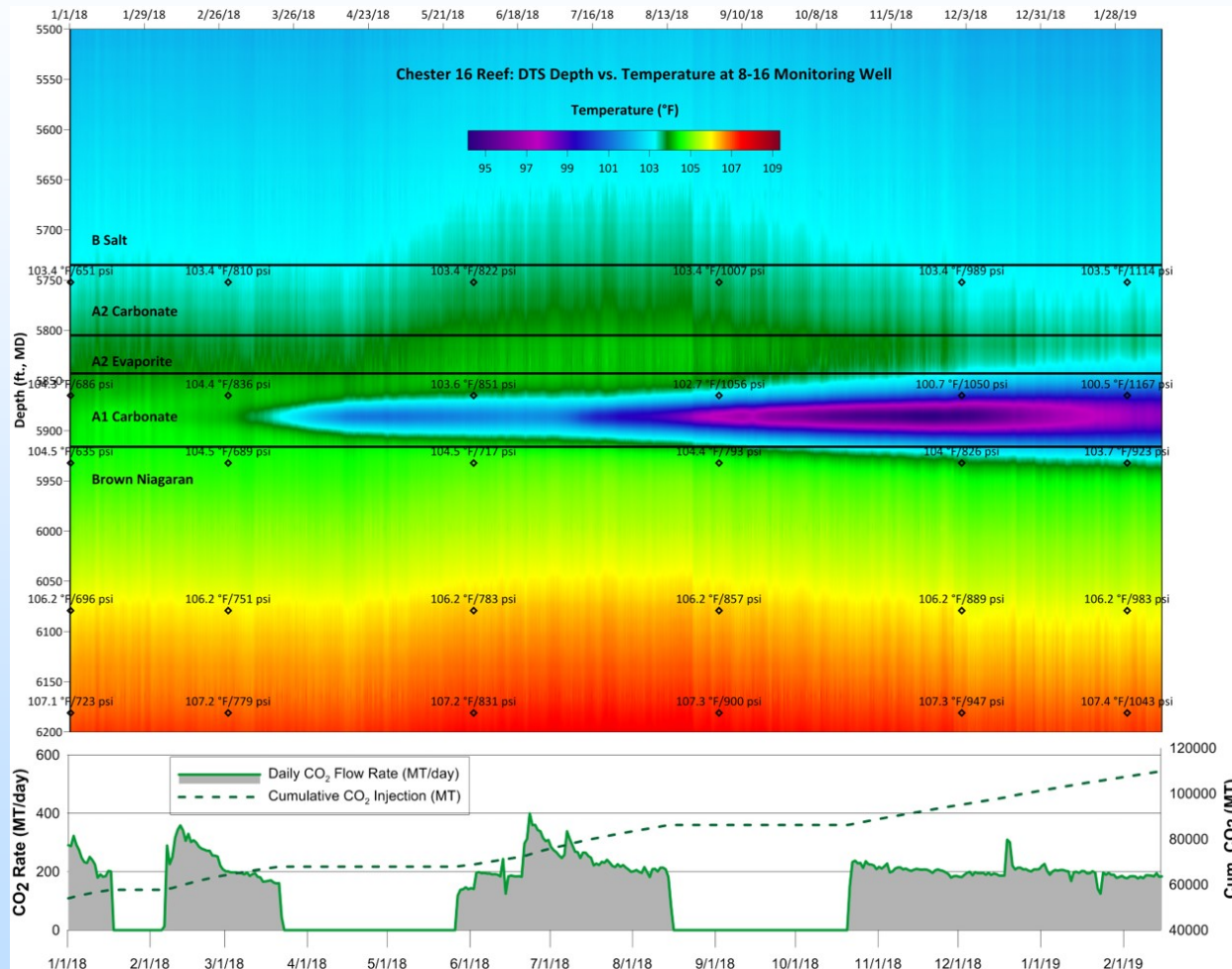
Chester 6-16 Master Waterfall Plot



Discerning CO₂ Migration with DTS

CO₂ Moves to the top of reef in Obs. Well

Chester 8-16 Waterfall Plot



Chester 16 Borehole Seismic Monitoring

DAS VSP

- Glacial till, carbonate rocks, lack of cement pose significant challenges
- Dynamite data too noisy to combine with vibroseis – limited areal coverage
- Extensive processing and modeling performed
- Results show partial CO₂ “plume” consistent with other monitoring

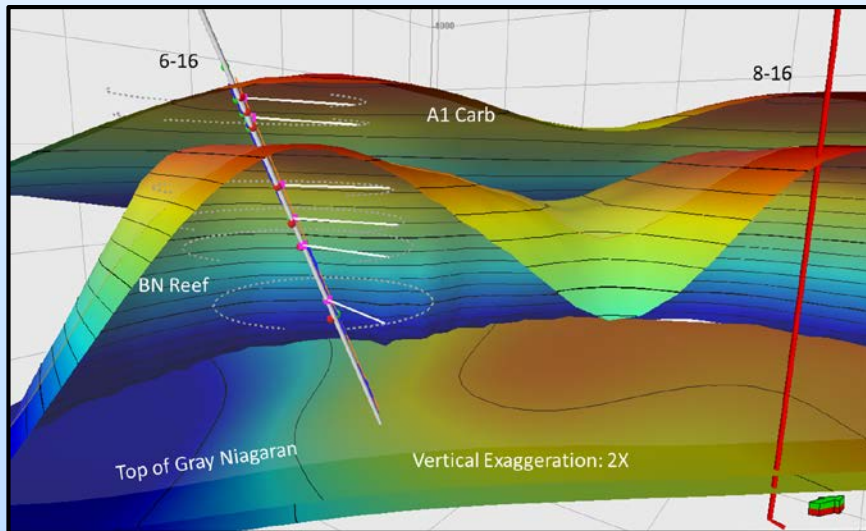
Cross-well Seismic

- Novel processing workflow to compensate for lack of baseline
- Full waveform inversion used for velocity tomograms – first time for Schlumberger
- Results are plausible but not without some ambiguity.

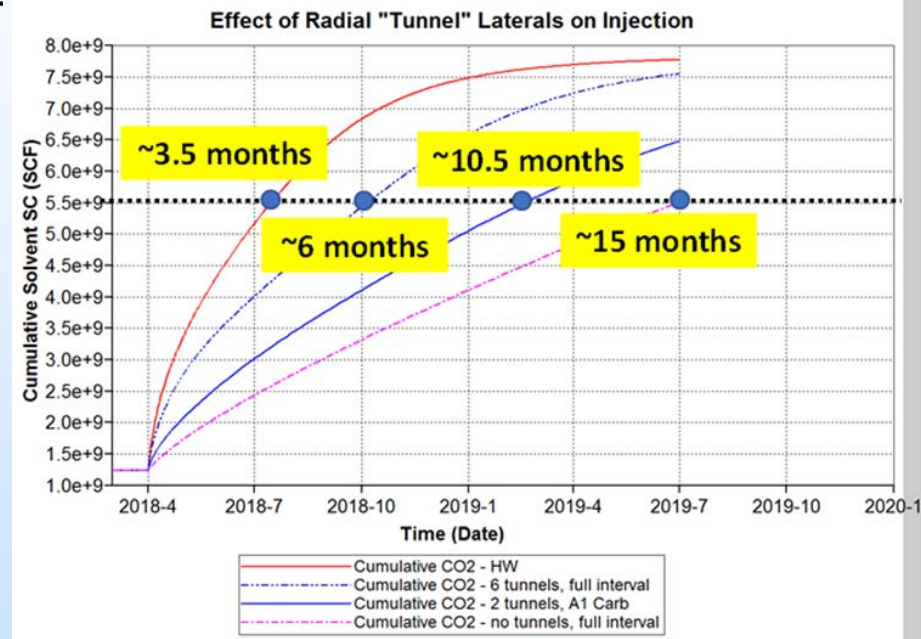
Evaluating Configurations to Improve CO₂ Injectivity

- Increasing the number of perforations provides only marginal improvement
- Drilling radial “tunnels” is more effective; performs similar to a horizontal well

Radial Tunnels are small open boreholes drilled laterally from existing well

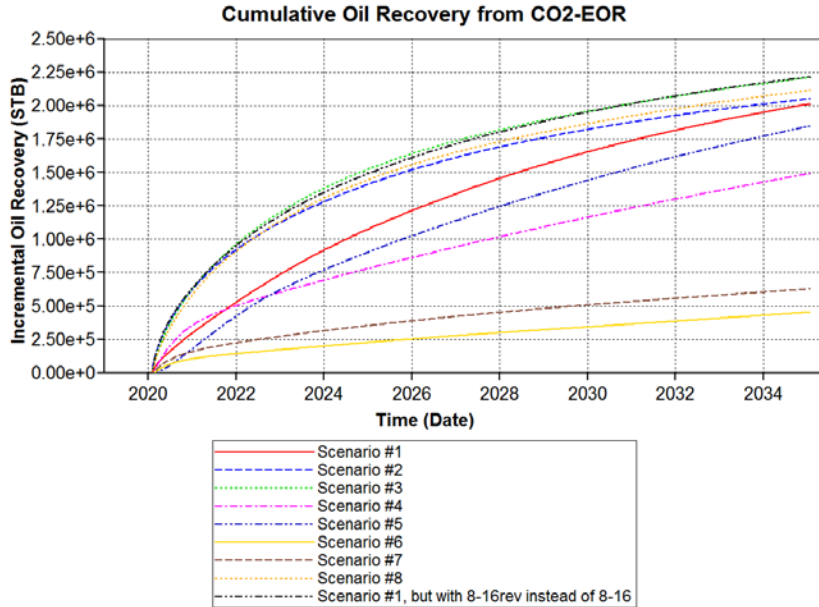


Injectivity with Radial Tunnels

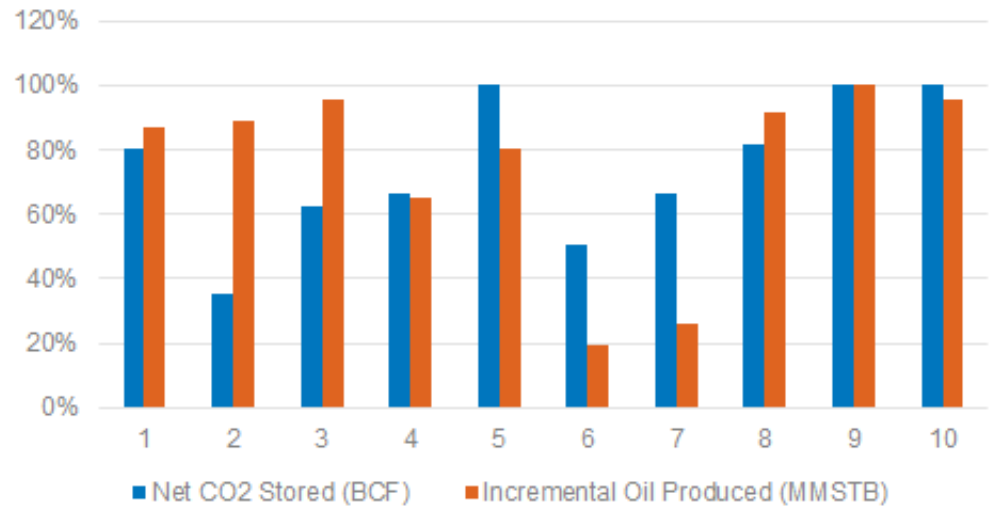


However, radial tunnels drilling was not successful in the field

Co-optimizing oil recovery and CO₂ storage



Oil Production and CO₂ Storage from EOR



Simulating 10 Configurations to Optimize Production and CO₂ Storage.

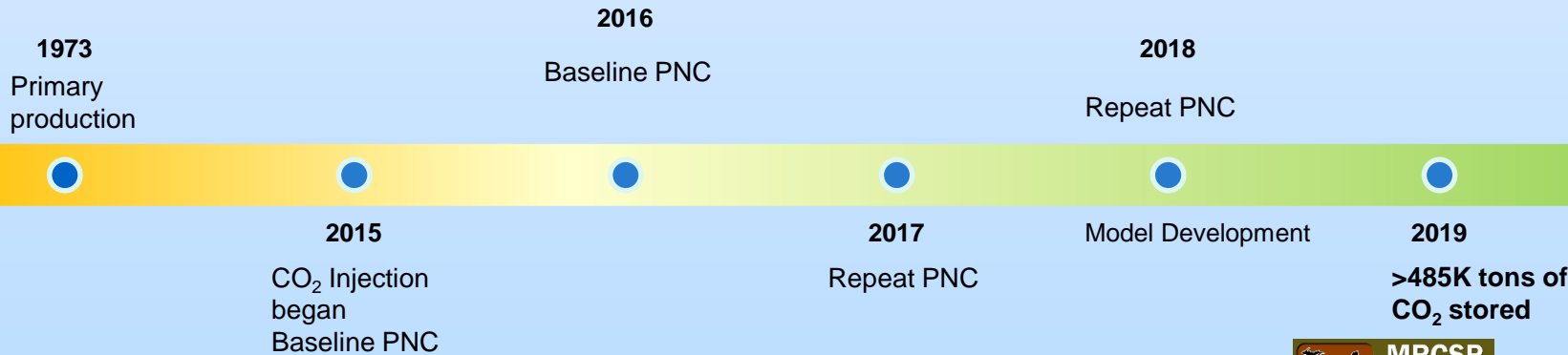
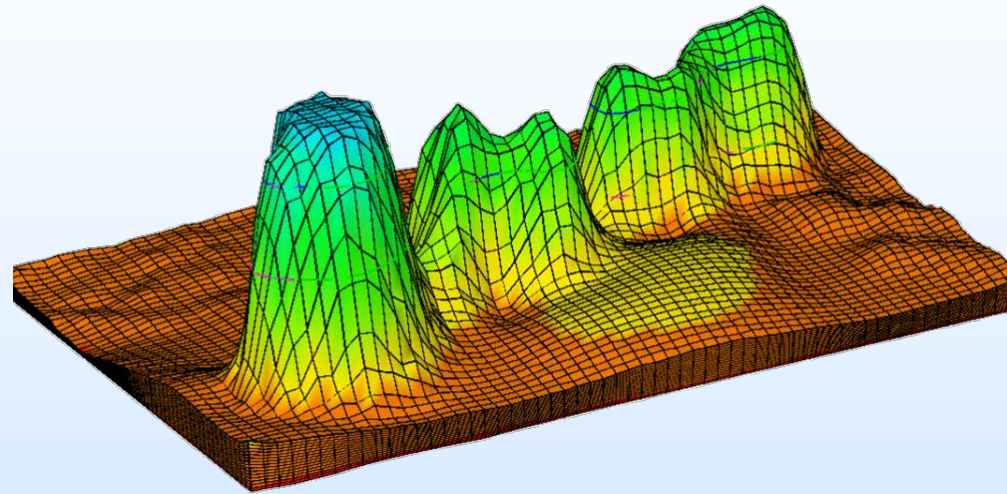
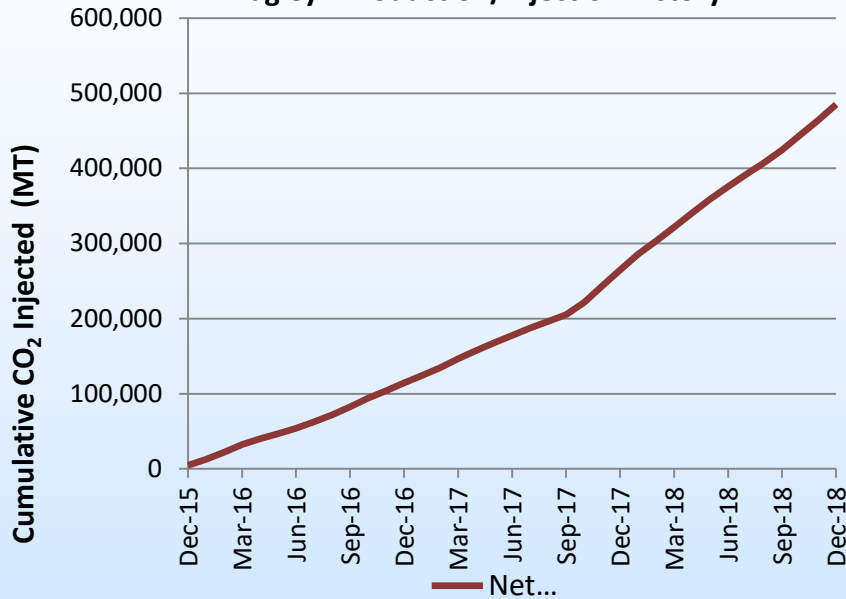
Strategy #9 maximizes both CO₂ Stored and Oil Recovery

Scenario 3 (Convert monitoring well to Injection) implemented

Perforating in fiber-optic wells a key challenge

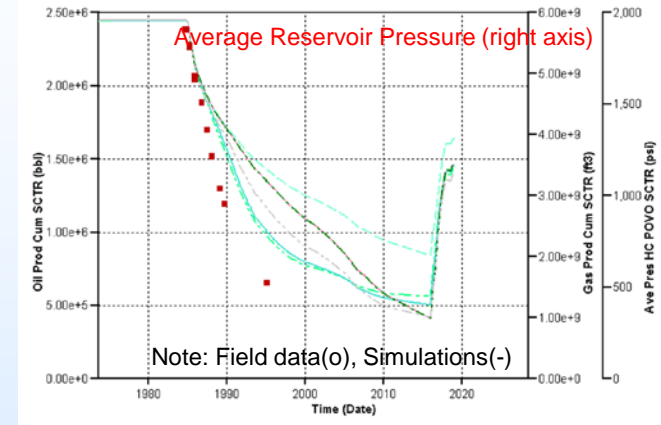
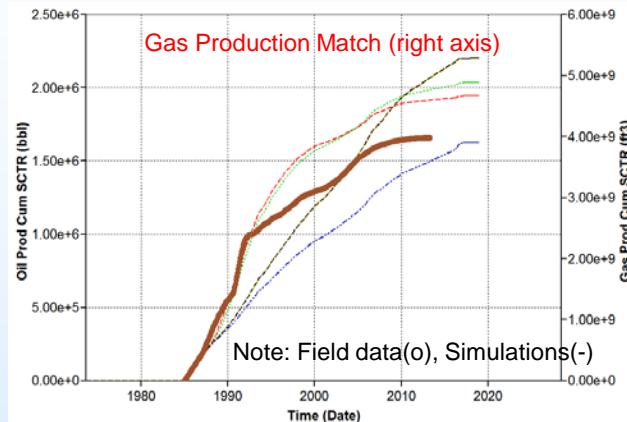
New EOR Reef (Bagley) – Monitoring in a Complex Reef

Bagley - Production/Injection History



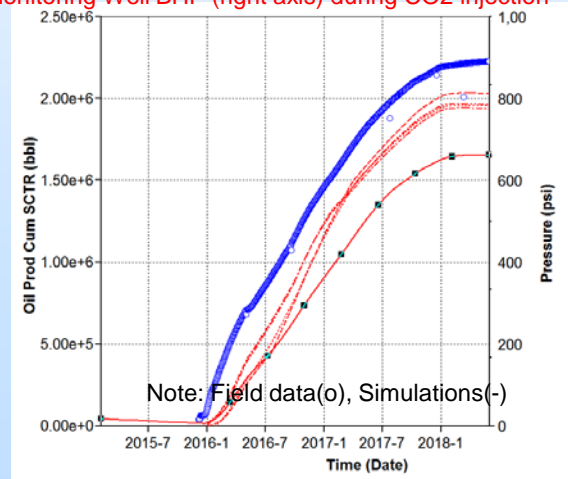
New Reef (Bagley) - History Match to Primary Production and CO₂ Injection Data

Primary production

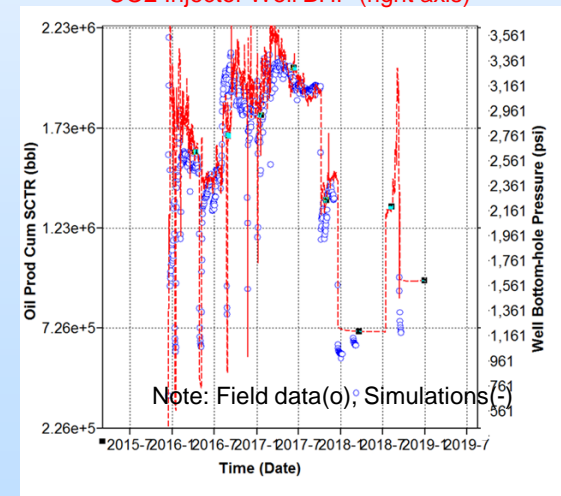


CO₂ injection

Monitoring Well BHP (right axis) during CO₂ injection

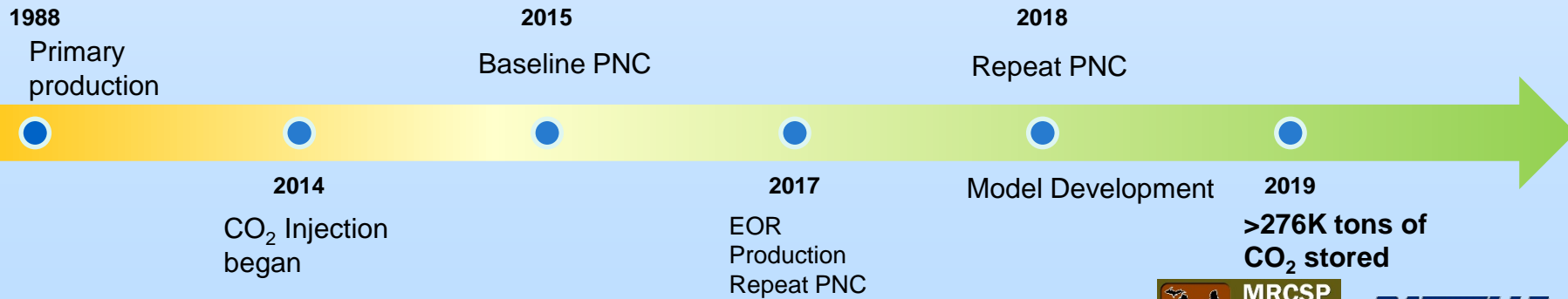
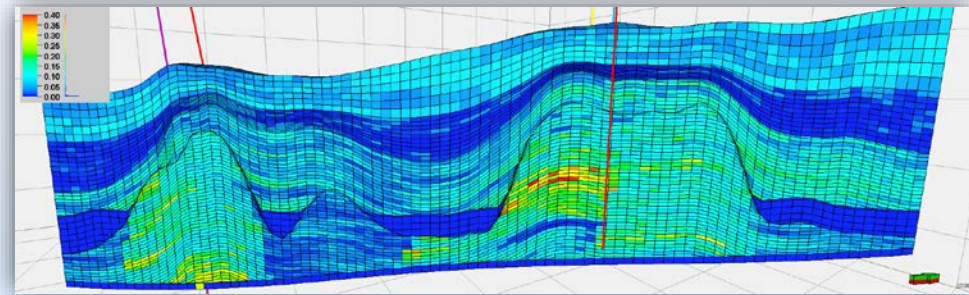
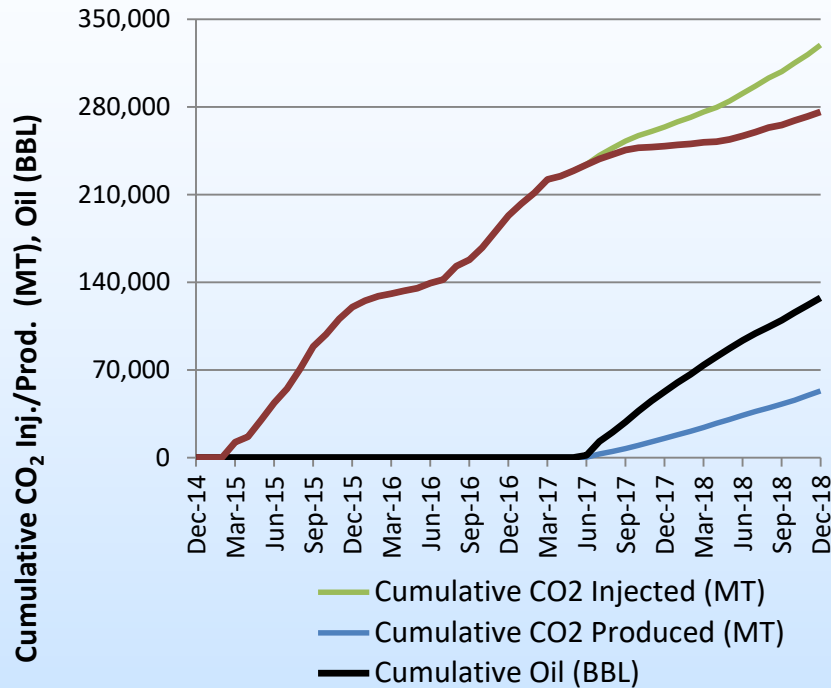


CO₂ Injector Well BHP (right axis)



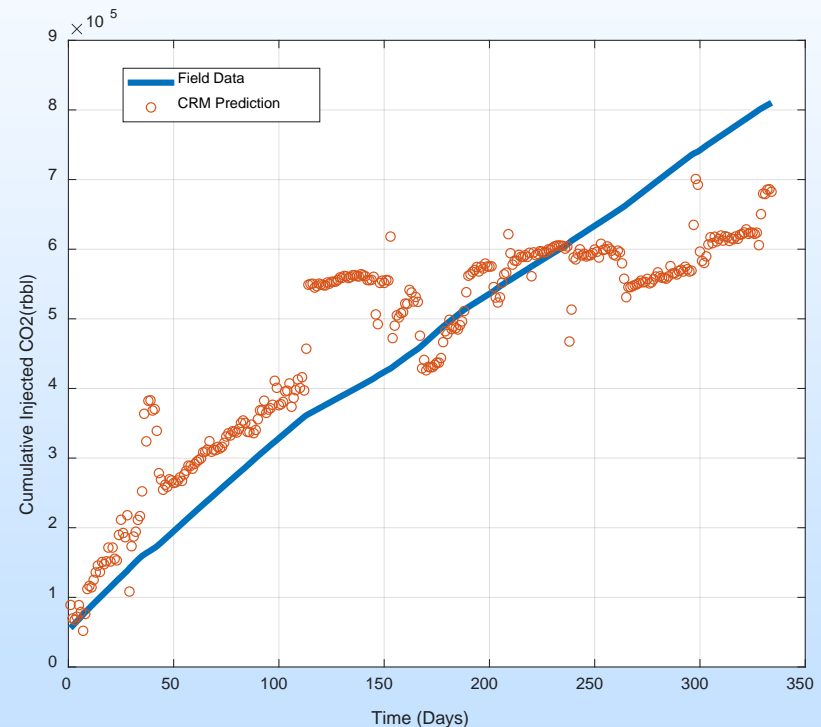
New EOR (Charlton 19) – Testing Simplified Modeling

Charlton 19 - Production/Injection History



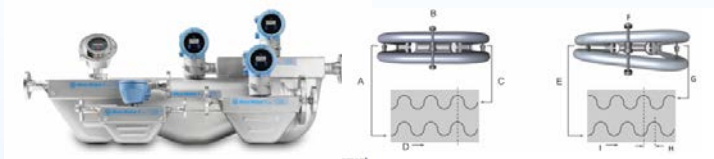
Application of Capacitance Resistance Model (CRM) to Estimate Reservoir Capacity and Injectivity (Charlton-19)

- Simplified (tank) model with two parameters
 - Total compressibility * Pore volume, $C_t \cdot PV$
 - Injectivity index, $J = q/\Delta p$
- Applied to many waterflooding project
- Here, first application for history matching to CO_2 injection data
- Allows rapid prediction of pressure buildup for given injection rate (& vice versa)



Mass Balance Accounting Methods

- Bulk of injection, production and recycling flows measured by Coriolis flow meters – mass basis
- Low-pressure separators use vortex meters – volume basis
- Vented gas measured by orifice plate meters – volume basis
- Aggregate meters at Chester 10 Facility and at combined recycle gas after compression
- Plant Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs) computer system



*Emerson Coriolis Mass Flow Meters



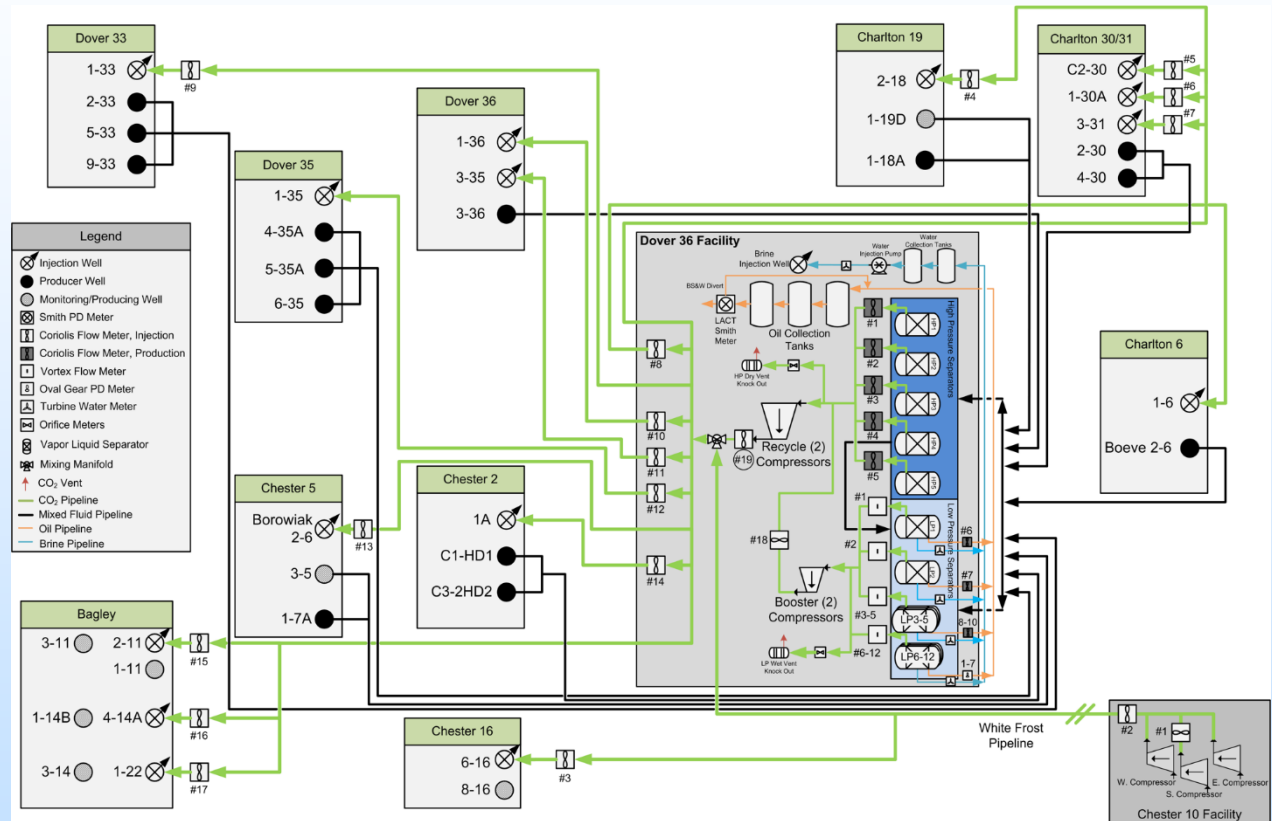
$$Net\ Stored\ CO_{2\ Reef} = Injected\ CO_{2\ Reef} - Produced\ CO_{2\ Reef}$$

$$Net\ Stored\ CO_{2\ EOR\ Complex} = \sum_{Reef=1}^{10} Net\ Stored\ CO_{2,Reef}$$

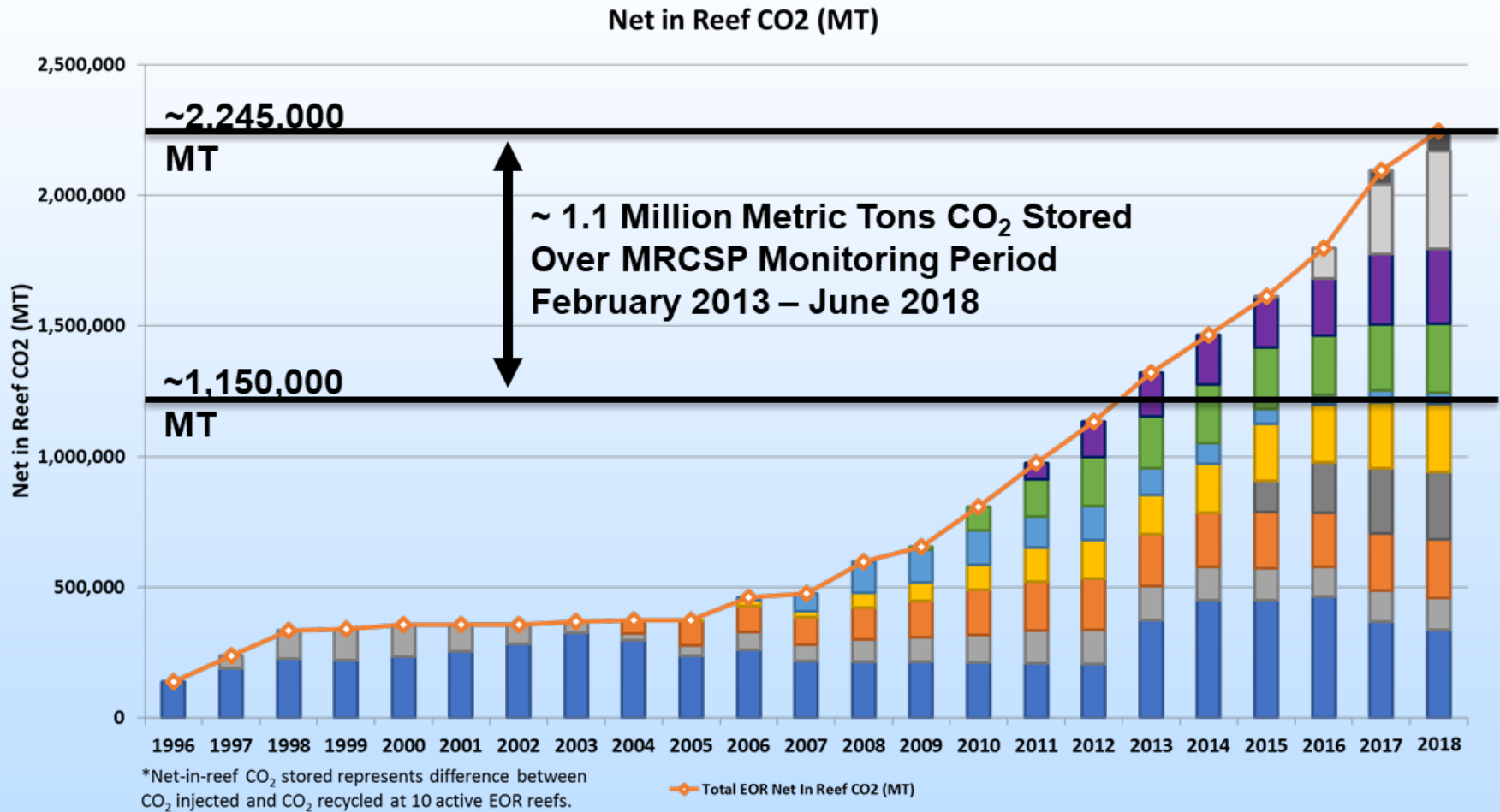
$$CO_2 = CO_{2I} - CO_{2P} - CO_{2E} - CO_{2FI} - CO_{2FP} \quad \text{Equation RR-11 for EPA GHG Reporting}$$

CO₂-EOR Complex & Central Production Facility

- Chester 10 facility provides pure CO₂
- ~80 miles of pipeline network
- 9 reefs interconnected at Dover 36 Facility
- 5 high and 12 low pressure separators
- Recycle/booster compressors
- Coriolis mass flow metering at all critical locations



Net CO₂ Stored over MRCSP Monitoring >1.45 Million MT Storage till June 2019

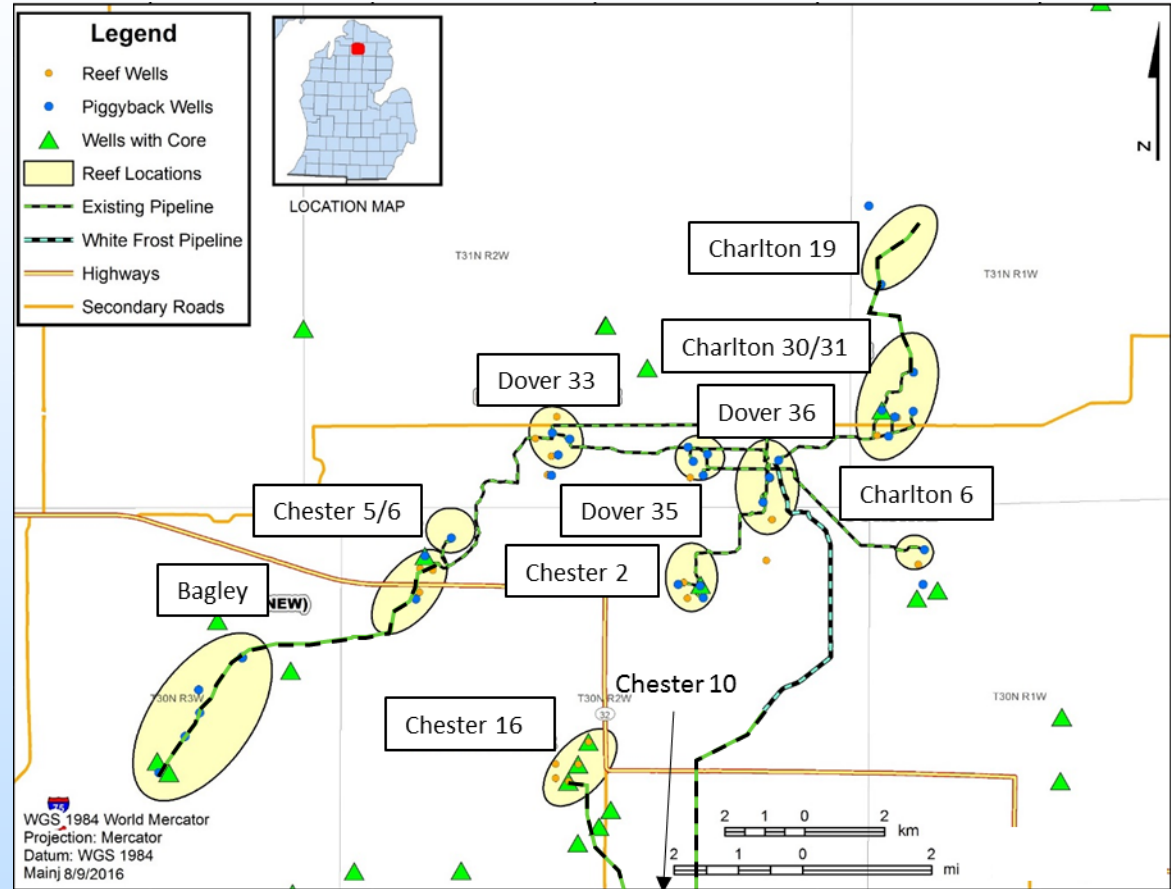


Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) Plan Approved by EPA

Reef	Date Initiated
Dover 33	1996
Dover 36	1996
Dover 35	2004
Charlton 30/31	2006
Charlton 6	2008
Chester 2	2009
Chester 5	2011
Charlton 19	2015
Bagley 11-14-23	2015
Chester 16	2017

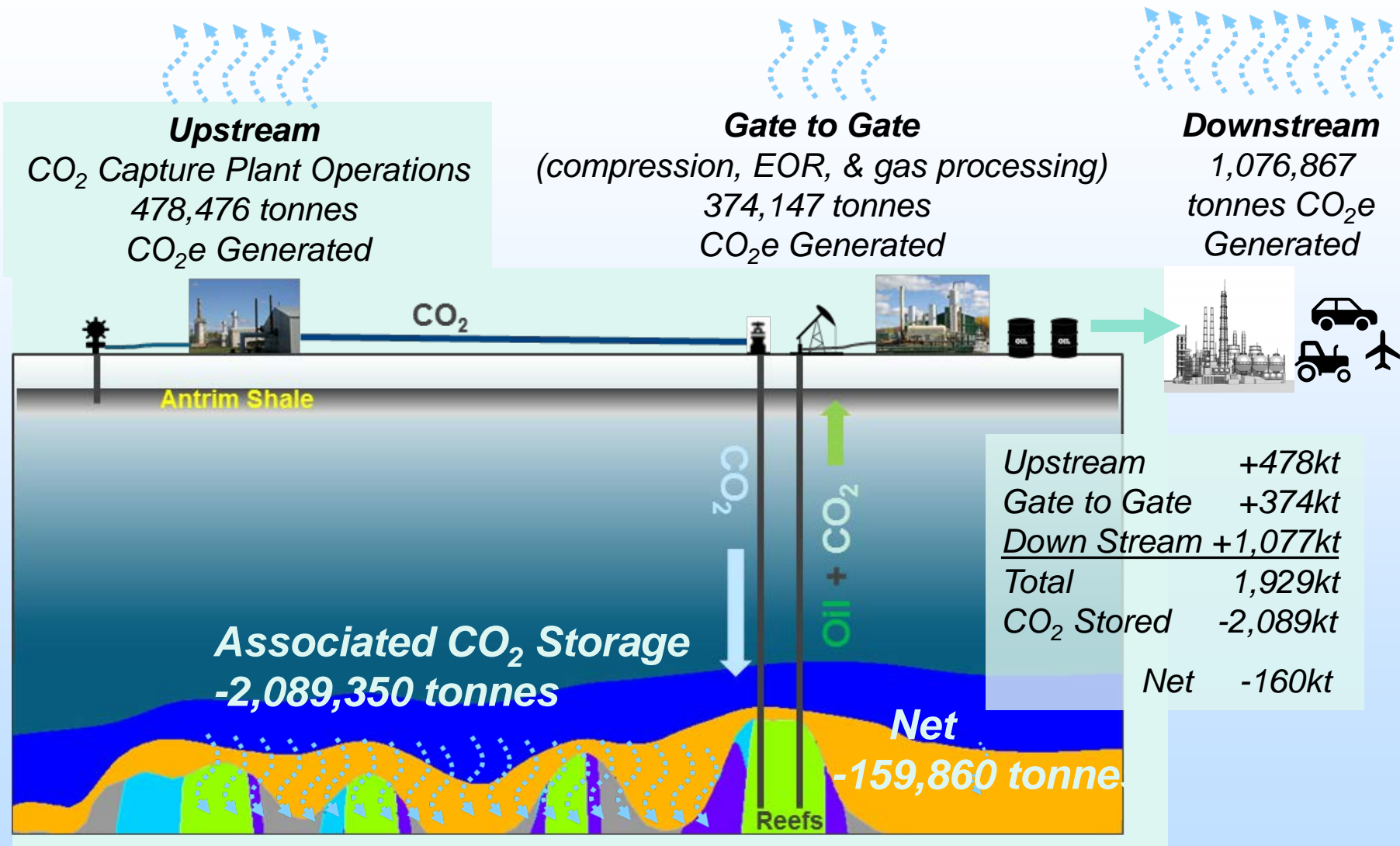
MRV Plan (Subpart RR, EPA):

- Project Description
- Delineation of Active & Maximum Monitoring Area
- Evaluation of Leakage Pathways
- Monitoring Baselines
- EPA Mass Balance Equations



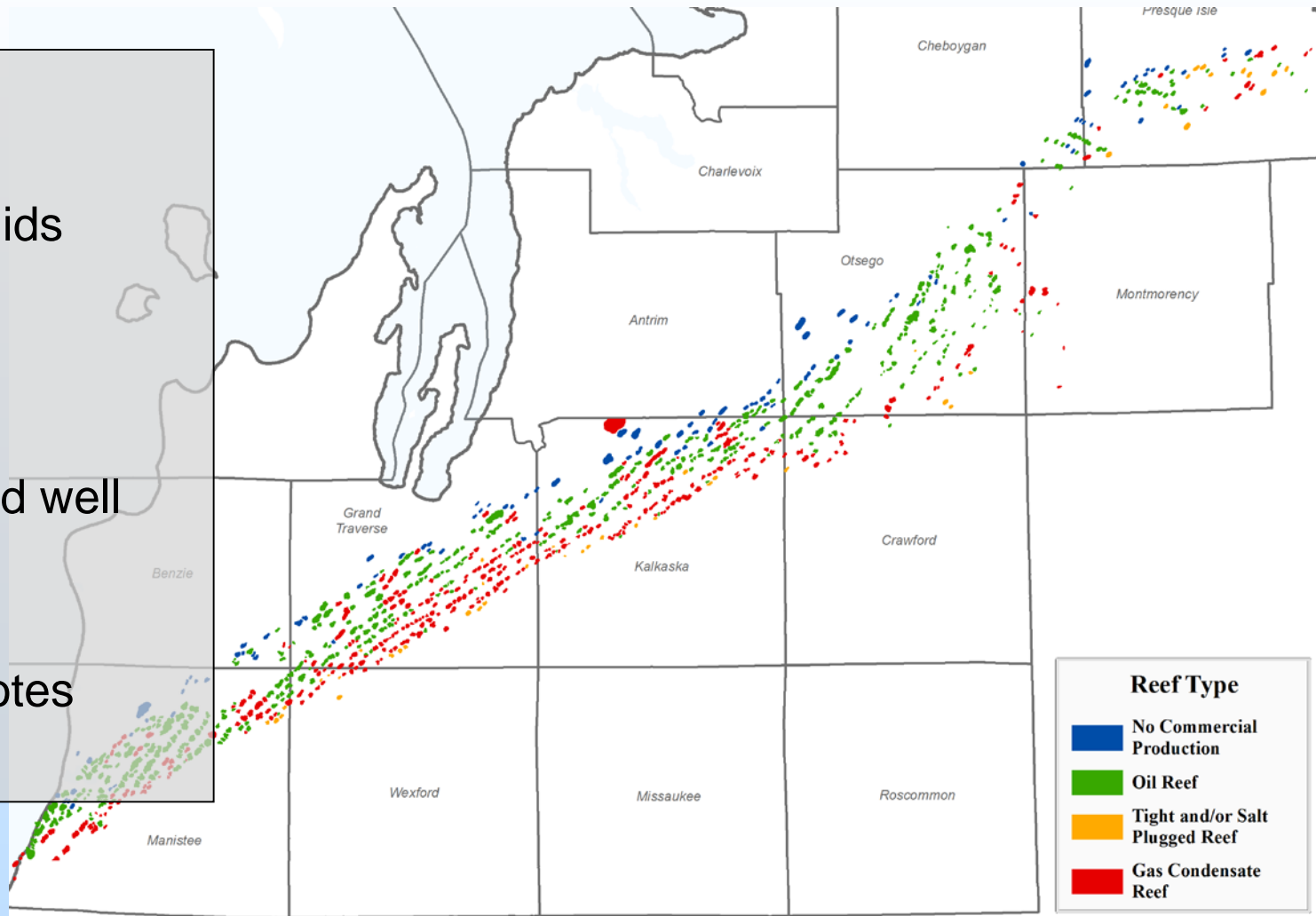
CCUS.LP 45Q Tax Equity Partnership Formed by Core

Results- Total LCA results 1996-2017



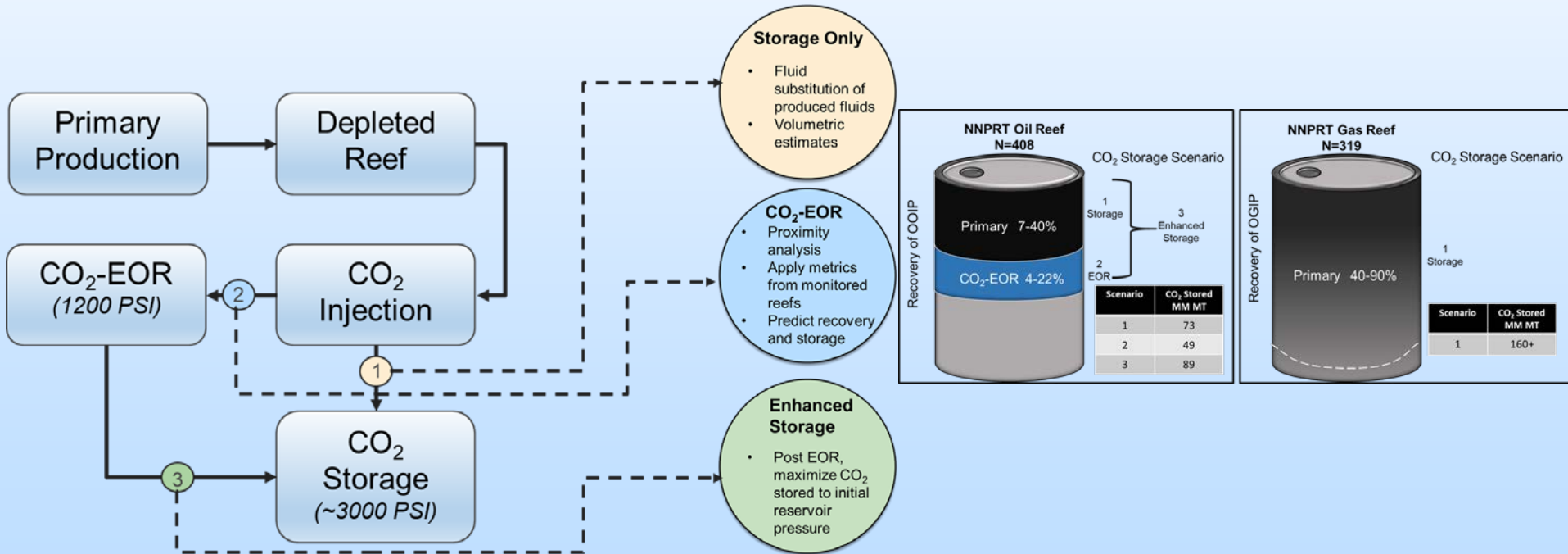
Development of a Reef Atlas

- Type
- Status
- Produced fluids
- Pressure
- OWC
- Reef height
- # of wells and well IDs
- Operators
- Additional notes



Regional Scale up to Entire NNPRT

- Regional reef atlas used to estimate CO₂ resources and EOR potential
- > 250 million metric tons of storage possible
- >100 million STB oil recoverable via CO₂-EOR

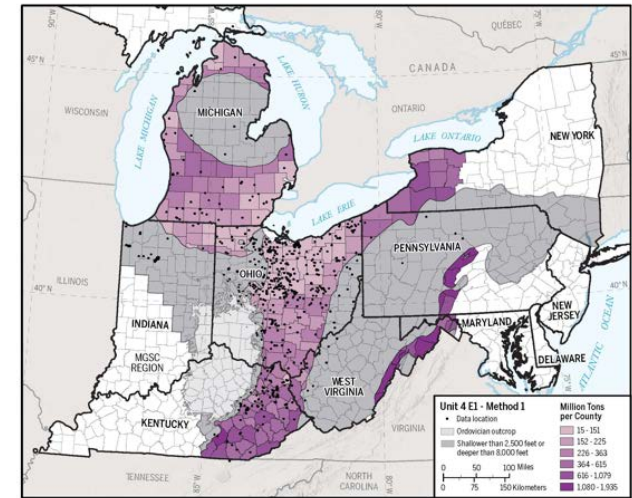


Regional Characterization– Demonstrate Geological Storage Potential

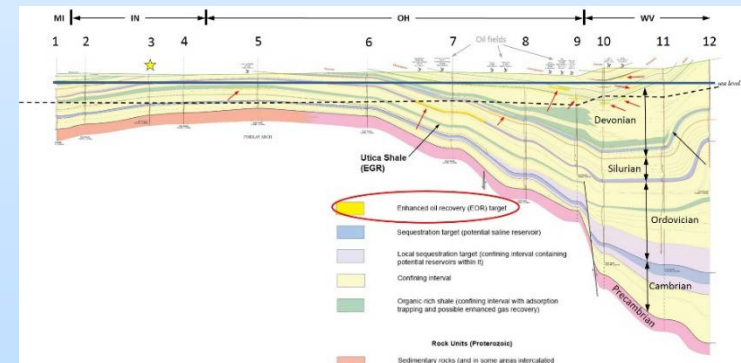
Establish fundamentals for CO₂ storage within the ten-state region and to qualify what volumes, how and where

- Assess the potential reservoirs and seals in the region, including offshore
- Determine the type of storage (saline, EOR or EGR reservoirs)
- Quantify the potential storage resources
- Generate products essential for siting, performance modeling, MVA

Series of reports under preparation



Storage resource estimate map



Regional cross section

MRCSP Outreach

Sharing Lessons Learned to Foster CCUS Development



Stakeholder Meetings

RCSP Water Working Group
Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership Water Working Group

Introduction
Members of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships (RCSPs) have formed the Water Working Group (WWG), a team of experts from government, academia, and industry whose goal is to address stakeholder concerns regarding emerging carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology and its potential interactions with local and regional water resources. Members of the WWG represent different regions of North America, each with its own unique set of challenges surrounding water resources and CCS (Figure 1). The opportunities and challenges at the nexus of CCS and water are being evaluated by the RCSP WWG as various carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture and storage strategies are assessed.

Carbon Capture and Storage
A majority of CO₂ generated by humans comes from the use of fossil fuels as reliable sources of energy, helping us to maintain potential to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere and is most efficient when applied to large utility or industrial sources where high volumes and/or concentrations of CO₂ are emitted. Through the use of specialized processes and equipment, CO₂ is captured, compressed, and transported to sites appropriate for safe long-term geologic storage (Figure 2).

the ENERGY lab

BEST PRACTICES for:
Public Outreach and Education for Carbon Storage Projects

First Edition

NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Factsheets and BPMs



Conferences and Papers

MRCSP Dedicated for You. My Battelle Home: Battelle Chicago: OCTM: News Suggested Sites Carbon Link: Original

MRCSP
MIDWEST REGIONAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION PARTNERSHIP

HOME ABOUT PROJECTS RESOURCES MEMBERS AREA CONTACT US

WHAT'S NEW

§ 3178 - Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage Act
August 4, 2016

Battelle to Represent MRCSP at International Carbon Capture and Storage Conference
June 30, 2016

The Coal Utilization Research Council and Japan's New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization Release Global CCS White Paper
May 25, 2016

EXPLORE OUR WEBSITE

RESOURCES

www.mrcsp.org



Message Mapping

MRCSP Outreach

FY2019 Highlights

- Highly attended MRCSP Annual Meeting in Annapolis, MD
- Participated in major conferences and workshops
 - GHGT-14
 - AAPG ACE and AAPG ES
 - CMTC
 - AGU
 - AICHE
 - IEAGHG
- Provided input into Permitting and Standards
 - DOE/EPA UIC meeting about permitting under MRCSP and related projects.
 - International Standards Organization (ISO) meetings
 - SPE SRMS System and Guidance Document
- Major emphasis on Peer-Reviewed papers in the final year
- Multiple volumes of reports under preparation for release in 2020

MRCSP Outreach – Final Meeting



MRCSP
MIDWEST REGIONAL
CARBON SEQUESTRATION
PARTNERSHIP

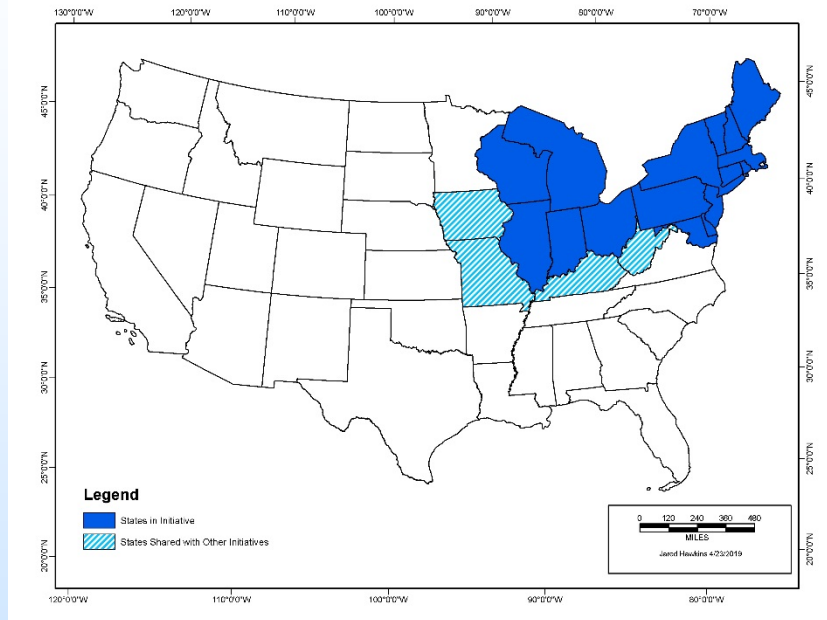
4-5 November
Columbus, Ohio



2019 MRCSP ANNUAL MEETING

A Glimpse of the Future – Regional Initiatives!

Naming Rights still available!



Joint Proposal with Illinois State Geological Survey / MGSC

Source Type	2017 Emission (MMt)	% of Total
Power Plant	694	73%
Metals	72.5	8%
Minerals	44.4	5%
Chemicals	38.3	4%
Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Refineries	28.4	3%
Other	28.0	3%
Ethanol	16.9	2%
Pulp and Paper	10.7	1%
Waste	7.9	1%
Manufacturing	3.5	<1%
TOTAL	945	-

- Decarbonization Initiative for the Midwest and Eastern Region (DIMER)
- Industrial CARbon Utilization and Storage (ICARUS) Initiative 😊
- Carbon Initiative of the Northeast and Midwest and Atlantic (CINEMA) 😊
- Laurentia Industrial Carbon Initiative!

Synergy Opportunities

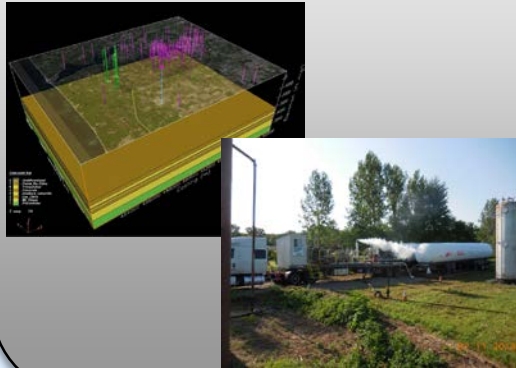
- Growing commercial CCUS Practice under 45Q/LCFS Regime
- Southern Michigan Advanced CO₂-EOR (FOA1988)
- Geomechanical Stress Assessment (FOA1829)
- CarbonSafe Phase I (Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska) and Phase II (Nebraska, Kansas) projects
- Mid-Atlantic Offshore storage assessment
- Well integrity and risk management
- Brine disposal and induced seismicity research
- Knowledge share with RCSPs on monitoring and modeling
- Testing NRAP models and CO₂ Screen tools
- International projects - South Africa, China, Mexico, Indonesia, Spain
- IEAGHG monitoring/Modeling Networks
- DOE Best Practices Manuals

MRCSP Related Work - Building Block for CCUS Deployment

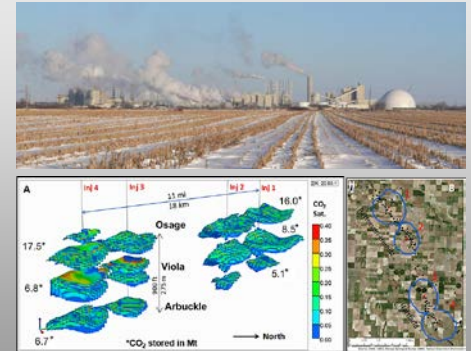
MRCSP Large-Scale EOR Public-Private Partnership



Carbon Storage/EOR 45Q Screening/Feasibility



CarbonSAFE

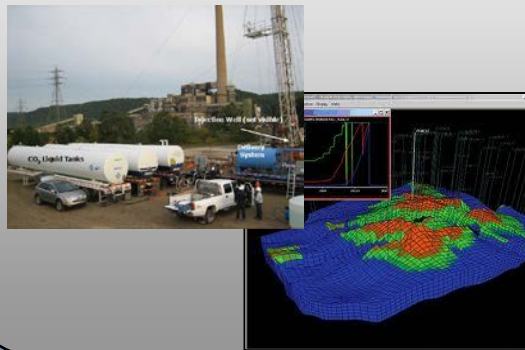


Integrated Mid-Centinent Stacked Carbon Storage Hub (Nebraska & Kansas)

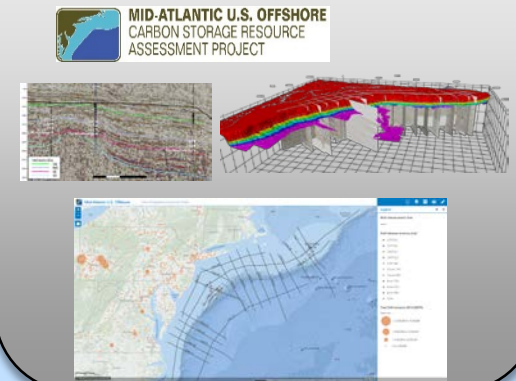
International CCUS Development



CO₂-EOR and Storage Exploration



Offshore Carbon Storage



Accomplishments to Date

- ~1.5M MT net stored under MRCSP monitoring, >2.6M MT stored since start of EOR in 1996
- Completed monitoring at main test bed in late-stage reef
 - Micro-seismic, Post-injection PNC, microgravity, and VSP completed, Post-injection test well drilled and characterized
 - Returned to normal EOR operations, with selected monitoring continued
- Added new EOR reefs with complex geology to monitoring
 - Distributed temperature and Acoustic Monitoring
- Advancements in static and numeric modeling processes
- *MRV Plan and Life-Cycle Analysis completed*
- *Commercialization with 45Q CCUS Partnership by Core Energy, LLC*

Project Summary

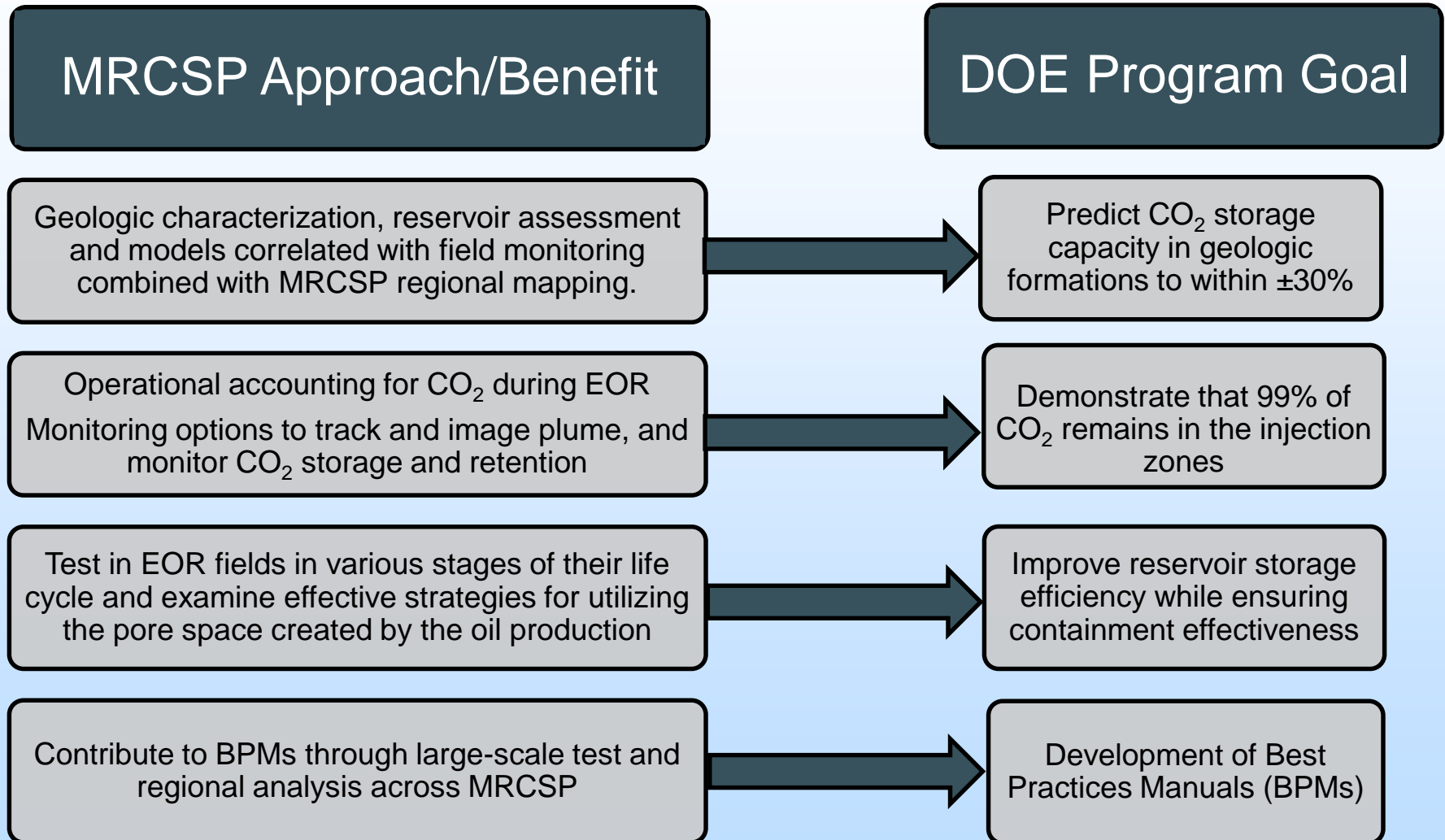
- MRCSP Large-Scale Test >90% completed with diverse EOR field setting and variety of monitoring options
- Multiple monitoring options are being tested
- Both monitoring and modeling are essential for understanding performance – imperative to be able to do much with limited data
- Regional characterization helping identify new storage zones and estimate storage resources – setting stage for commercial scale CCS
- Results will contribute to developing standards and best practices, NRAP tools, CO₂ capacity estimation tools

Lessons Learned

- **CO₂ measurement/accounting** performed with high level of confidence in a multi-field EOR complex
- **Storage potential** in closed reservoirs evaluated, after active EOR ends – EOR to storage transition
- **Geologic complexity** within and across reefs affects CO₂ injection, migration, and storage
- **Pressure monitoring** remains the mainstay for managing injection operations and monitoring reservoir response
- **Advanced monitoring technologies still require testing/validation for confident assessment of plume development**
- Characterization-monitoring-modeling loop requires more research for cross-validation over the life-cycle
- A well-developed CO₂-EOR regulatory/policy framework with financial incentives essential for enhanced associated storage

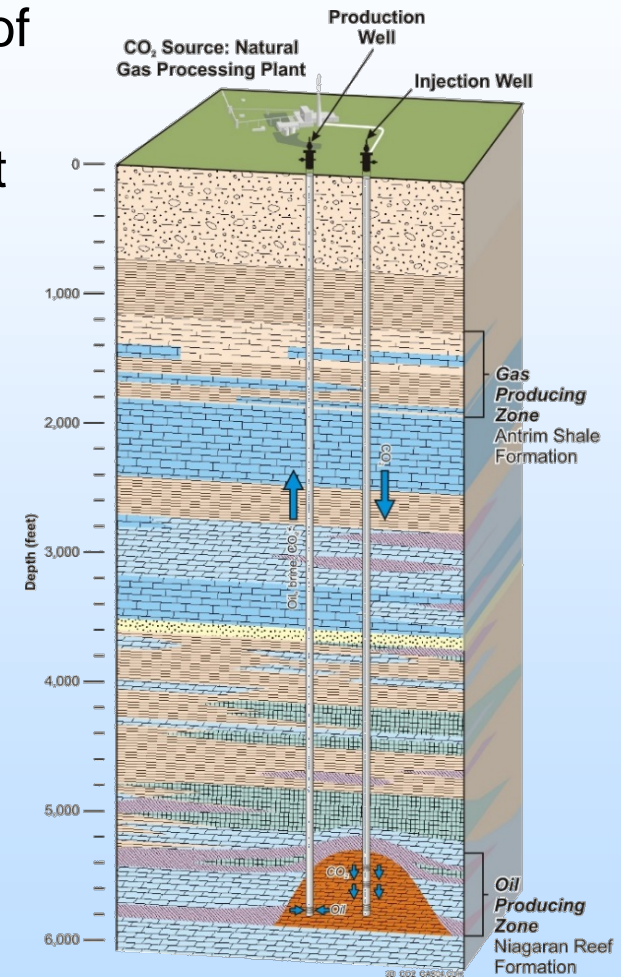
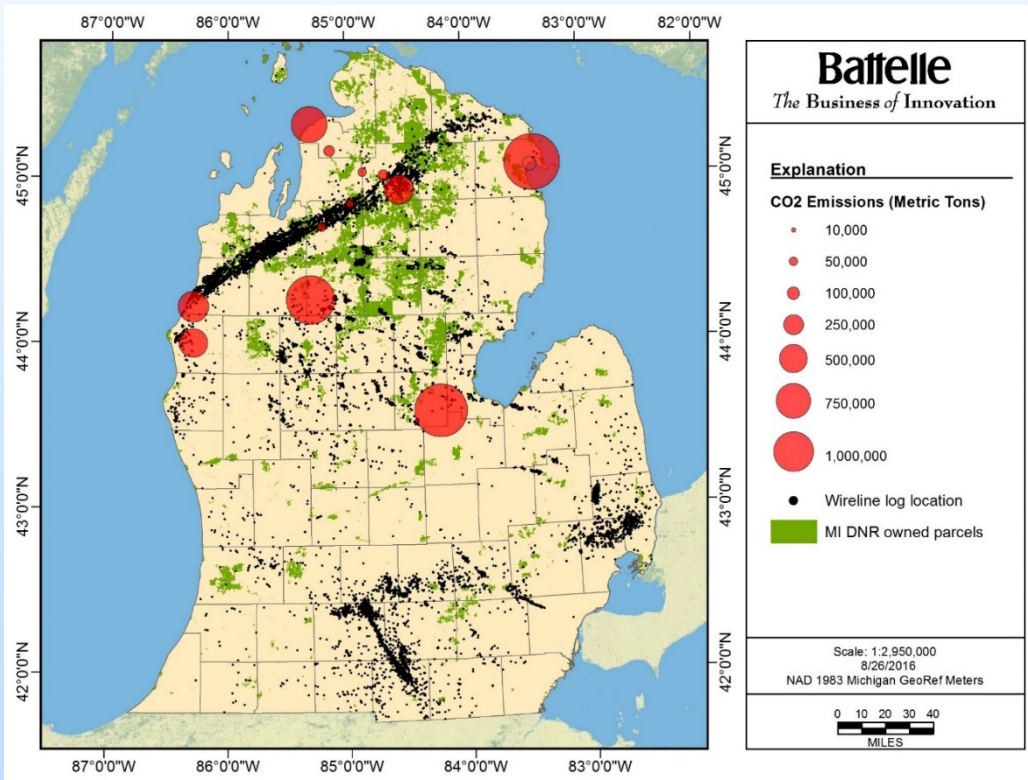
Appendix

Benefit to the Program



MRCSP Basin Large-Scale Injection

- Objective – Inject/monitor 1 million metric tons of CO₂ in collaboration with EOR operations.
- Evaluate CO₂ injectivity, migration, containment



Project Overview

Goals and Objectives

RCSP Goal

MRCSP Success Criteria

Goal 1 – *Prove Adequate Injectivity and Available Capacity*

- Success measured by injecting 1 million tonnes of CO₂ in CO₂-EOR fields within permitted pressures
- Pressure analysis and modeling used to evaluate and validate capacity

Goal 2 – *Prove Storage Permanence*

- Seismic and well data used to evaluate storage and containment zones
- Monitoring wells used to measure containment over time within the reef and immediate caprock
- Reservoir modeling to evaluate storage mechanism

Goal 3 – *Determine Aerial Extent of Plume and Potential Leakage Pathways*

- Monitoring portfolio employed to image and track the lateral and vertical plume migration. Success measured by using monitoring data to compare to and validate plume models

Project Overview

Goals and Objectives

RCSP Goal

MRCSP Success Criteria

Goal 4 – *Develop Risk Assessment Strategies*

- Risk assessment for events, pathways, and mitigation planning
- Success will be measured by comparing predicted to actual field experience for all stages of the project

Goal 5 – *Develop Best Practices*

- Phase III builds on Phase II best practices in siting, risk management, modeling, monitoring, etc.
- Key emphasis is on operation and monitoring and scale-up to commercial-scale

Goal 6 – *Engage in Public Outreach and Education*

- Extensive outreach efforts for both Phase II and Phase III sites as well as technology transfer and sharing
- Phase III lessons learned contribute directly to the RSCP Best Practice Manual updates

Organization Chart

DOE/NETL
 Andrea McNemar
 MRCSP Program Manager

Battelle
The Business of Innovation

Prime Contractor

Neeraj Gupta, PI/PM

M. Kelley, Characterization/Monitoring

A. Haagsma, Outreach & Regional Geology

A. Haagsma and A. Conner, Geology

S. Mishra, P. Ravi Ganesh, and A. Pasumarti Modeling

R. Wessinger (PM), A. Burchwell, (Dep. PM)

A. Conner Fieldwork


Pacific Northwest
 NATIONAL LABORATORY

Charlotte Sullivan
 Alain Bonneville

**Characterization
 Monitoring Support**



Kris Carter, PA Geo Survey
**Regional Characterization
 Task Coordinators**



Sarah Wade

**Outreach Working
 Group Coordinator**



David Cole

**Geochemical
 Monitoring**

LLNL

CORE ENERGY, LLC

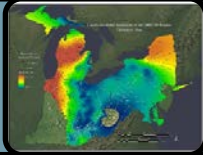


Robert Mannes
 Rick Pardini

Large-Scale Test Host



MRCSP Scope of Work Structured Around Six Tasks



Task 1

Regional Characterization: *Develop a detailed actionable picture of the region's geologic CO₂ storage resource base*



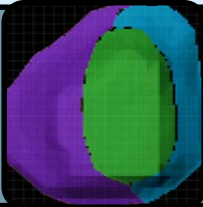
Task 2

Outreach: *Raise awareness of regional CO₂ storage opportunities and provide stakeholders with information about CO₂ storage*



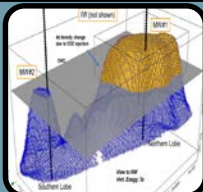
Task 3

Field Laboratory Using Late-Stage EOR Field: *Pressurize a depleted oil field with CO₂ injection to test monitoring technologies and demonstrate storage potential*



Task 4

CO₂ Storage Potential in Active EOR Fields: *Monitor CO₂ Injection and recycling in active EOR operations with different scenarios*



Task 5

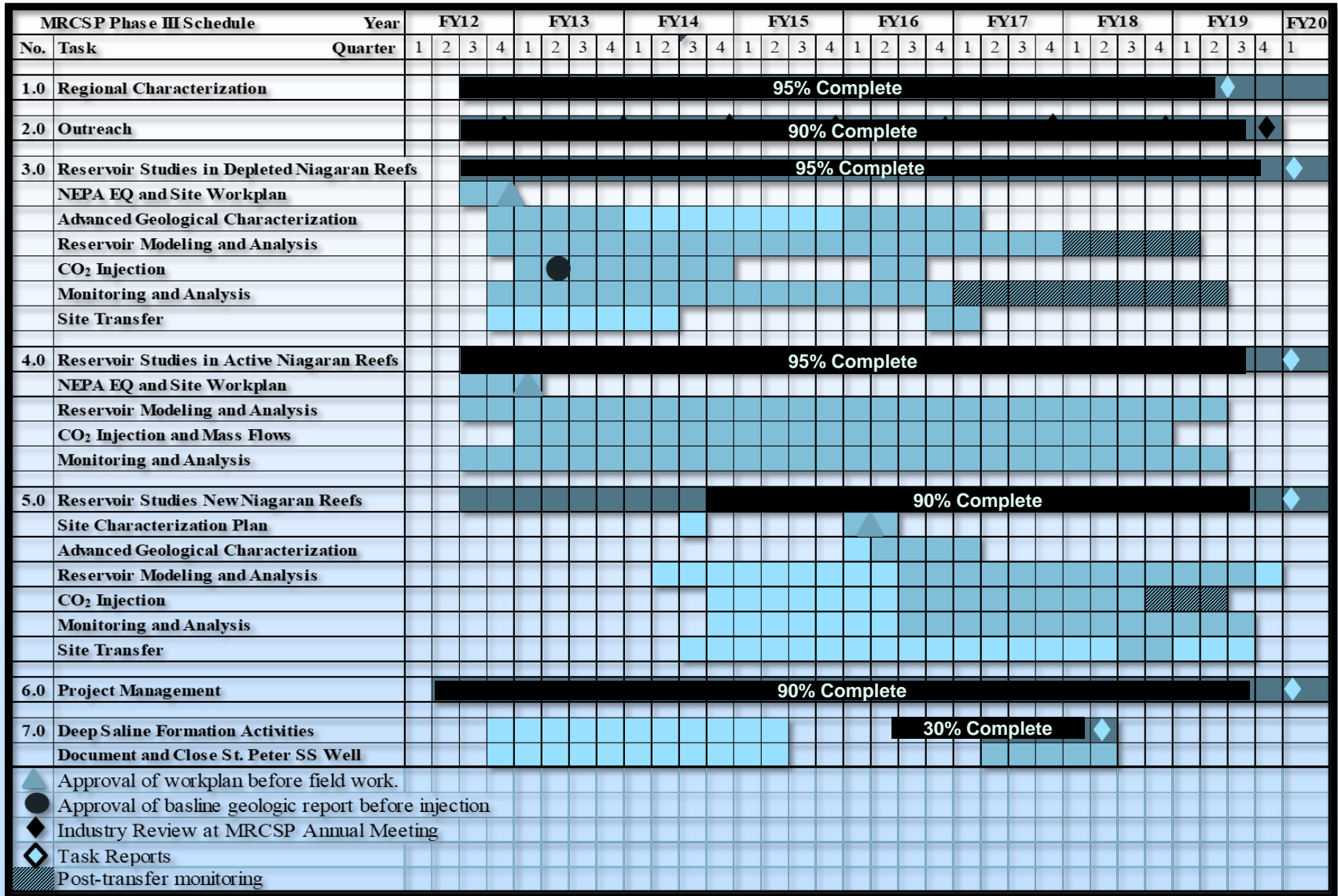
CO₂ Injection in New EOR Field(s): *Monitor CO₂ injection into an oil field that has not undergone any CO₂ EOR to test monitoring technologies and demonstrate storage potential*



Task 6

Program Management

Gantt Chart



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- Gupta, N., Kelley, M., Haagsma, A., Glier J., Harrison, W., Mannes, B., Champagne, P., Pardini, R., Wade, S., and Yugulis, M. 2019. Assessment of Options for the development of a stacked storage complex in the Northern Michigan Basin, USA. *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, Volume 88, pg. 430-446, September 2019
- Welch S.A., Sheets J.M., Place, M.C., Saltzman M.R., Edwards C.T., Gupta, N., Cole D.R., 2019, Assessing Geochemical Reactions during CO₂ Injection into an Oil-Bearing Reef in the Northern Michigan Basin, *Applied Geochemistry*, 100, 380-392.

Papers in review

- Mishra, s., Haagsma, A., Valluri M., and Gupta, N. In Review. Assessment of CO₂ Enhanced Oil Recovery and Associated Geologic Storage Potential in the Michigan Northern Pinnacle Reef Trend. *Energies*.
- Haagsma, A., Main, J., Pasumarti, A., Valluri, M., Scharenberg, M., Larsen, G., Goodman, W., Conner, A., Cotter, Z., Keister, L., Harrison, W., Mishra, S., Pardini, R., and Gupta, N. In Review. A Comparison of CO₂ Storage Resource Estimate Methodologies for a Regional Assessment of the Northern Niagaran Pinnacle Reef Trend in the Michigan Basin. *Environmental Geosciences*