ECCO project: **European value Chain for CO**₂

Storage Economics of the ECCO-tool

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Overview

- Introduction
- Storage module
- Automatic decisions in the storage module
 - Incremental investments
 - Abandonment criteria
- Example
- Conclusion





Define Network / Components









Storage in ECCO tool







Automated decisions yield more realistic cashflow forecast

Steady state conditions: "no incremental investments during life cycle of their operations"

- Capture plant operator
- Transport system operator
- Unsteady state conditions "in order to meet the contract incremental investments may be needed"
 - Storage operator





Decision algorithms in depleted gas field module

The co₂ target rate is specified in contract

To meet the contract user can specify the following incremental investments:

- Drilling additional well(s) and construction additional platforms (max. number)
 - Decision trigger: current injection capacity < contractual injection value
 + a safety margin
 - At each time step ECCOtool will update new injection capacity taking into account changing reservoir physics and incremental investments (if any)

Installing compressors

 If all specified incremental wells have been drilled, compression can be installed (multiple stage)





Decision algorithms in depleted EOR field module

EOR operations are steady state

- CO₂ (and, if applicable, water) reservoir volumes injected are assumed to be equal to the reservoir volumes produced
- CO₂ injection capacity will stay therefore the same during the life cycle
- to meet the liquid production (oil + water) may be additional wells are needed and therefore incremental investment have to be made.





Example:

- Additional Wells (4)
 Additional platforms (2)
- Installing compressors (3)







Example







Advantage of automatic decisions

Non-automatic decisions: Scenario: Every 10 year drill a new well





Automatic decisions: Based on previously explained criteria



Automated decisions yield more realistic cashflow forecast

Stopping criteria

- User specified economic life time applies for (n years)
 - Capture plant operators
 - Transport operators
- Abandonment based on (a combination of) physics and economics
 - Storage operator





Automatic abandonment decisions

Storage units have lifetime that is governed by physics and economic performance

- Technical criteria:
 - Maximum allowable average reservoir pressure (user specified)
- Economic criteria:
 - Minimum economic CO₂ injection rate limit
 - Maximum allowable number of consecutive years with a post-tax net cash flow (NCF) <0

Additional condition: minimum number of injection years to prevent premature shutting-in

Both technical and economic abandonment criteria are active in the storage module





Stopping criteria

- Technical
- Reservoir pressure > Maximum reservoir during injection pressure





SEVENTH FRAMEWORK



Stopping criteria

- Economical
 - 4 yrs NCF<0











Post-injection phase of field

- After the field is shut-in monitoring period starts
 - User defines number of monitoring years and yearly monitoring opex.
 - Automatically included in cashflow
- After the monitoring period the field will be abandonment
 - Abandonment capex is included automatically in the cashflow
 - This last expenditure in the life of the storage unit.
 Now the full life-cycle discounted cash flow analysis can be done





Conclusion

- The decision algorithms programmed in ECCOtool for the Storage Operator are aimed at fulfilling contractual obligations during the life-cycle of the storage chain unit, and consist of:
 - Drilling incremental wells (Depleted Gas Field, EOR and Aquifer modules)
 - Constructing incremental platforms (Depleted Gas Field, EOR and Aquifer modules)
 - Installing (additional) compression (Depleted Gas Field and Aquifer modules)
 - Closing-in the field, monitoring and abandonment





Portfolio of fields to meet contract











