Topic 4: Storage Monitoring

Introduction – Tip Meckel

Mission Innovation workshop Trondheim, Norway June 19-20, 2019



Outline

- Review of 2017 Report: Accelerating Breakthrough Innovation in CCUS
 - Priority Research Directions
 - Scientific Challenges Identified
- Example rubrics & framing considerations



Panel S2: Monitoring, Verification, and Performance Metrics

Panel Leads: Ziqiui Xue (JPN) and Jonathan Pearce (UK)

- Advances in monitoring are needed to enable storage performance verification at a <u>higher level of certainty</u>, <u>both during and following injection operations</u>.
- Areas where basic research could lead to critical improvements include:
 - sensor and tracer technology
 - remote monitoring
 - joint inversion methods for geophysical data
 - optimized design of monitoring and information systems



PRDs identified for Monitoring, Verification and Performance Metrics

- S-4: Developing Smart Convergence Monitoring to Demonstrate Containment and Enable Storage Site Closure
- S-5: Realizing Smart Monitoring to Assess Anomalies and Provide Assurance



Monitoring Panel Report - Scientific Challenges Identified

- Transforming far-field monitoring with new tools to directly measure state variables
- Smart monitoring in the far-field
- Improving methodologies for monitoring plans
- Improving interpretation and use of large, complex data sets
- Assessing anomalies and providing assurance location, attribution, quantification



				deep	shallow	Plume loca- tion / migration	Fine scale processes	Leakage	Quantifica-
			3D/4D surface seismic						
Seismic			Time lapse 2D surface seismic						
			Multi-component surface seis-						
			mic						
			Boomer/sparker profiling						
	Acoustic imaging		High resolution acoustic imag-						
			ing						
			Micro-seismic monitoring						
	Well based		4D cross-hole seismic						
			4D vertical seismic profiling						
Sonar bathymetry			Sidescan sonar						
			Multi beam echo sounding						
Gravimetry			Time lapse surface gravimetry						
		Time lapse well gravimetry							
		Surface EM							
Electric/electromagnetic			Seabottom EM						
			Crosshole EM						
			Permanent borehole EM						
		Crosshole ERT							
			Electric spontaneous potential						
Geochemical	Fluids	Down-	Downhole fluid chemistry						
		hole	pH measurements						
		/Springs	Tracers						
		Marine	Sea water chemistry						
			Bubble stream chemistry						
		sphere	Short closed path (NDIRs & IR)						
			Short open path (IR diode la- sers)						
	Gases	tm.	Long open path (IR diode lasers)						
]	A	Eddy covariance						
		Soil gas	Gas flux						
			Gas concentrations						
Ecosystems			Ecosystems studies						
Demote consiste			Airborne hyperspectral imaging						
Kemole sensing			Satellite interferometry						
			Airborne EM						
Others			Geophysical logs						
			Downhole Pressure / tempera- ture						

IEAGHG CO2 Monitoring Tools (2010; Online tool also) IJGGC Special Issue (2015) Lots of BPM



Monitoring

- WHY/WHO: Operations, Regulatory, Public
- WHAT: Property/State, Tools, Technology
 - Quantification precision & limitations
- HOW: Strategy; FOAK or routine.
- WHERE: Near/far field; Shallow/deep;
- WHEN: Risk profile, Active/passive
- Transparency
- Cost effective (not same as inexpensive)
- Integration (consistency)
- Evolution of strategies, techniques and technologies.
- Verify conformance, predict future performance (model matching) & repeat = assurance!

Closing gaps for deployment and industrial opportunities: Where should we look for innovation in monitoring?

- Two camps:
 - 'We have what we need, it just needs to be better' (high TRL)
 - 'The better/best tool is still out there, just need to find it' (low TRL)
- The brain
- The computer
- The lab
- The field
- <u>Other fields</u>: oilfield, robotics (AUV), computing, medical, materials, data management, pattern recognition
 - CCS Technology Ambassadors?

THANK YOU



EPA's Suggested Outline for MRV Plans

- **1.** Facility Information
- 2. Project Description
- 3. Delineation of the monitoring areas
- 4. Evaluation of Leakage Pathways
- 5. Detection, Verification and Quantification of Leakage
- 6. Determination of Expected Baselines
- 7. Site Specific Modifications to the Mass Balance Equation
- 8. Estimated Schedule for implementation of MRV plan
- 9. Quality Assurance Program
- **10. Records Retention**
- **11.** Appendices

Source: U.S. EPA, Office of Air and Radiation, "General Technical Support Document for Injection and Geologic Sequestration of Carbon Dioxide: Subparts RR and UU – Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program," November 2010.

Multiple examples of active project compliance

