

Monitoring of Geological CO₂ Sequestration Using Isotopes and Perfluorocarbon Tracers

Project Number FEAA-045

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U.S. Department of Energy

National Energy Technology Laboratory

Mastering the Subsurface Through Technology Innovation, Partnerships and Collaboration:
Carbon Storage and Oil and Natural Gas Technologies Review Meeting

August 13-16, 2018

Presentation Outline

- Tracers & their applications to C storage
- Cranfield CO₂ storage pilot site
 - PFT simulations
 - CH₄ exsolution tracer
- Coupling reaction modeling with transport simulations
- Hydrocarbon interference with PFT analysis
- Accomplishments & Synergies

Candidate Tracers

(substances used to follow the course of a process)

Brines: Native non-conservative tracers that respond to changes
pH, alkalinity, electrical conductivity
Cations: Na, K, Ca, Mg, Σ Fe, Sr, Ba, Mn
Major anions: Cl, HCO_3 , SO_4 , F, Br
Organic acids: acetate, propionate, formate, oxalate, etc.
Other organics: DOC; methane, CO_2 , benzene, toluene

Gases: Native conservative tracers or added conservative tracers
Gases: N_2 , H_2 , O_2 , CO_2 , CO, CH_4 , $\text{C}_2 - \text{C}_{n+}$
Noble gas tracers: Ar, Kr, Xe, Ne, He (and their isotopes)

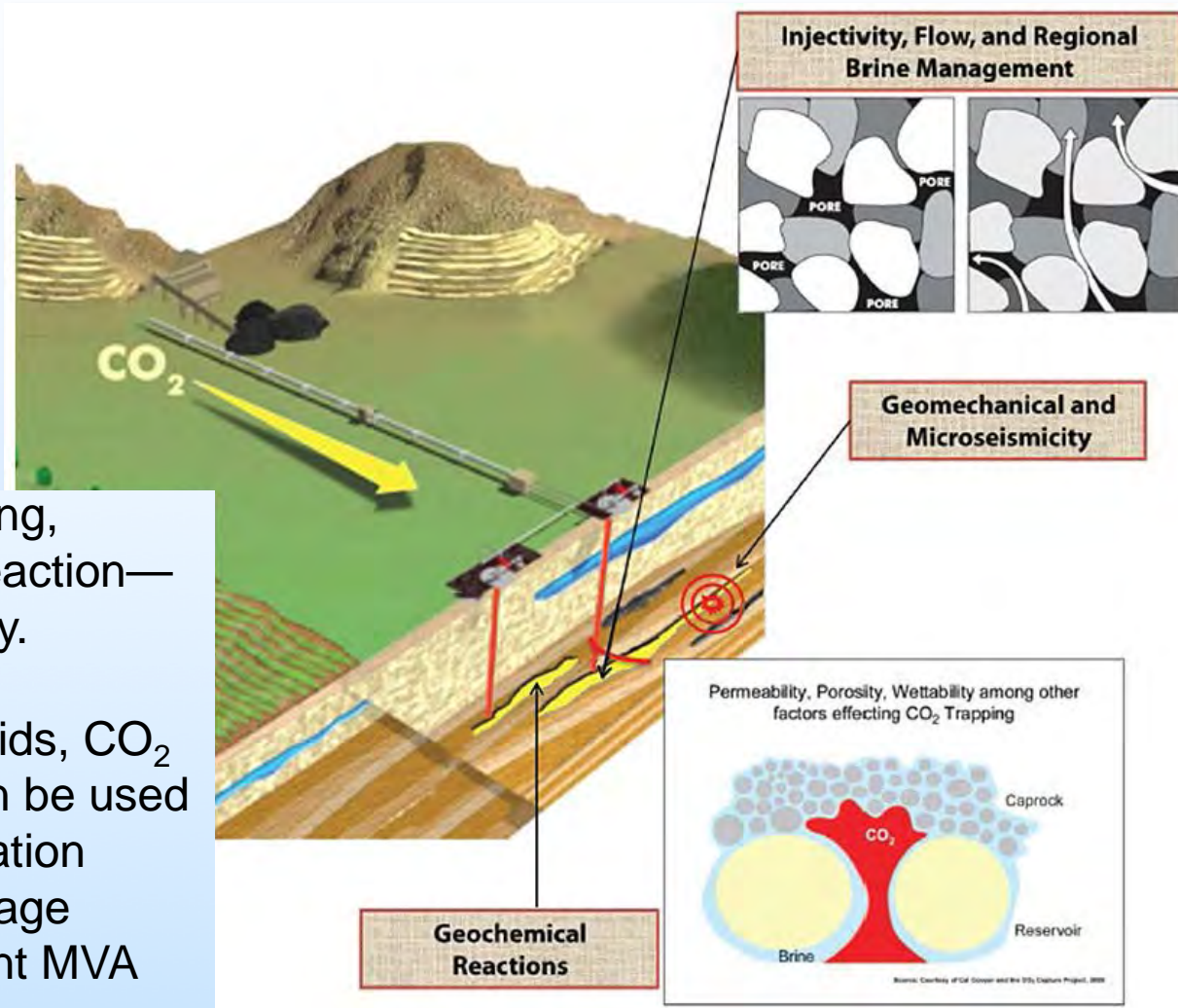
Perfluorocarbon tracers (PFTs):
PMCP, PECH, PMCH, PDCH, PTCH (SF_6)

Isotopes: D/H , $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ in water, DIC, minerals;
 $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ in CH_4 , CO_2 , DIC, DOC, carbonates

Benefit to Program

Geologic Storage, Simulations, and Risk Assessment

- Provide information on physical and geo-chemical changes in reservoir, ensuring CO₂ storage permanence.
- Facilitate fundamental understanding of processes impacting behavior of fluids—diffusion, dispersion, mixing, advection, capillarity, and reaction—to improve storage efficiency.
- Ground-truth behavior of fluids, CO₂ transport properties that can be used to constrain reservoir simulation models, predicting CO₂ storage capacity & designing efficient MVA programs.



Project Overview

Current Goals and Objectives

Provide methods to interrogate the subsurface that will allow direct improvement of CO₂ storage

- Incorporate CO₂-brine chemical and isotopic reactions and transport into simulations
- Assess efficiency of perfluorocarbon tracer analysis using capillary adsorption tubes in a hydrocarbon-rich matrix

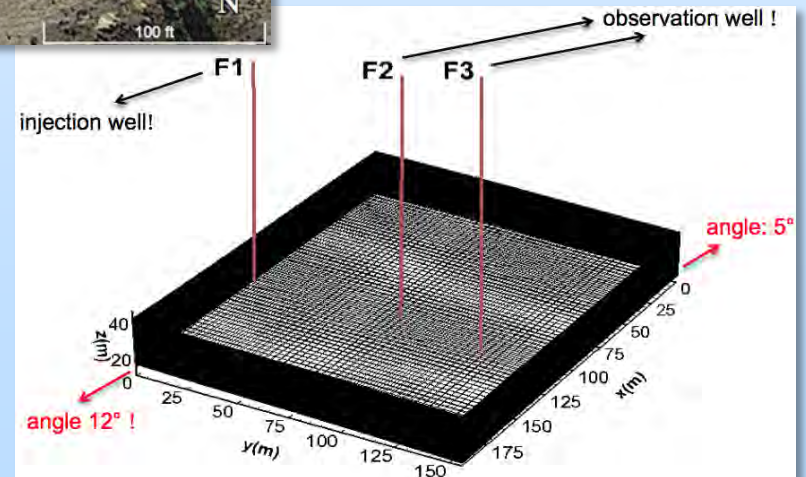
Cranfield Pilot Site, Mississippi

Carbon Storage Project: Detailed Area of Study



Extracted from > 60 million
element model by UTBEG
Hosseini et al., *IJGCC* (2013)

- $155 \times 195 \times 24 \text{ m}^3$,
inclined in x and y
- $64 \times 51 \times 79 = 257,856$
unstructured grid cells,
- F2 and F3 well locations (70,
100 m) from Ajo-Franklin et al.,
IJGGC, 2013
- Petro-physical properties for 8
facies



Thanks to:

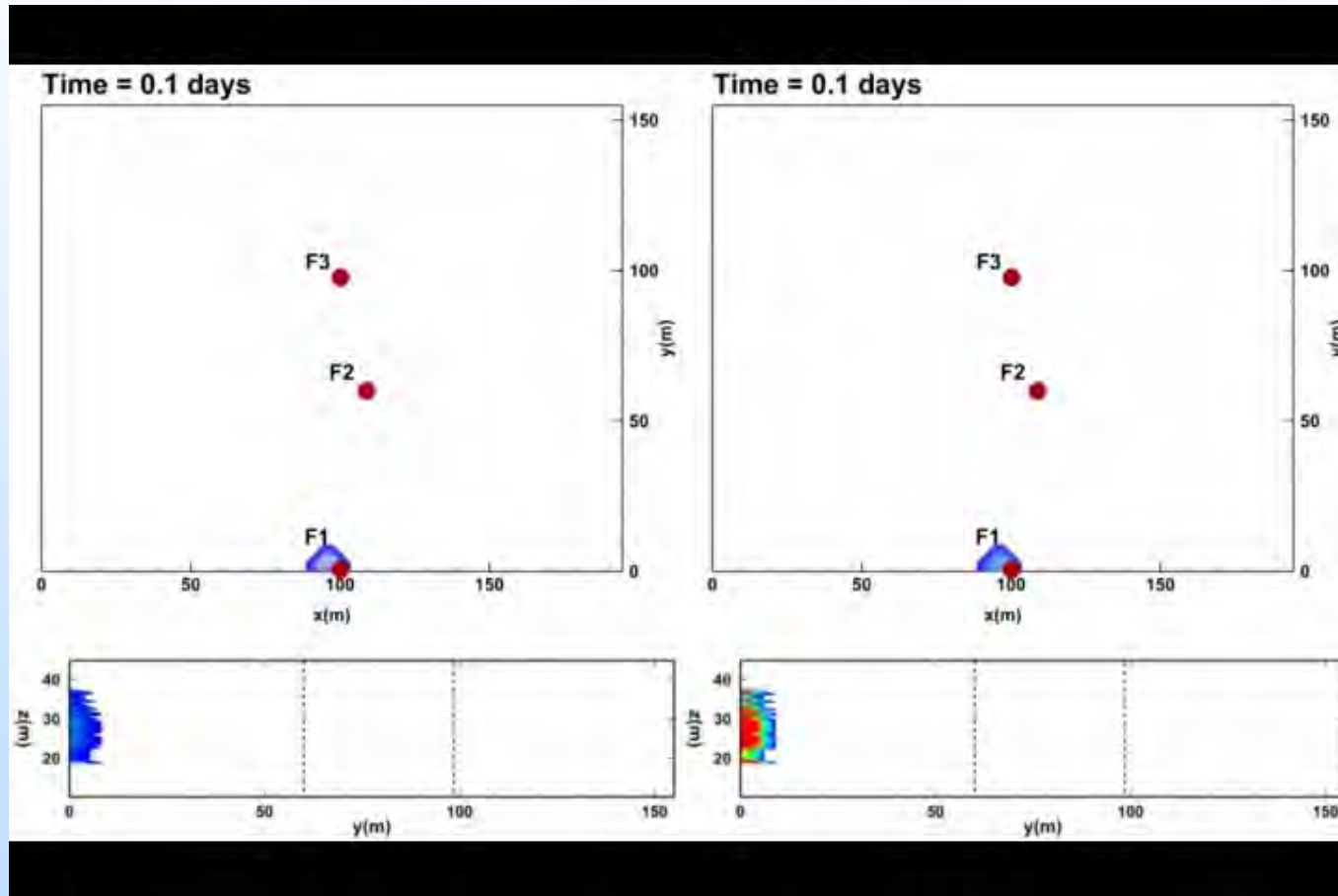
- Hovorka & Hosseini @UT BEG
- LBNL, SECARB
- Sandia Technology
- Denbury Resources

Top View – Cranfield DAS 2009

CO₂ and PFT Injection Campaign

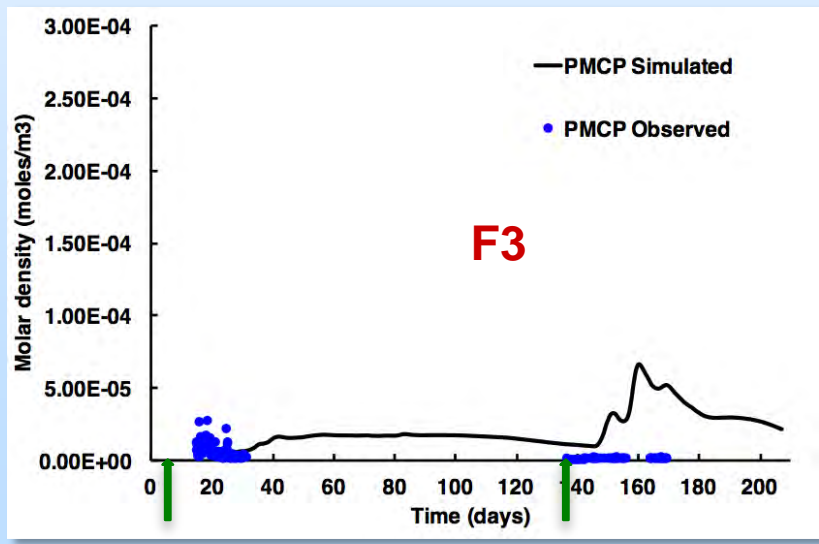
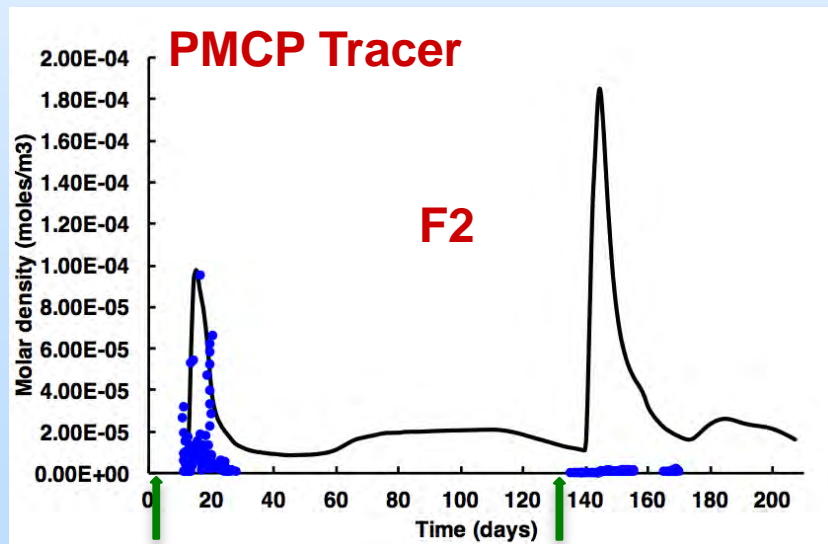
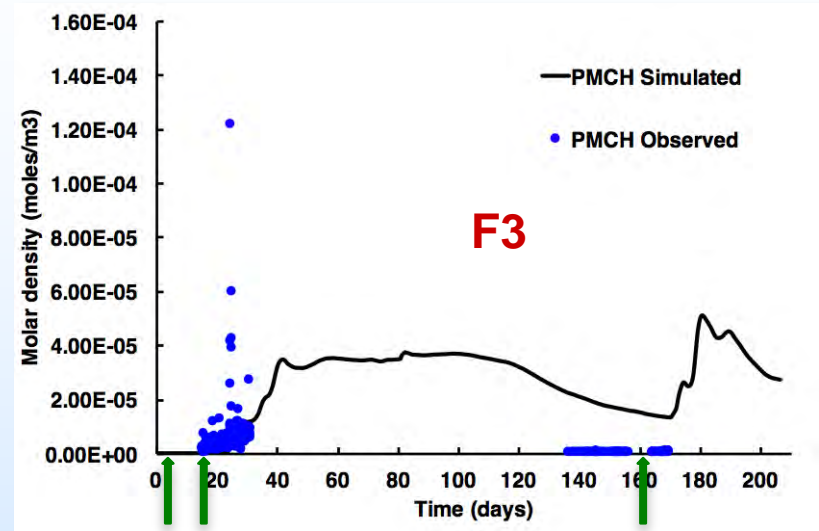
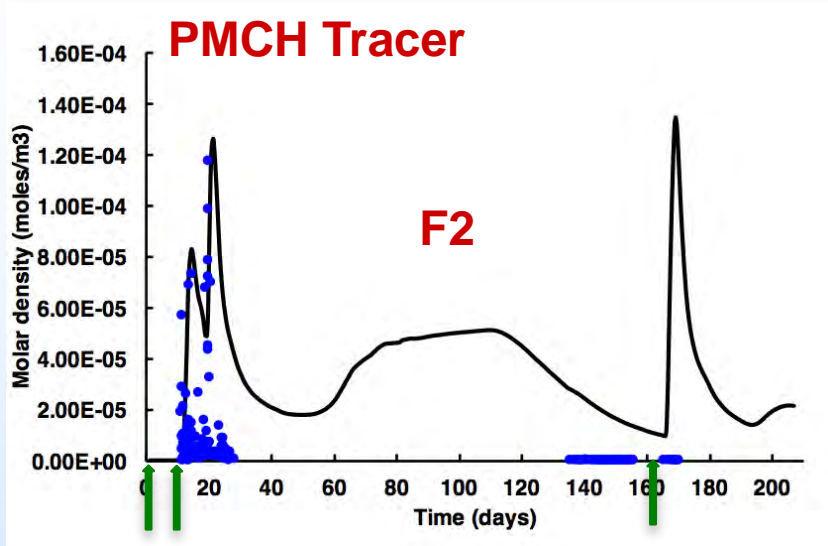
CO₂

PMCH Injection (0 & 11 days)

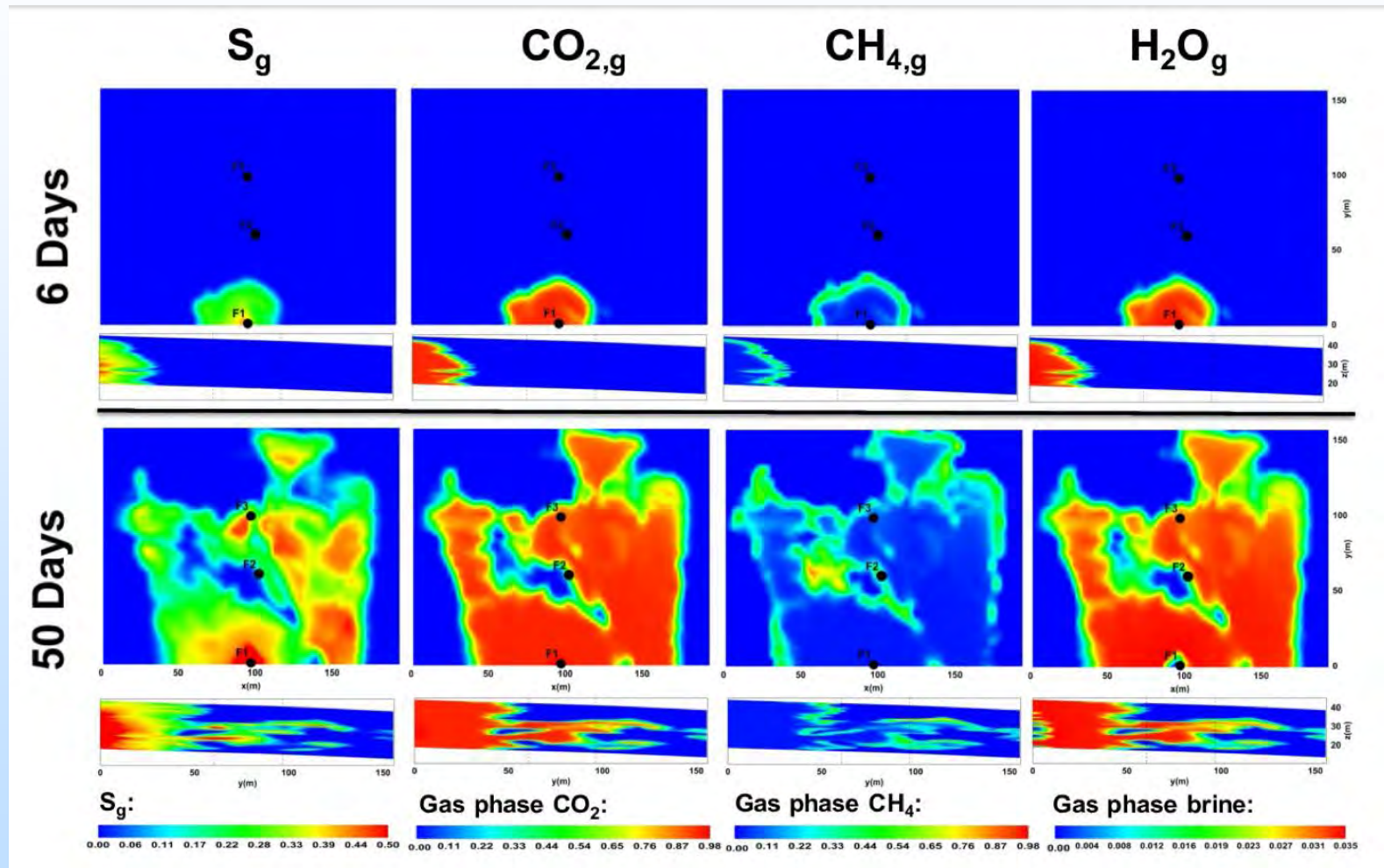


Simulating PFT Injection Campaign

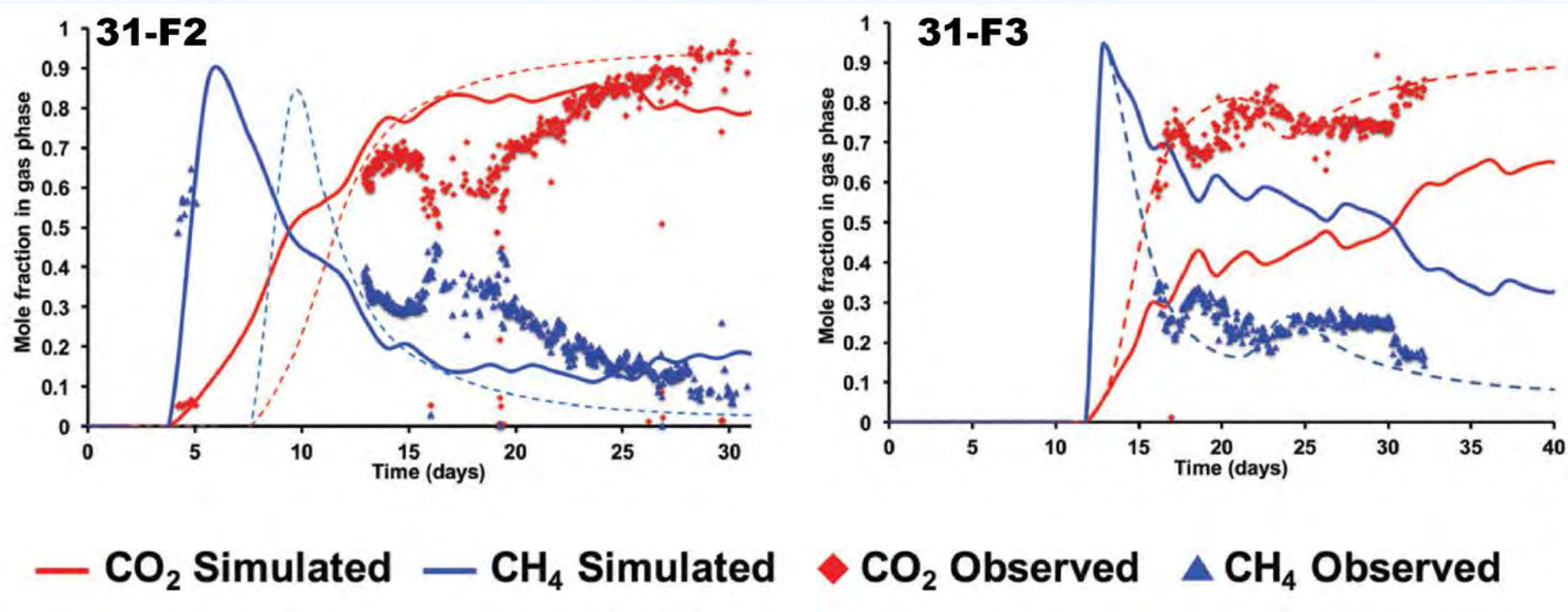
2009-2010 Breakthrough Curves



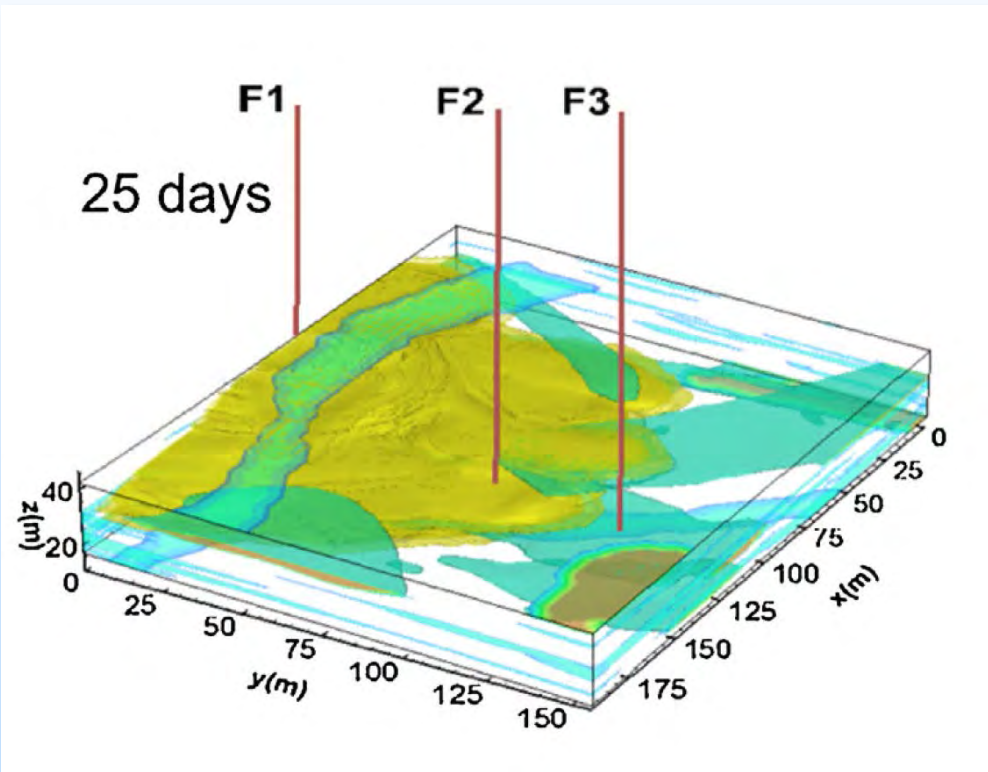
Competitive Dissolution of CO₂ Versus CH₄ in Brine



Simulated CH₄ Breakthrough Agrees With Field Data

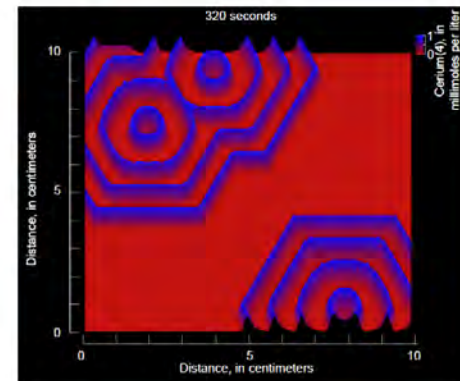


Coupling Flow & Transport with Geochemical Reactivity



Description of Input and Examples for PHREEQC
Version 3—A Computer Program for Speciation,
Batch-Reaction, One-Dimensional Transport, and
Inverse Geochemical Calculations

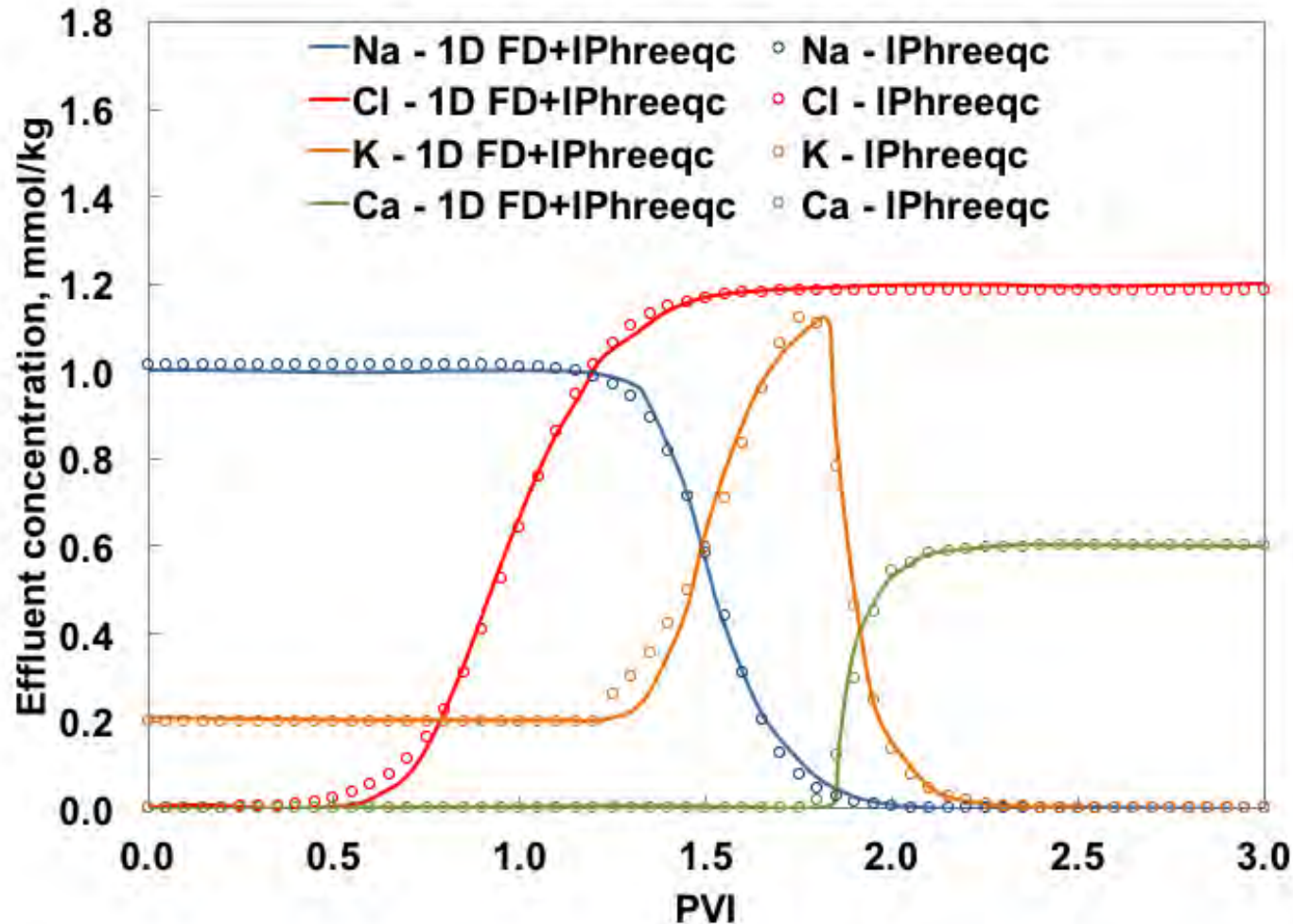
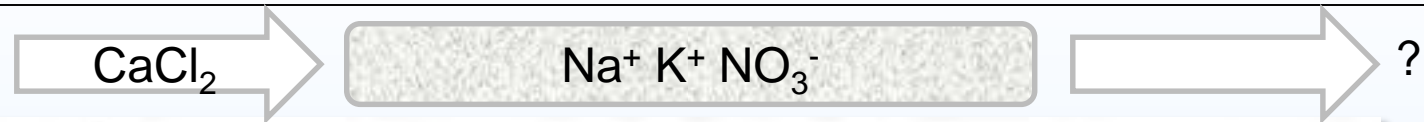
Chapter 43 of
Section A, Groundwater
Book 6, Modeling Techniques



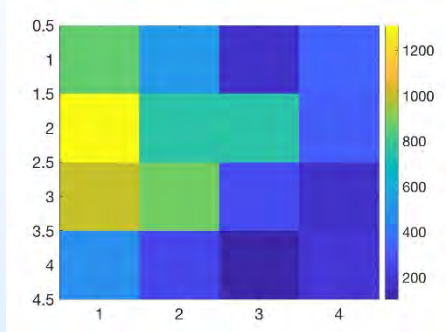
Techniques and Methods 6-A43

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

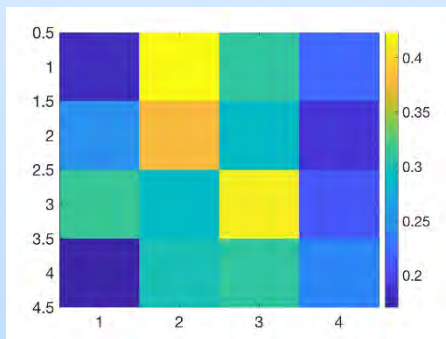
Validation Example: Transport & Cation Exchange



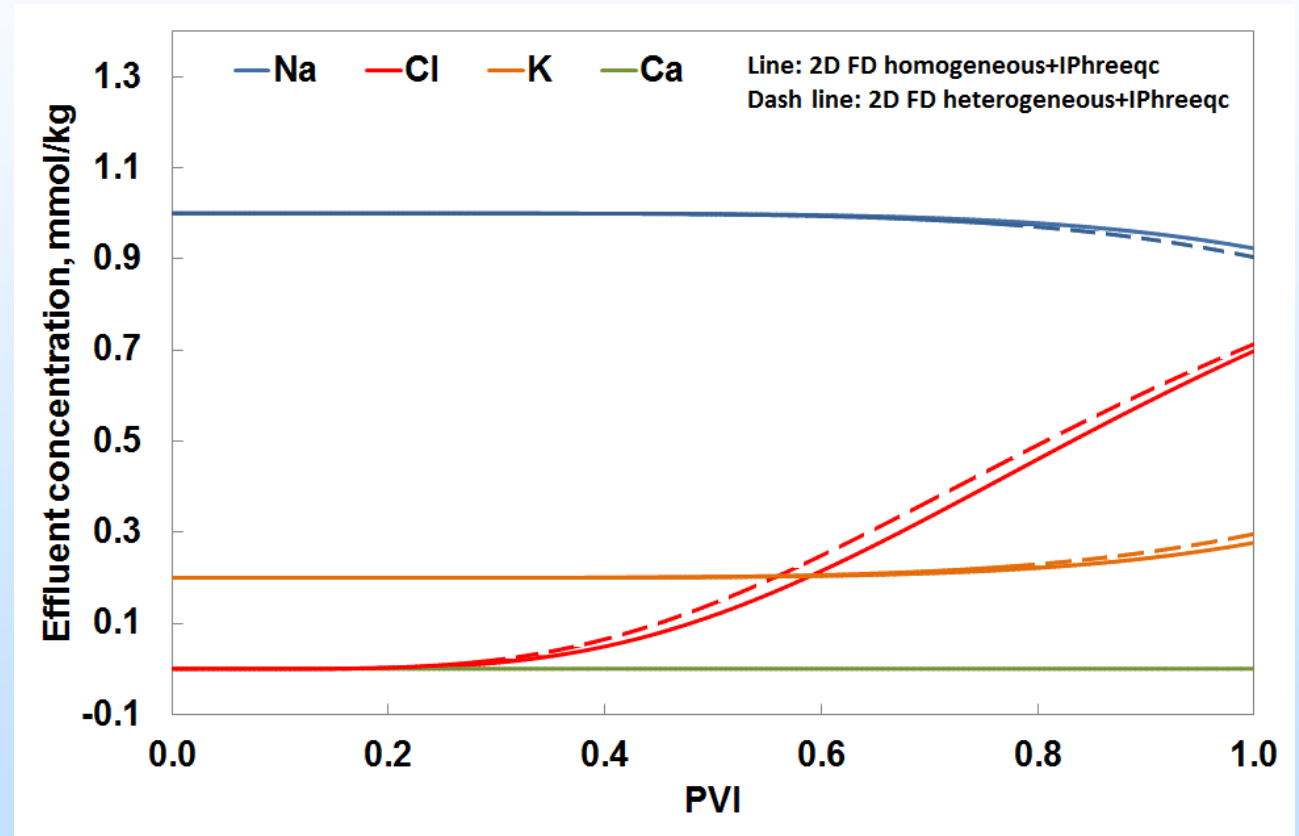
Same Problem in 2D Homogeneous & Heterogeneous Domains



Permeabilities
field (mD)



Porosity field

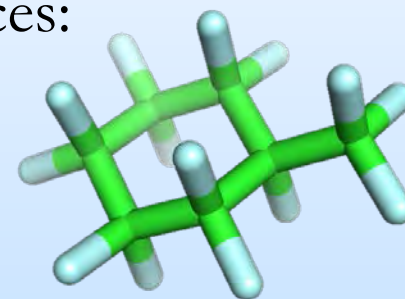


Modeling Overview & Next Steps

- 2016: CO₂-H₂O flow & transport in high-resolution static model of DAS with advanced EOS.
- 2017: Addition of perfluorocarbon and SF₆ tracers.
- 2018 (early): Addition of CH₄ to study competitive dissolution/exsolution, formation of free gaseous CH₄. Excellent agreement with field data for all above.
- 2018 (late): Addition of reactive transport to complete comprehensive model of all trapping mechanisms.
- 2018-2019: Collaborate with NETL RIC to validate geochemistry and then use model to interpret lab-to-field data (e.g., Mt Simon core to Cranfield DAS).
- Consider reactive transport both in target formation but also in potential cap-rock failures.

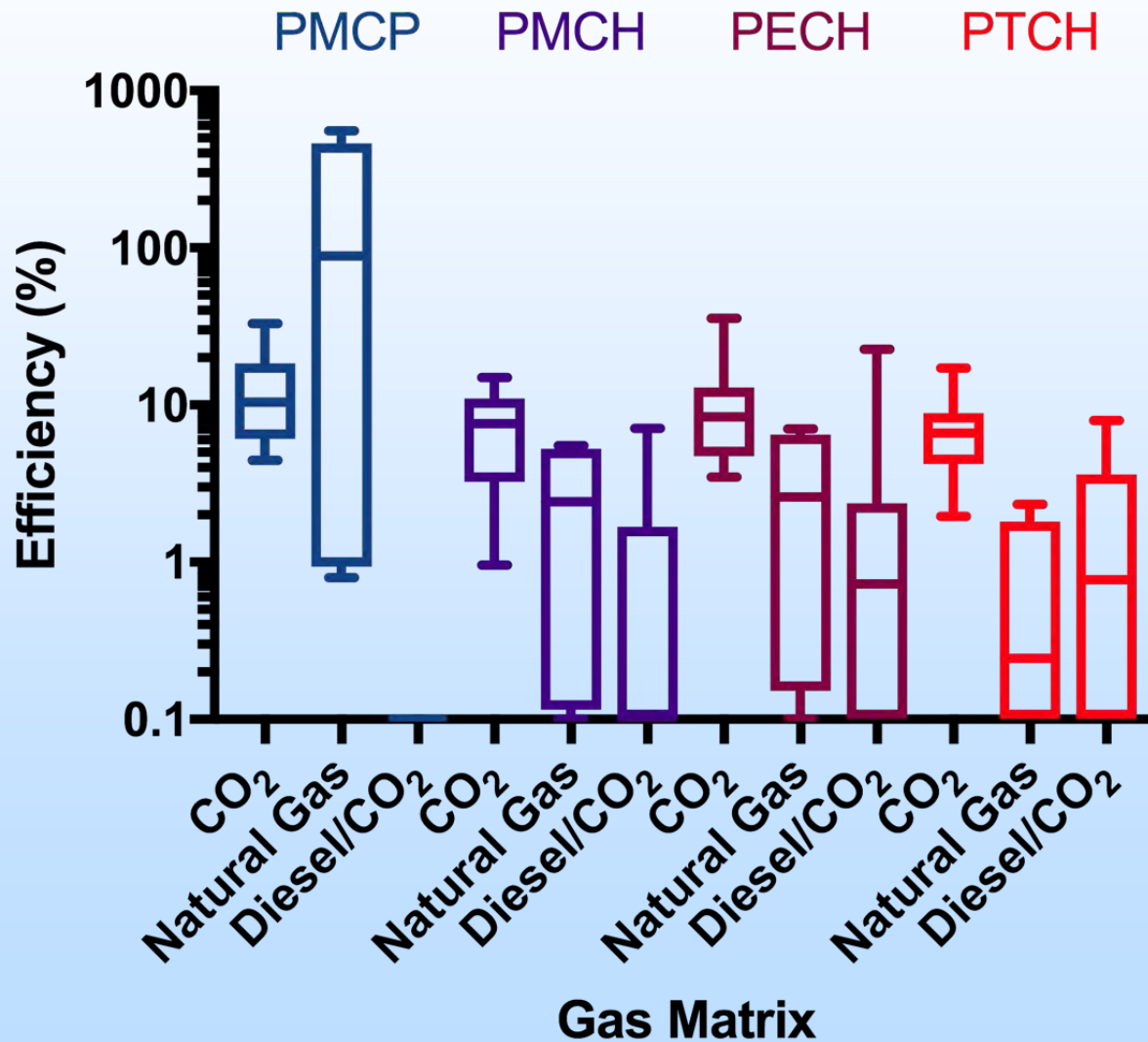
Do Hydrocarbons Interfere with PFT Sampling & Analysis?

- Minimal interference with GC-ECD analysis by direct injection
- Sorbent tubes can be used to concentrate PFTs from gas samples.
- Potential competition in sorbent tube sampling
- Created a set of PFT standards in 1-L gas matrices:
 - CO₂
 - Natural gas
 - Diesel-saturated CO₂
- Loaded on AMBERSORB™ in quartz sorbent tube
- Analysis at NETL RIC (Sean Sanguinto) using thermal desorption and GC-NICI-MS

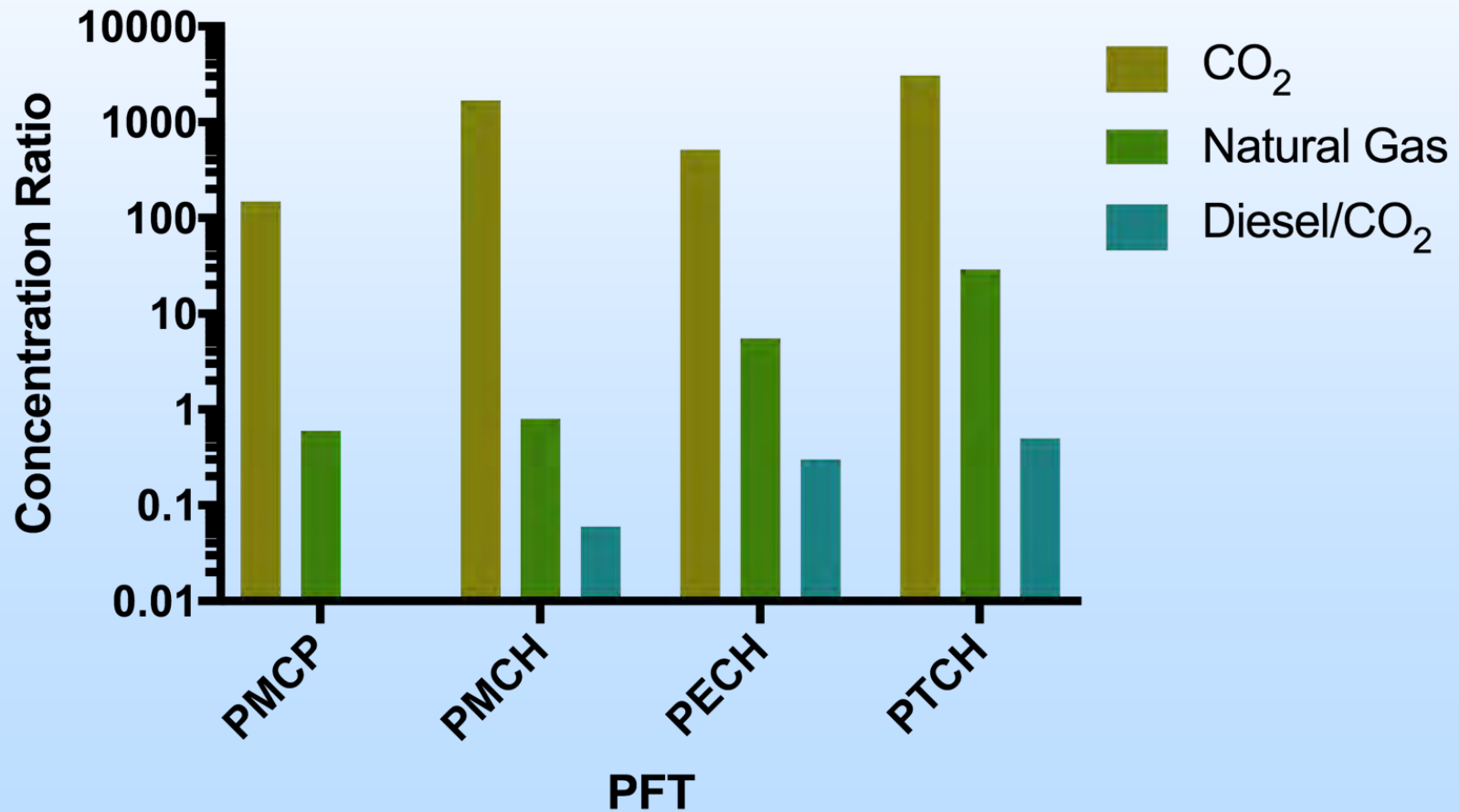
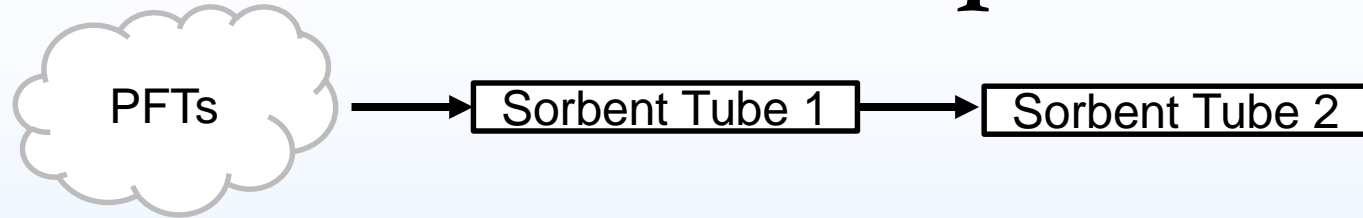


Decreased Efficiency of PFT

Adsorption, Desorption and Analysis



Increased PFT Breakthrough to Downstream Sampler Tube



Lessons Learned & Next Steps

- Hydrocarbons substantially reduce the efficiency of perfluorocarbon adsorption to AMBERSORB™.
- The most volatile PFT (PMCP) dissolved in a CO₂ matrix saturated with diesel could not be detected on sorption tube samples using GC-NICI-MS.
- Diesel matrix also caused early breakthrough of samples during active sampling with sorption tubes, introduced high variability in sorption tube samples, and substantially reduced the sensitivity of analysis for all PFTs.
- Research and development activities are needed to identify new sorbents and PFT capture strategies that are more robust to hydrocarbons in reservoir gas matrices.

Synergy Opportunities

- Collaborate with NETL RIC to validate geochemistry and then use model to interpret lab-to-field data (e.g., Mt Simon core to Cranfield DAS).
- Collaborative PFT sorbent testing in hydrocarbon-rich matrices
- New tracer test campaigns
- Sharing best practices for tracer analysis

Project Summary

- Simulated both PFT experiments at Cranfield DAS
- Validated CH₄ exsolution modeling with excellent match to field measurements
- Coupling geochemical reaction modeling with transport modeling for dynamic 3-D reservoir simulations
- Demonstrated significant hydrocarbon interference with sorption tube sampling of PFTs
- Assessing options to reduce interference and increase selectivity using advanced sorbents
- We welcome collaborations

Appendix

Project Organization



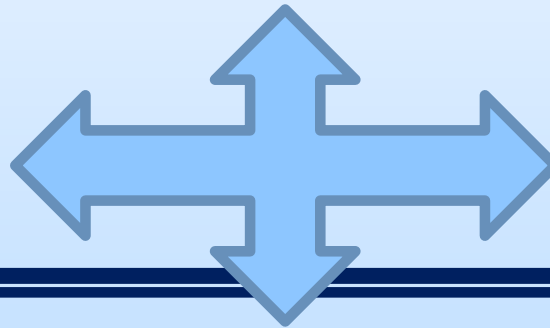
Tommy Phelps
Susan Pfiffner



David Graham, PI

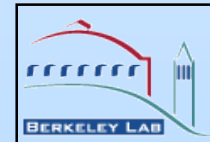


Joachim Moortgat
David Cole
Reza Soltanian
Judy Zhu



Collaborators:

RCSPs



Gantt Chart

Task	Milestone Description*	Fiscal Year 2018				Fiscal Year 2019				Planned Start Date	Planned End Date	Actual Start Date	Actual End Date	Comment (notes, explanation of deviation from plan)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
1.1	Prioritization of reactive transport processes for simulation from discussions with NETL researchers									8/17	12/17	8/17	1/18	
2.1	Prepare PFT standards in hydrocarbon matrices for sorbent tube test and GC-MS analysis at NETL									9/17	12/17	9/17	12/17	
FY17	Universal dynamics of gravito-convective mixing of CO2 in 3D heterogeneous porous media and implications for geological carbon sequestration									6/17	12/17	5/17	12/17	
2.1	Report on efficacy of sorbents to improve PFT capture and analysis									1/18	6/18			
1.2	Report on how pattern formation and its evolution can provide unique and easy-to-use predictive tools for the long-term dissolution-trapping of CO2, enhanced by gravito-convective mixing									10/17	9/18			
1.3, 1.4	Initial incorporation of geochemical reactions and stable isotope tracers into the Osures reservoir simulator									6/18	9/18			
2.2	Report on new adsorbent technology for PFT sampling									1/18	9/18			
2.2	Survey field test opportunities for enhanced PFT sampling technology									8/18	12/18			
1.5	Final report on CO2 trapping mechanisms, with a focus on capillary trapping									10/18	6/19			
1.6	Assess the role of fractures on CO2 trapping mechanisms									10/18	9/19			

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