

CCS geological storage pilot



SWISS COMPETENCE CENTER for ENERGY RESEARCH
SUPPLY of ELECTRICITY

The opportunity of Elegancy

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with contributions of :

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Domenico Giardini

Marco Mazzotti

and the ELEGANCY Team

Birmensdorf, 15 Sept. 2017

In cooperation with the CTI



Energy funding programme

Swiss Competence Centers for Energy Research



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

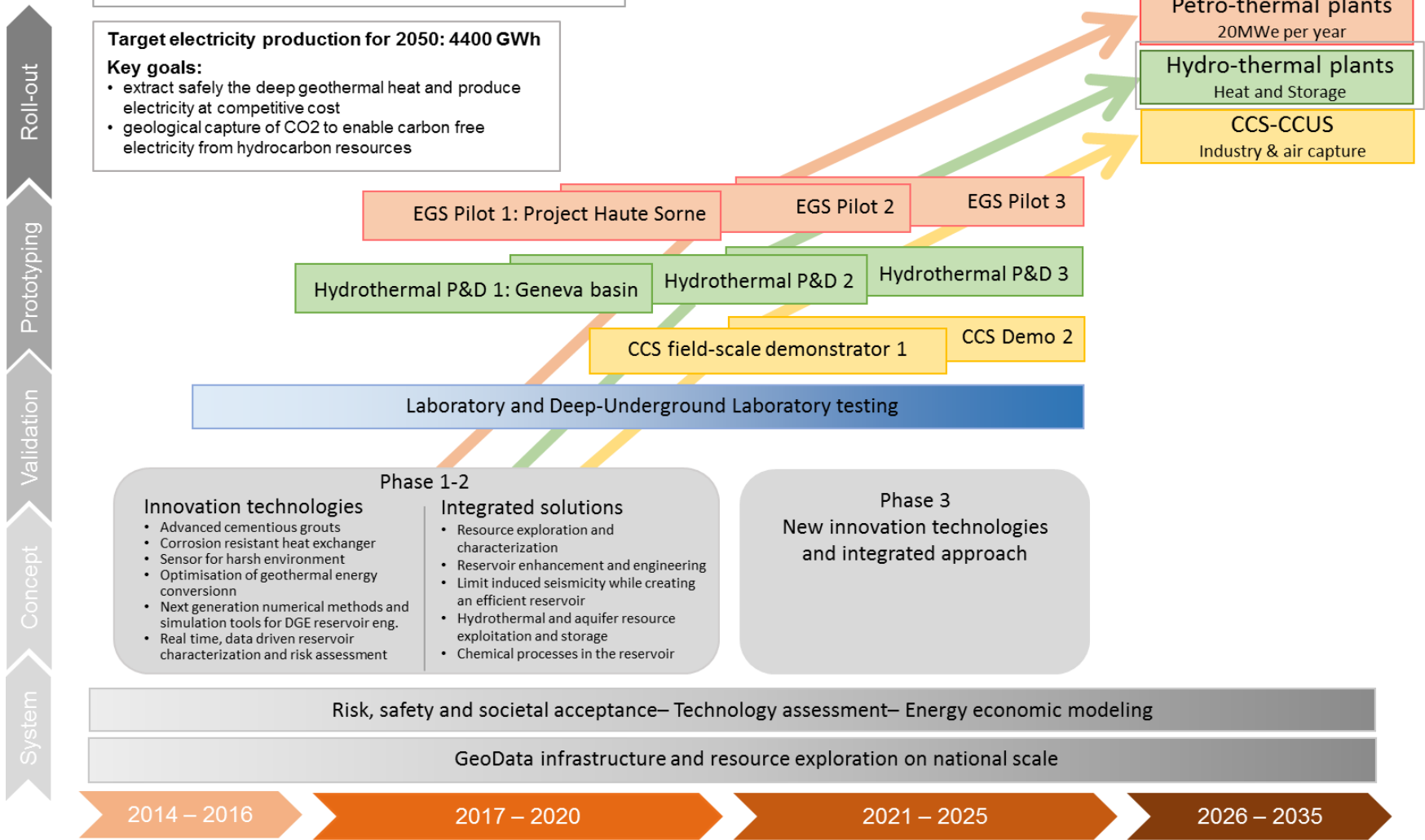
Commission for Technology and Innovation CTI

Activity Overview of GeoEnergy

Target electricity production for 2050: 4400 GWh

Key goals:

- extract safely the deep geothermal heat and produce electricity at competitive cost
- geological capture of CO2 to enable carbon free electricity from hydrocarbon resources



Major roadblocks for CCS from my layman's perspective

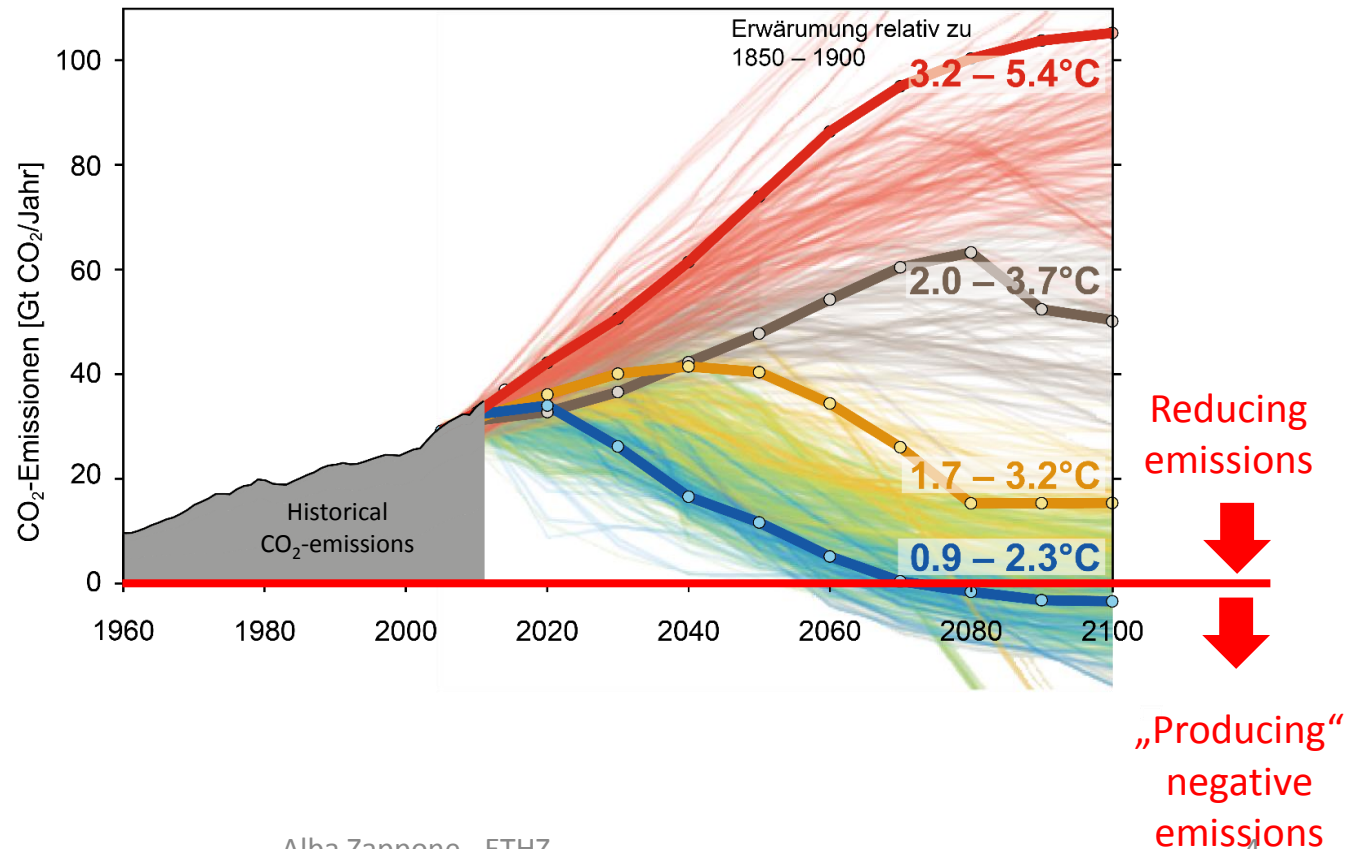
- No business or regulatory case for CCS. Little industry in CH.
- Not the most favorable geology in CH, no hydrocarbon reservoirs.
- Large uncertainty.
- Opposition from supporters of renewable energy.
- No scientific CCS 'hero' (?).
- No funding avenue for a test site.
- Lack of public acceptance (?), NIMBY
- etc.



But: We probably need CCS, DACCS – and/or geo-engineering.

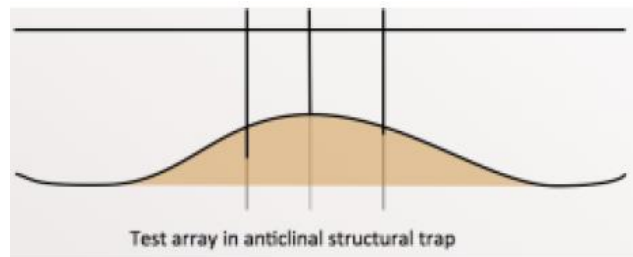
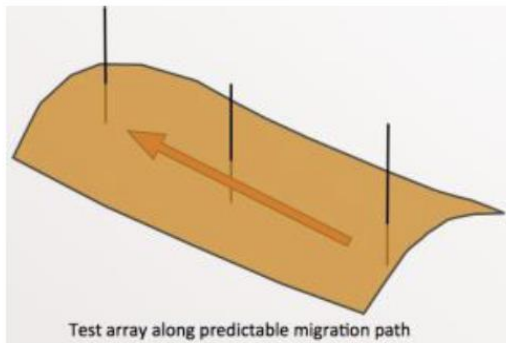
And changes may come more quickly than we think

- Switzerland is aiming at:
- 20% greenhouse gases emissions reduction by 2020.
 - 50% emissions reduction by 2030.



Phases of the storage roadmap

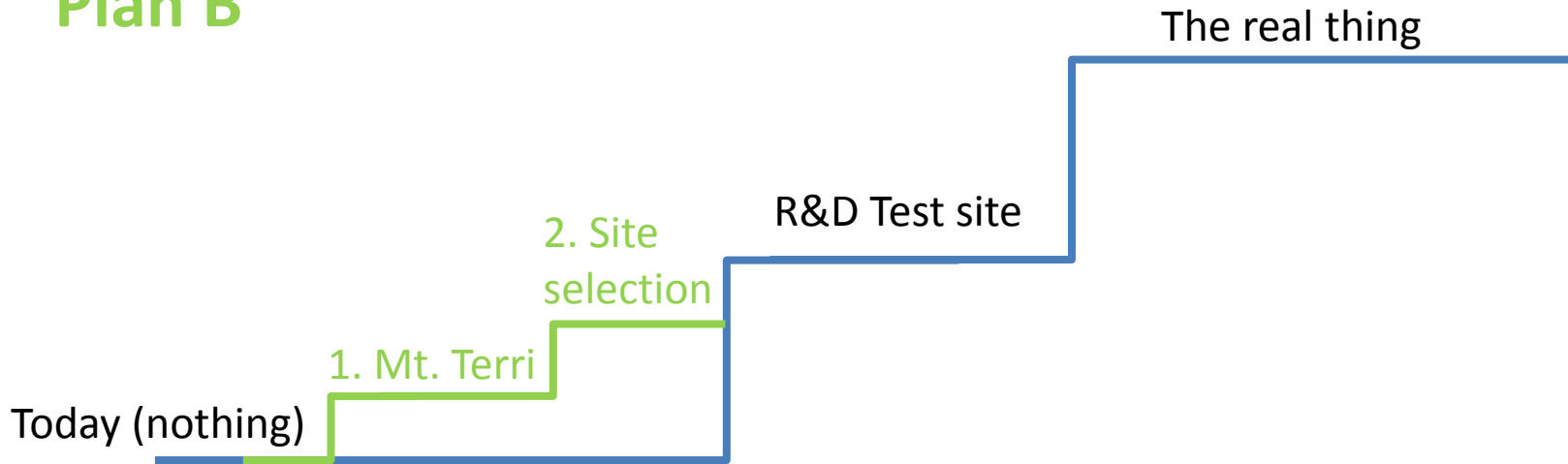
- We had a plan for the next step since CARMA: a test site
- But we cannot afford it. So:



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4-5	Year 6-7	Year 7-post
	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5	PHASE 6
CO₂ storage Explore and drill pilot well in Switzerland (CO ₂ Transported by Truck)	Test site design Risk Dialogue					
		Risk Dialogue Permitting				
			Seismic exploration			
				Site acquisition Drilling Permit		
					Drilling and Installation Operations	
						Injection & Monitoring

Fig.7: Draft CO₂ storage pilot master time plan.

Plan B



<p>Accelerating CCS Technologies</p>	<p>Enabling a Low-Carbon Economy via Hydrogen and CCS</p> <p>ELEGANCY</p>
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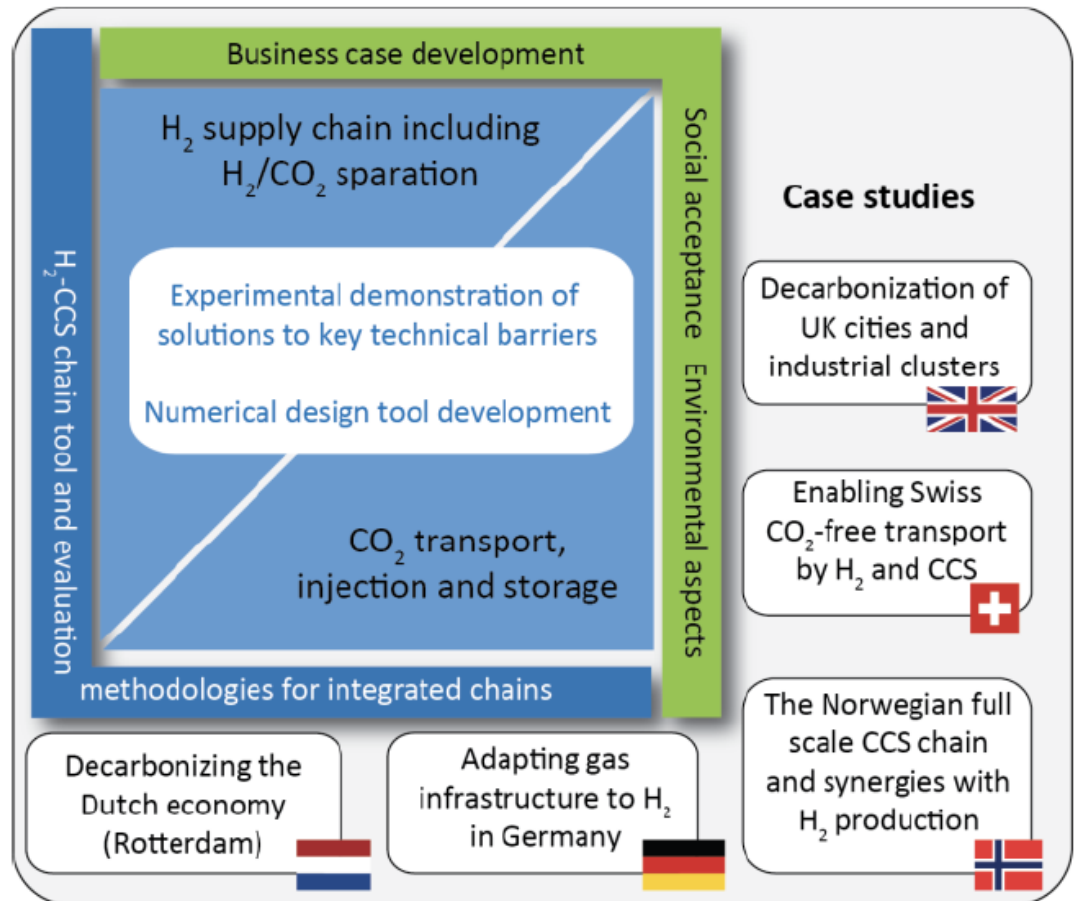
1. Caprock/fault sealing integrity: in situ experiment
 Testing of a fault subjected to CO₂ injection
Mont Terri

2. CO₂ storage site selection

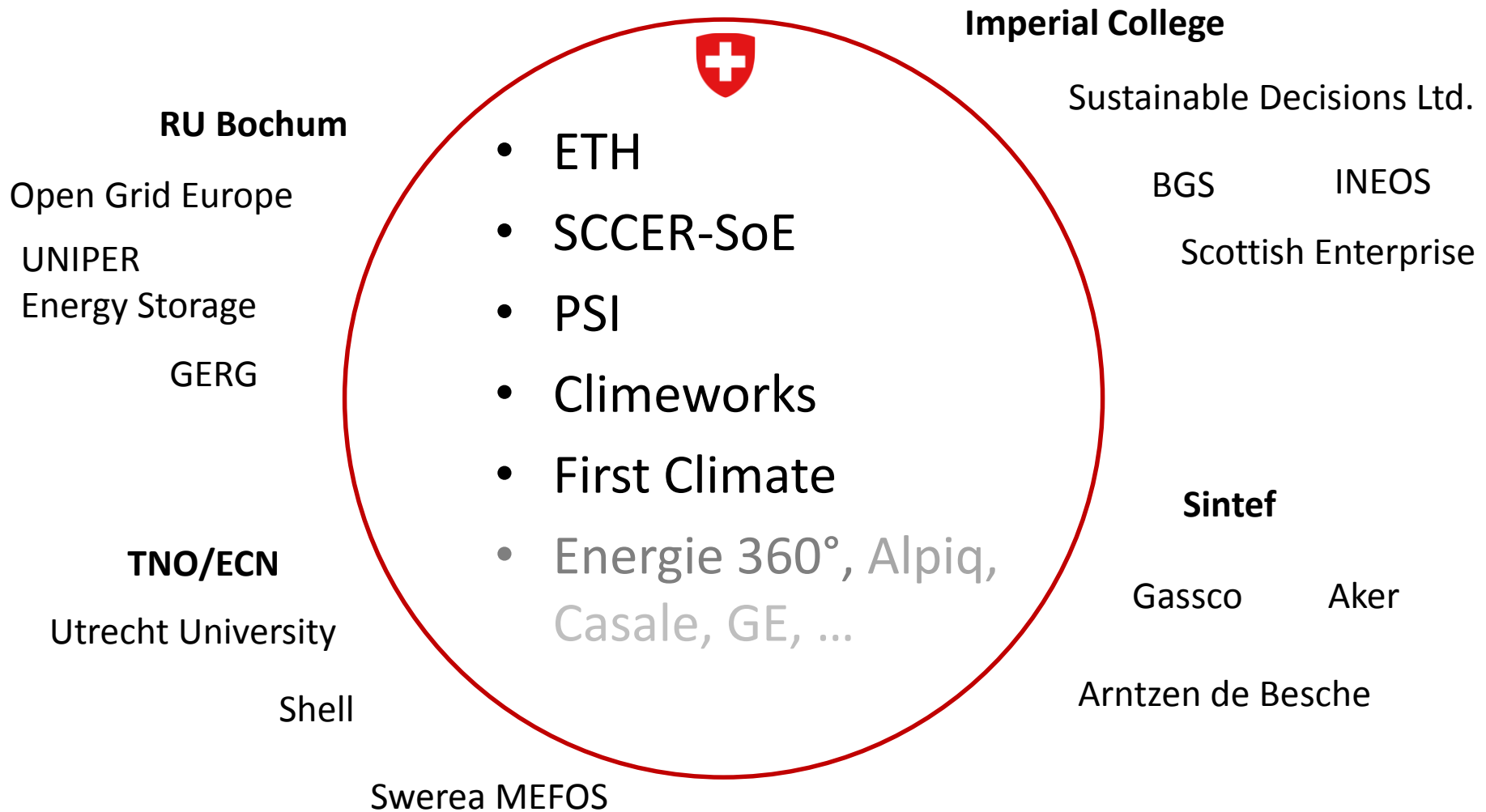
Overview

Efficient generation of renewable H₂ from biomass, while harvesting geothermal heat and enabling negative CO₂ emissions

September 2017-August 2020



Actors



ELEGANCY

Budget (k€)

3 years

ELEGANCY Switzerland

7741

SCCER  SoE

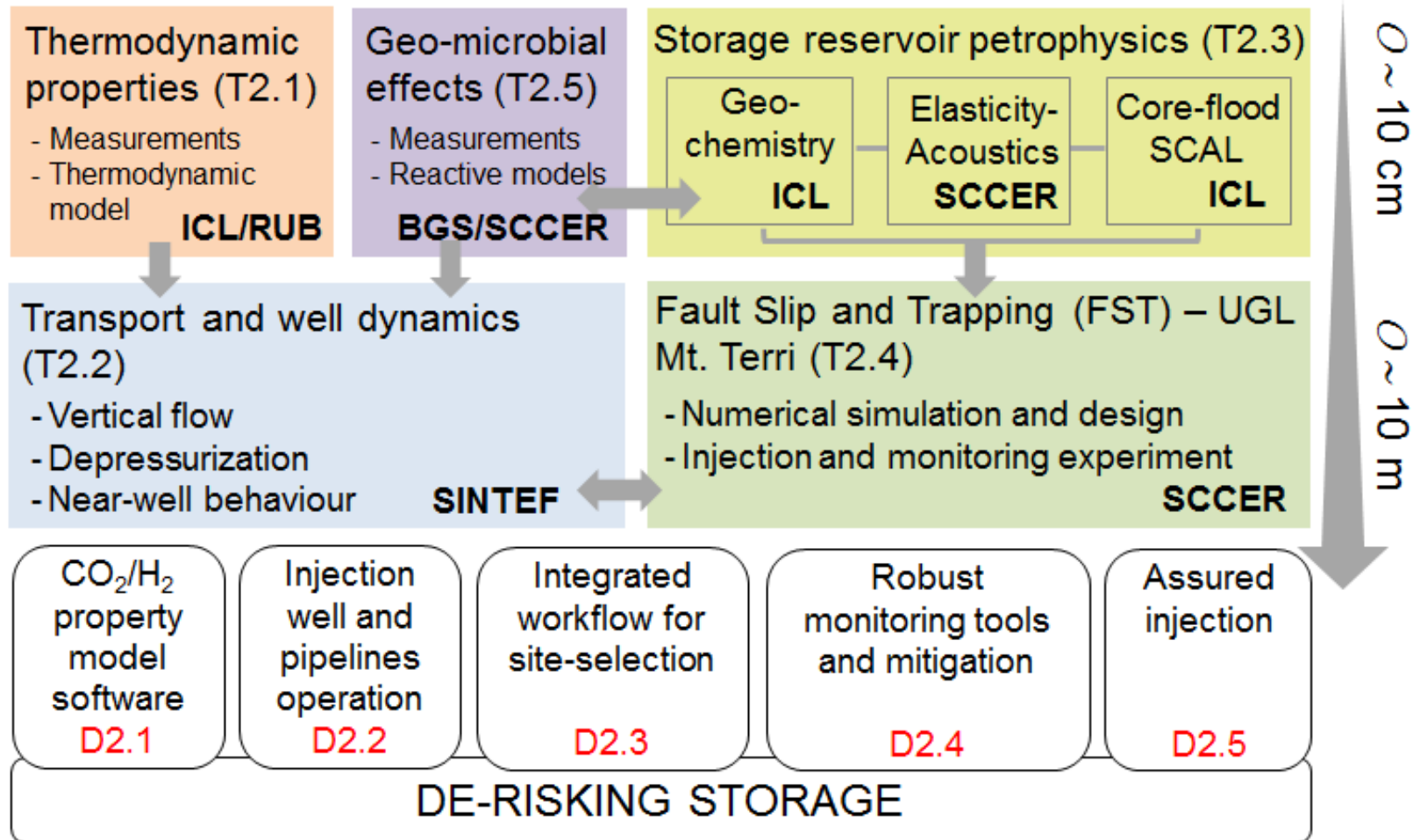
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BFE

1320

WP: CO₂ transport, injection and storage



ELEGANCY**Caprock/fault sealing integrity: in situ experiment****Testing of a fault subjected to CO₂ injection****Mont Terri**

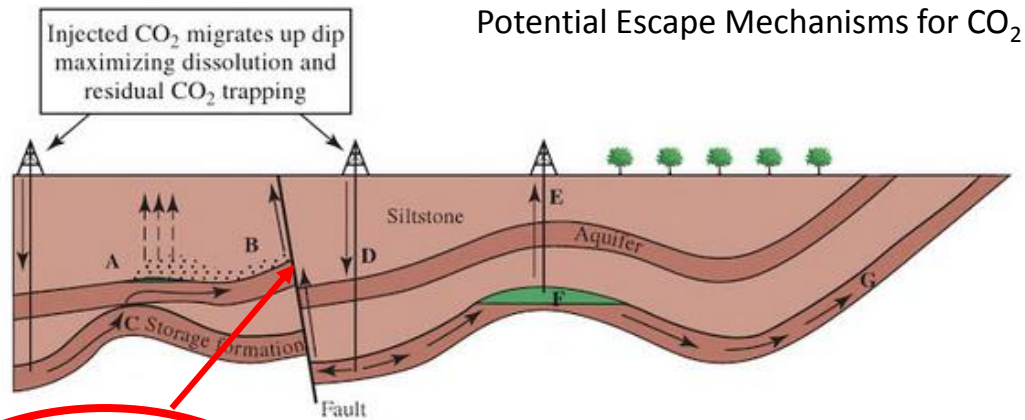
- Improve the understanding of the dynamic behavior of reservoirs over a range of spatial and temporal scales
- Advance the state-of-the-art by bridging the gap between the laboratory- and the reservoir-scale
- De-risking CO₂ injection operations
- Pilot project implementation or «pilotization».

Scaling

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Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Scientific objects



Potential Escape Mechanisms

<p>A. CO₂ gas pressure exceeds capillary pressure and passes through siltstone</p>	<p>B. Free CO₂ leaks from A into upper aquifer up fault</p>	<p>C. CO₂ escapes through 'gap' in cap rock into higher aquifer</p>	<p>D. Injected CO₂ migrates up dip, increases reservoir pressure and permeability of fault</p>	<p>E. CO₂ escapes via poorly plugged old abandoned well</p>	<p>F. Natural flow dissolves CO₂ at CO₂/water interface and transports it out of closure</p>	<p>G. Dissolved CO₂ escapes to atmosphere or ocean</p>
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Modified after Benson & Cook, 2005

Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Scientific objects

- Understanding how exposure to CO₂-rich brine affects sealing integrity of caprock (hosting a fault system): permeability changes - induced seismicity
- Direct observations of fluid migration along a fault and of its interaction with the surrounding environment
- Validate instrumentation and methods for monitoring and imaging fluid transport
- Validate Thermo-Hydro-Mechanical-Chemical (THCM) simulations

Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Concept

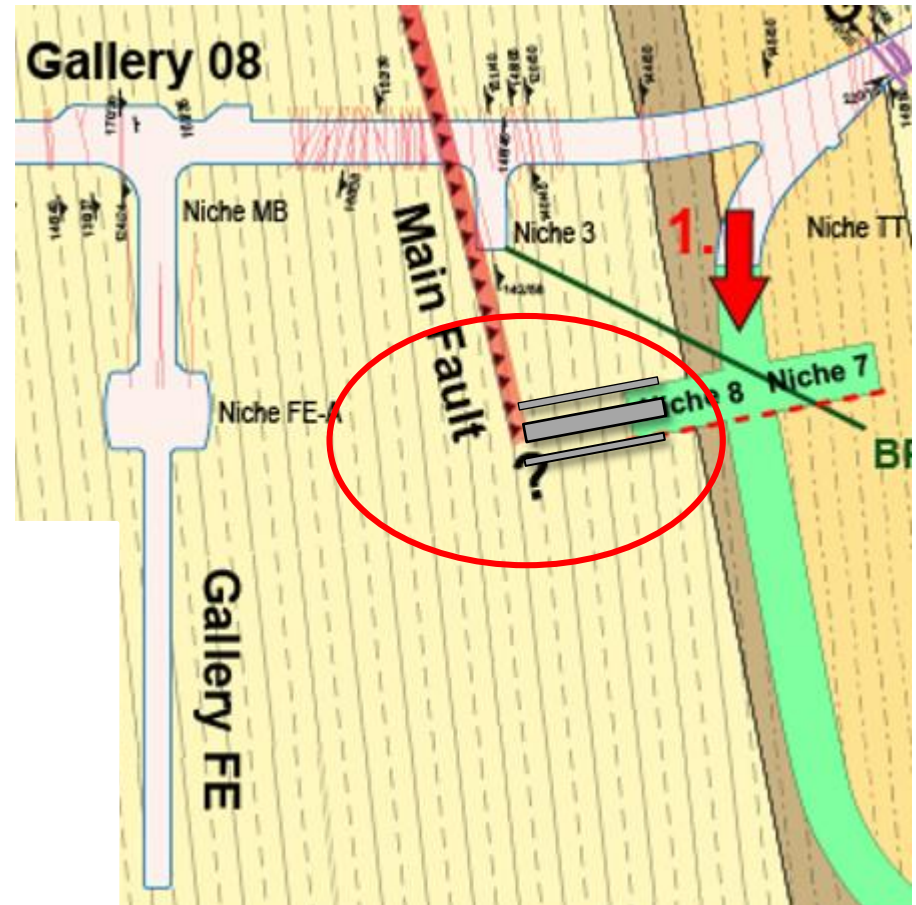
- Inject CO₂ saturated brine (and tracers) in fault:
 - Continuous/long term (8-10 months)
 - Pulse/ pressure increase steps (at beginning and at end of the injection phase)
Scale: 1-10 m³ brine -> rock volume
- Monitor injection effects:
 - Strain = Extensometer(s)
 - V_p, (V_s), fiber optics and traditional methods
 - Microseismic.....
- Pre and post mechanical & geophysical characterization at lab scale
- Pre and post numerical simulations

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Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Technical layout

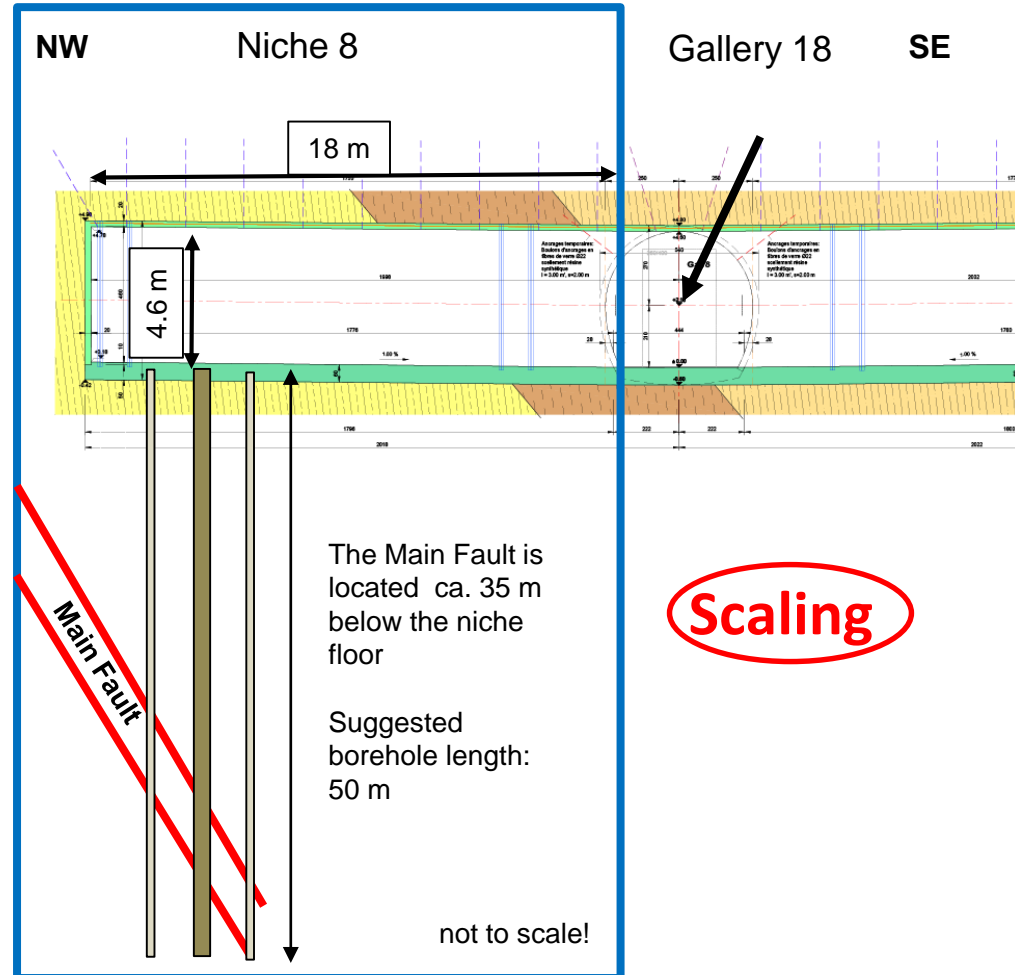
- Injection borehole
 - 40-50 m long
 - 120 mm diameter
 - 2 separated injection sections
- Parallel borehole for extensometer
- 3-5 Monitoring wells
- Sampling holes



Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Technical layout

- 1 central injection borehole with two intervals in the Main Fault (scaly clay fabric and fractured zone). Injection of a CO₂-rich brine.
- Ca. 7-8 months of continuous injection, with pulse tests before and during injection.
- 3 to 5 monitoring boreholes for geophysical characterisation (active/passive seismic, etc.).
- Post-experiment: 2-3 sampling boreholes for geochemical characterization.



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Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Laboratories

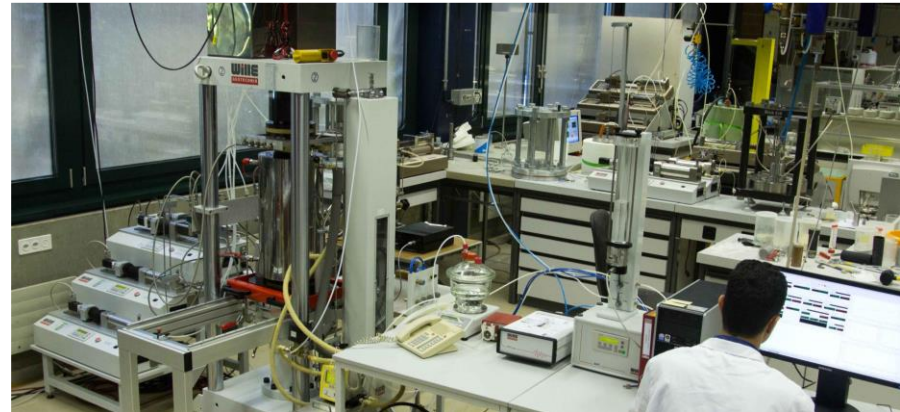
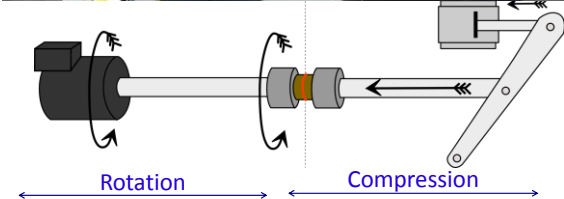
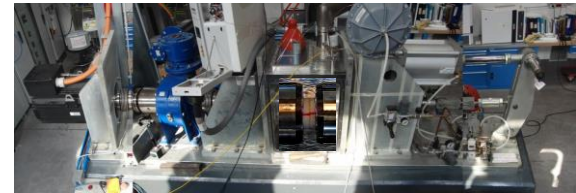


Rock Deformation Lab
(Dr. C. Madonna)



**Lab of
Experimental Rock Mechanics**
(Dr. Marie Violay)

Lab of Soil Mechanics
(D. Alessio Ferrari)

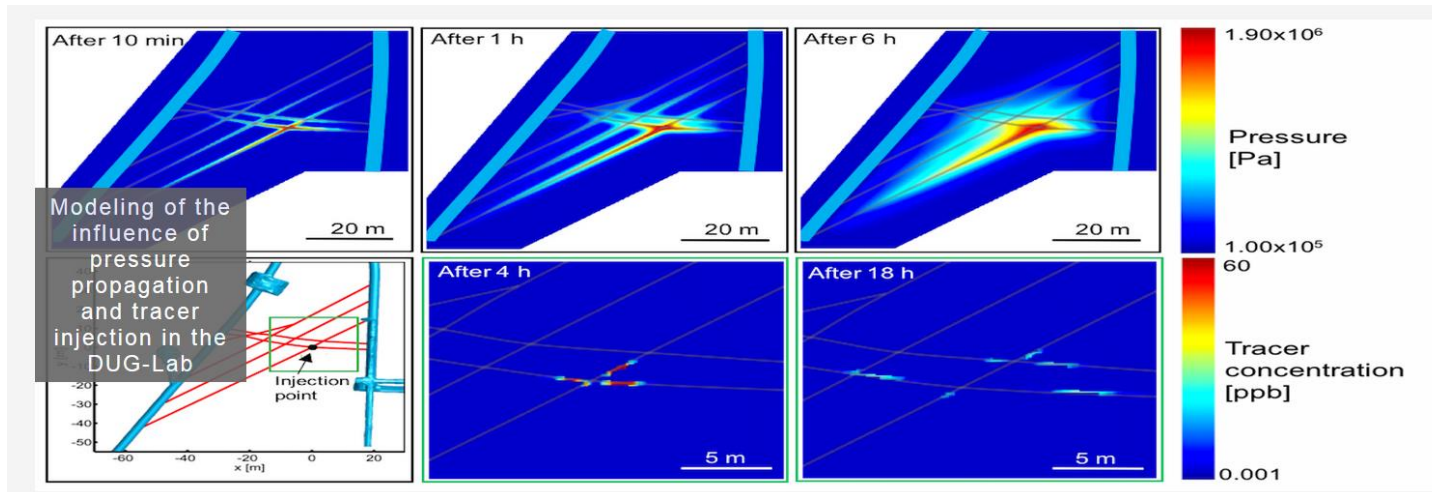


Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Modelling



Geothermal energy and geofluids
(Prof. Martin Saar)



Reaktor

A unified framework for modeling chemically reactive systems

Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Monitoring

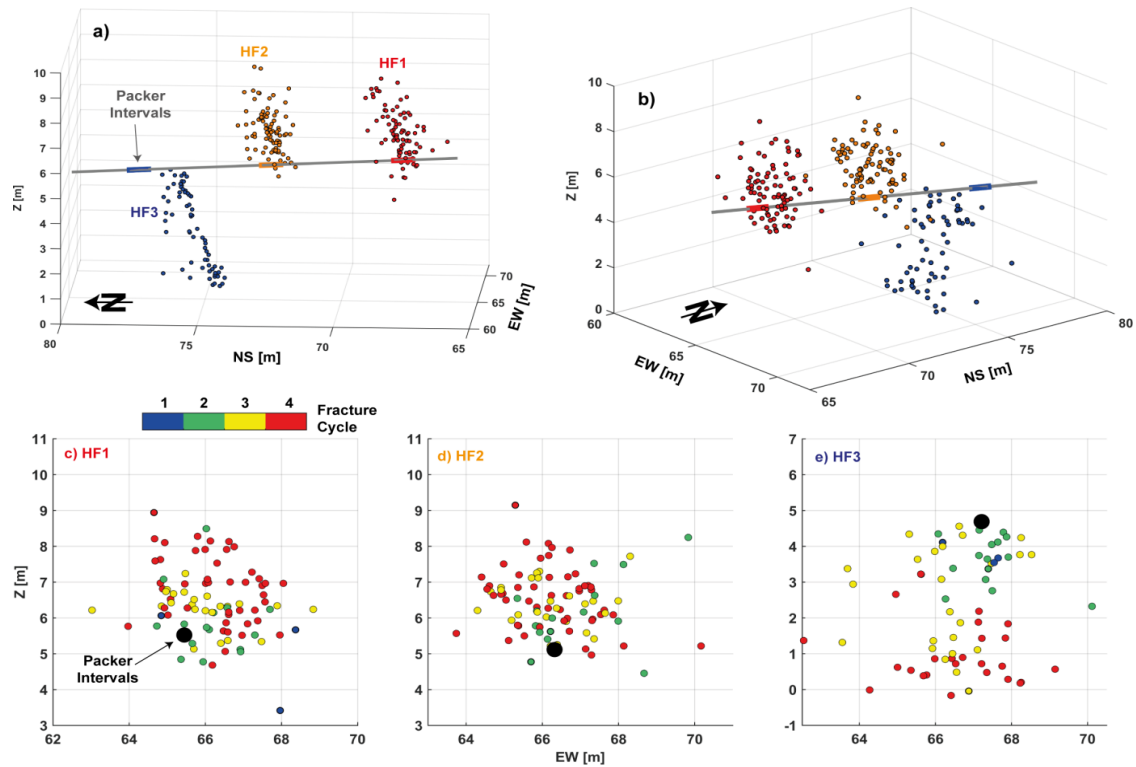


Exploration and Environmental Geophysics
(Prof. Hansruedi Maurer)

Swiss seismological survey
(Prof. Dr. Stefan Wiemer)



Schweizerischer Erdbebendienst
Service Sismologique Suisse
Servizio Sismico Svizzero
Swiss Seismological Service



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Caprock/fault sealing integrity: Mont Terri experiment

Timeline

ELEGANCY: 1.9.2017- 31.8.2020

Mont Terri Phase 24-25

MT steering committee Nov 2017 → decision end March 2018

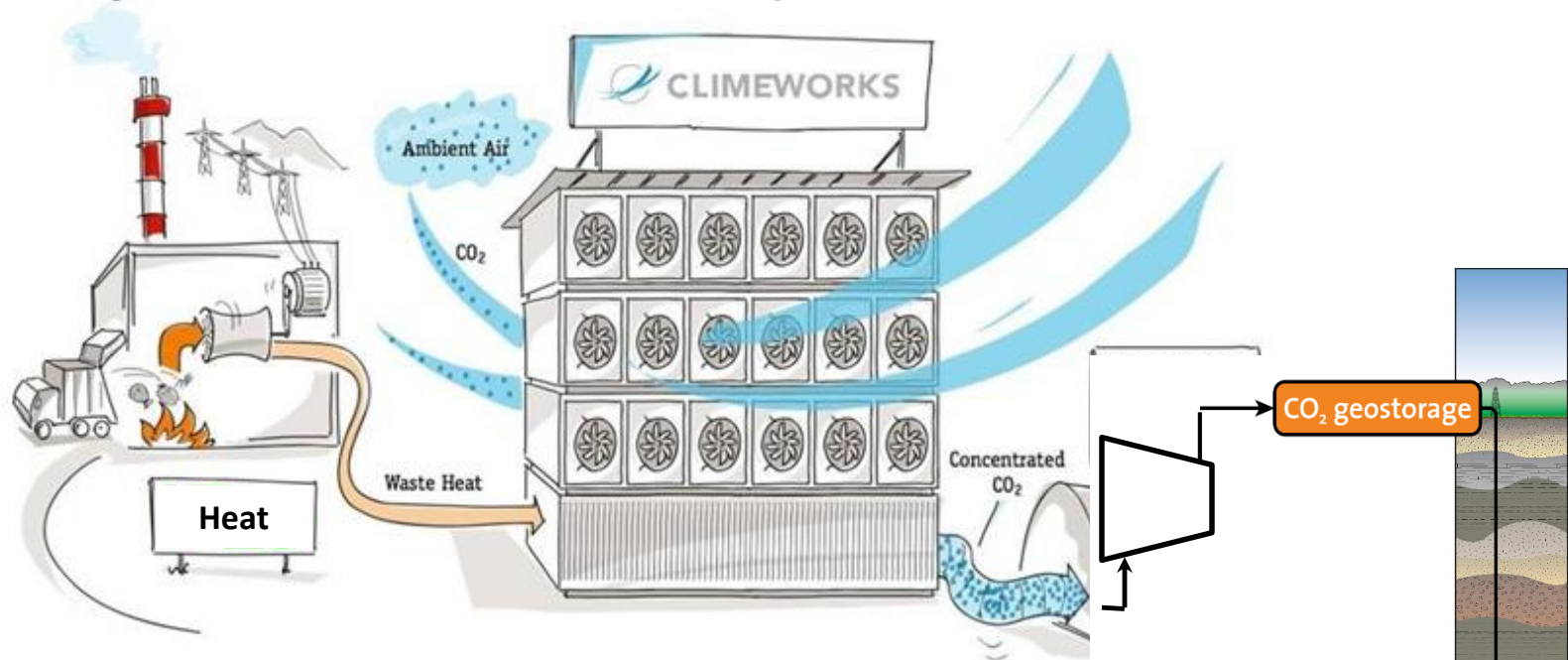
MT excavation of new tunnel & niche: Spring 2018

Target: Injection starts in Summer 2018

#	Task	Assigned To	Start	End	Dur	2017		2018				2019				2020					
						Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	Project Fault sealing integrity		1/9/17	30/7/20	759																
1	Experimental design and feasibility study		1/9/17	31/5/18	194																
2	Experimental installation		1/5/18	31/10/18	131																
3	Injection and monitoring		1/11/18	30/6/19	172																
4	Post experiment volume characterization		1/9/19	30/7/20	238																

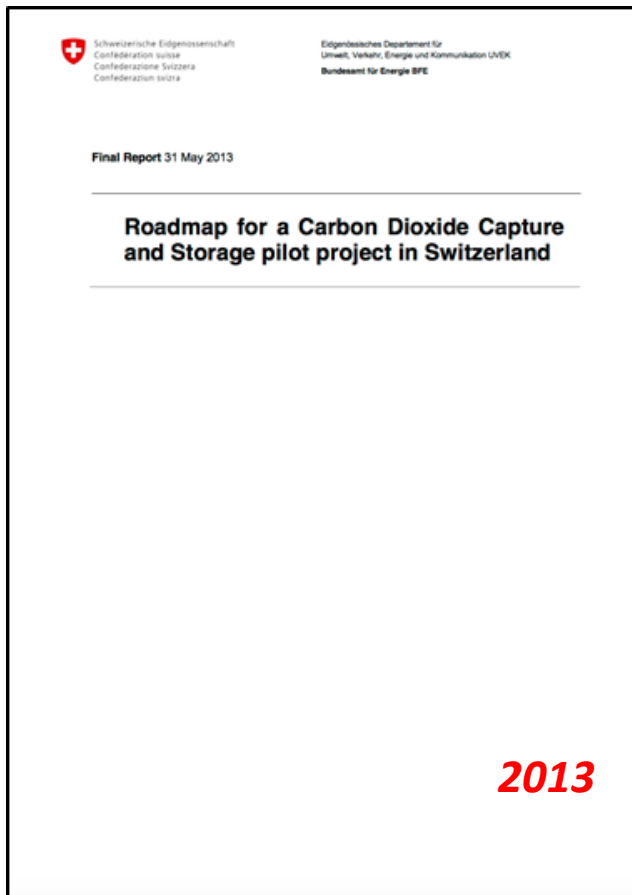
ELEGANCY

Long term vision? DACCS pilot in Switzerland: Demo 4?



- Injection of ktons of CO₂ captured from air by Climeworks
- Needed: land, heat and electricity
- Injection system to be developed, with partners
- **WORLDWIDE UNIQUE DACCS PILOT**

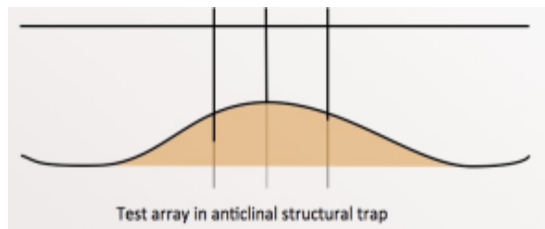
CO₂ storage site selection



CO₂ storage site selection

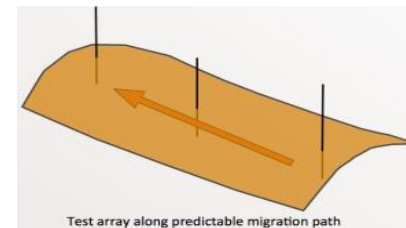
Feasible Scenarios for Injection Test

STORAGE



- + Could be final storage site (small)
- + Will demonstrate CCS feasibility in CH
- Long and costly exploration phase

FIELD LAB



- + Results on migration process in short time
- No final storage site, up-scaling problems, public acceptance

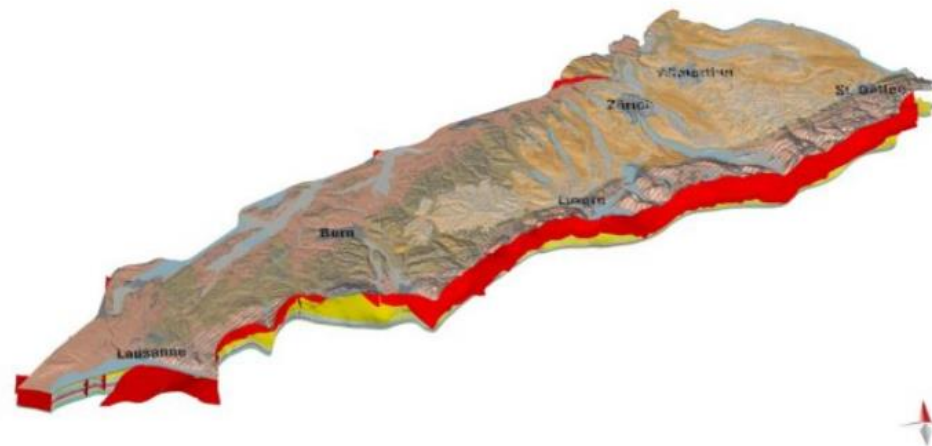
CO₂ storage site selection

GeoMol – Geologisches 3D Modell des Schweizerischen Mittellandes

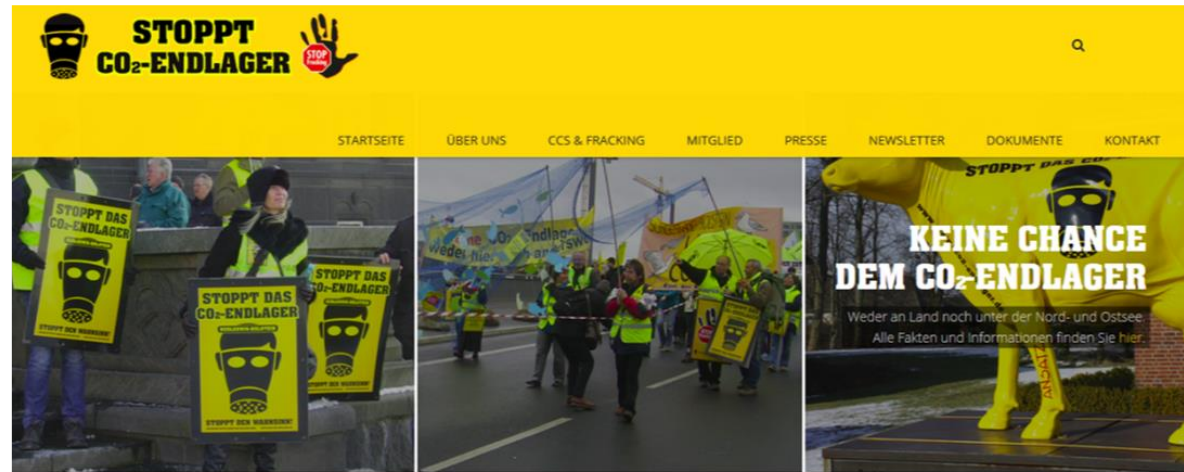
Wie sieht es im Innern des Hügelszugs aus, auf dem Schloss Aarburg steht? Wo in der Schweiz gibt es Gräben, welche bis 3000 m unter die Erdoberfläche reichen? Wir können es Euch zeigen! Mit dem brandneuen geologischen 3D-Modell der Schweiz sind solche Einblicke in den Untergrund ab sofort möglich.



Reservoir Geology and Sedimentary Basin Analysis
(Prof Andrea Moscariello)



CO₂ storage site selection



USYS*TdLab*
 Department of Environmental Systems Science
 Transdisciplinarity Lab · Science-Society Interface

(Prof Michael Stauffacher)

Aktuelles



Source: <http://keinco2endlager.de/>

CCS geological storage pilot

The opportunity of Elegancy

Thank you for your attention

☰ **Neue Zürcher Zeitung** ⚙️

Das neue Immobilienportal für Anspruchsvolle

Kohlendioxid-Rückgewinnung

Zürcher Startup-Unternehmen mit Weltpremiere: CO₂ wird aus der Luft gefiltert

von Christian Speicher / 31.5.2017, 12:00 Uhr

In Hinwil ist die weltweit erste Anlage in Betrieb genommen worden, die das Treibhausgas CO₂ aus der Luft filtert. Die Technologie könnte zukünftig dazu beitragen, unsere «Klimaschulden» zu begleichen.










Auf dem Dach der Kehrichtverbrennungsanlage in Hinwil steht der CO₂-Filter, der die Gärtnerei mit dem wachstumsfördernden Treibhausgas versorgt. (Bild: Climeworks / Julia Dunlop)




CLIMEWORKS
Capturing CO₂ from air

☰

Climeworks makes history with world-first commercial CO₂ capture plant

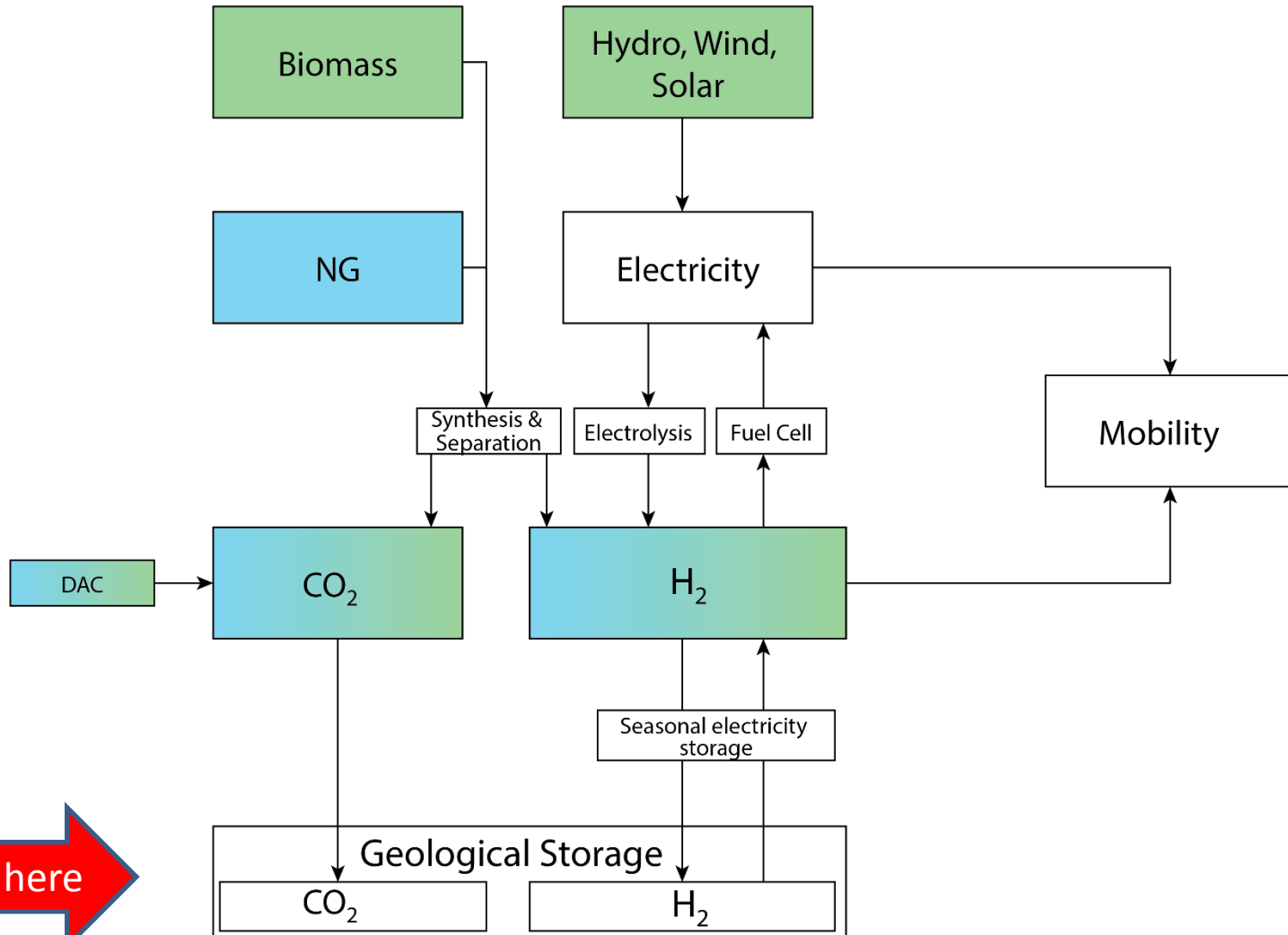
Today Climeworks is unveiling its proudest achievement to date: the world's first commercially operational plant capturing CO₂ from the atmosphere.

We'll be bringing live updates from the launch event near Zürich, Switzerland. So check out our [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#) feeds and sign up to our newsletter to get the latest updates from our ongoing mission to capture one per cent of global carbon emissions by 2025.



CLIMEWORKS - Capturing CO₂ from air

Elegancy - Vision



We are here 

Proposal full title:

Enabling a Low-Carbon Economy via Hydrogen and CCS

Proposal acronym:

ELEGANCY

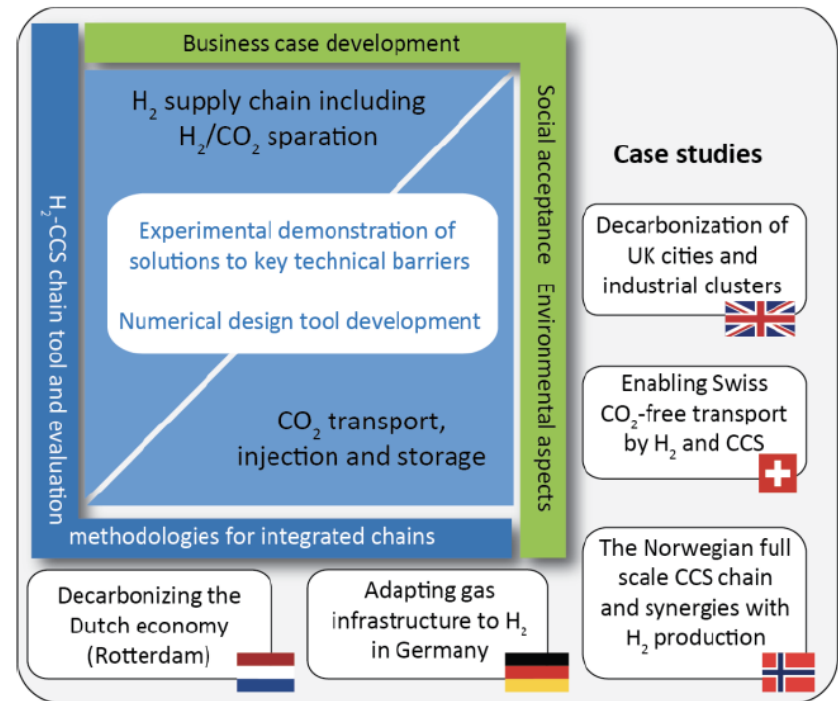
Call: ERA-NET Cofund ACT stage 2, full proposal, deadline 2017-01-16

Project coordinator: Dr Svend Tollak Munkejord, Chief Scientist, SINTEF Energy Research

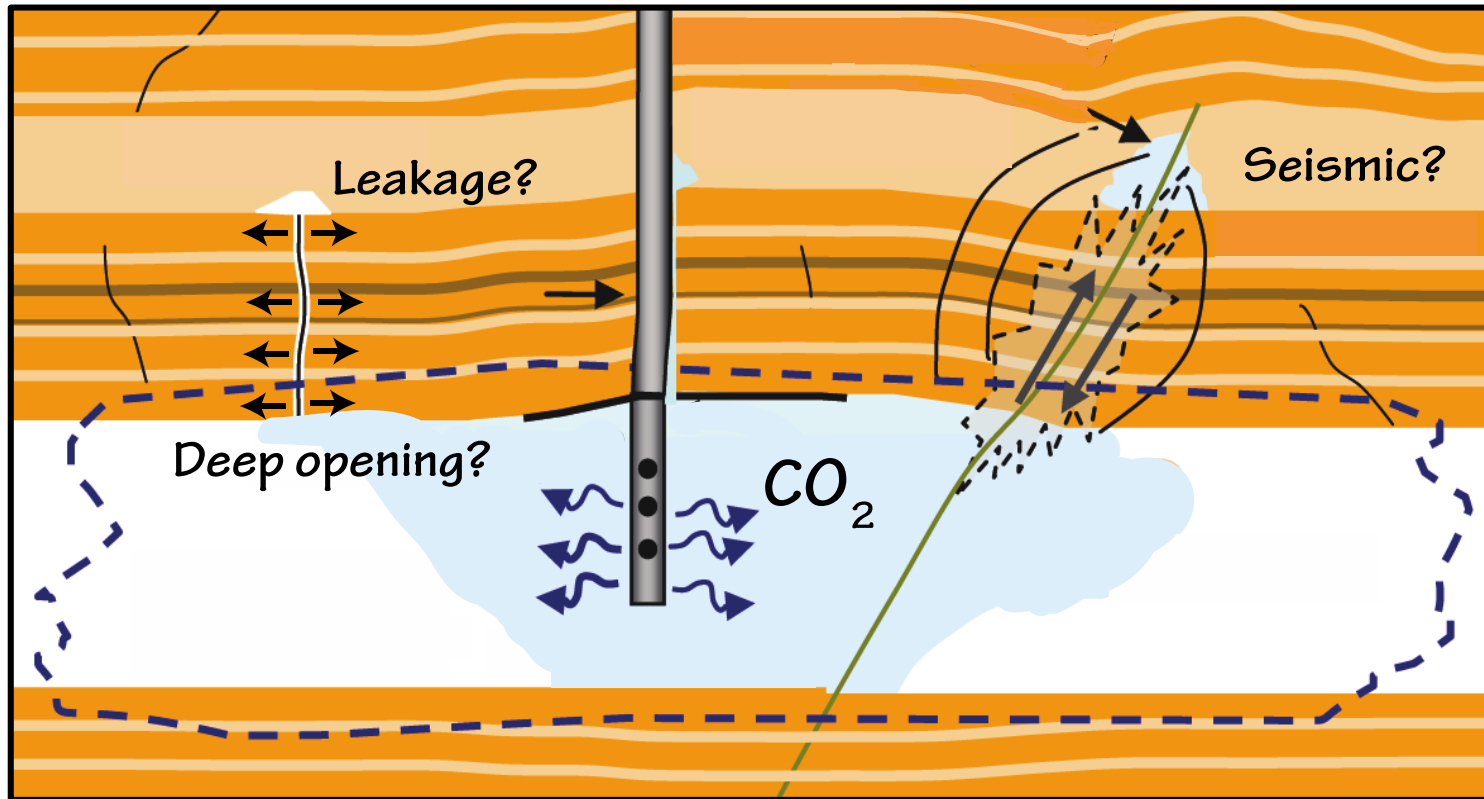
E-mail: svend.t.munkejord@sintef.no, Mobile phone: +47 47378042

List of applicants

Note	Organization name	Acronym	Country	Organization type
Main applicant	SINTEF Energy Research	SINTEF	Norway	Research institute
	Amtzen de Besche	AdeB	Norway	Law firm
National consortium leader, UK	Aker Solutions	AKSO	Norway	Technology provider
	Gassco AS	Gassco	Norway	Natural gas network operator
	Imperial College London	ICL	UK	University
National consortium leader, CH	British Geological Survey	BGS	UK	Research institute
	Scottish Enterprise	SE	UK	Development agency
	Sustainable Decisions Ltd	SDL	UK	Consultancy firm
	INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited	INEOS	UK	Petrochemical company
	ETH Zürich	ETH	CH	University
National consortium leader, DE	Swiss Competence Center for Energy Research – Supply of Electricity	SCCER	CH	University/Research institute
	Paul Scherrer Institute	PSI	CH	Research institute
	Climeworks AG	CW	CH	Technology provider
	Energie 360°	E360	CH	Natural gas grid operator
	First Climate AG	FC	CH	Consultancy firm
National consortium leader, NL	Ruhr-University Bochum	RUB	DE	University
	Open Grid Europe	OGE	DE	Natural gas grid operator
	Uniper Energy Storage	UES	DE	Technology provider
National consortium leader, NL	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands	ECN	NL	Research institute
	Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research	TNO	NL	Research institute
	Utrecht University	UU	NL	University
	Shell	Shell	NL	Energy company
Cooperation partner	Swerea MEFOS	MEFOS	SE	Research institute
Cooperation partner	Groupe Européen de Recherches Gazières	GERG	BE	Industry association



Roles of geophysics?

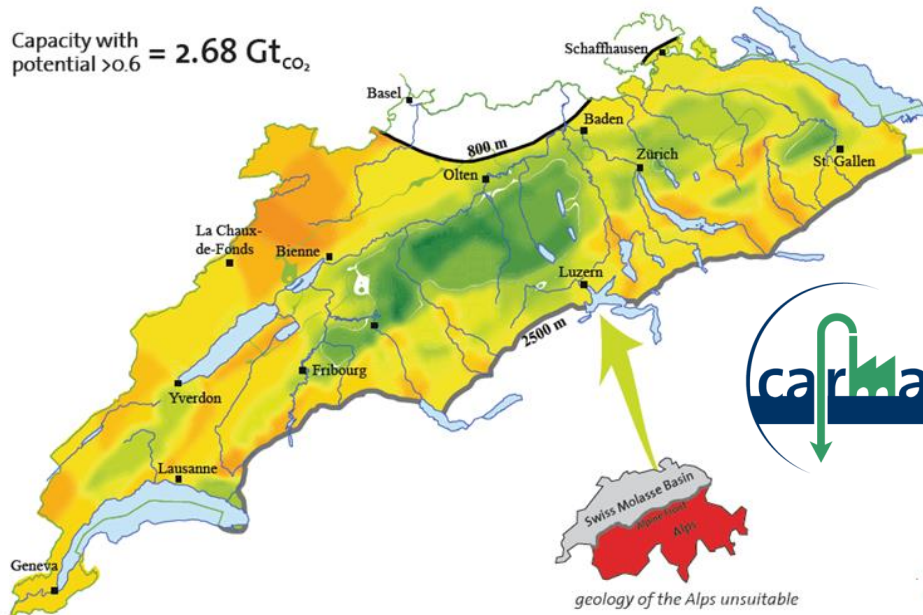


ELEGANCY

CO₂ storage site selection

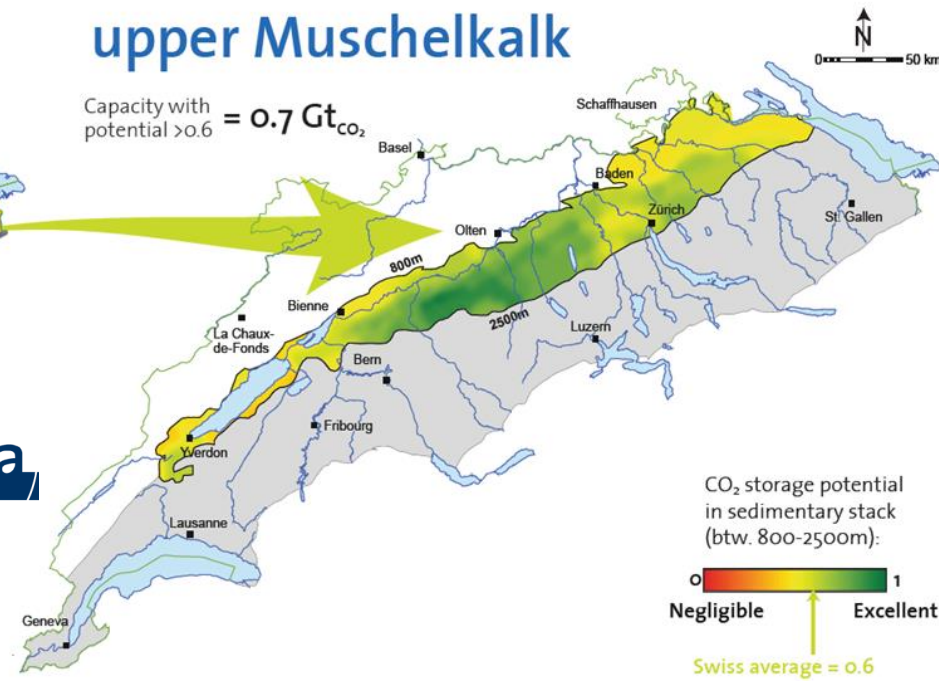
Swiss Molasse

Capacity with potential >0.6 = 2.68 Gt_{CO₂}



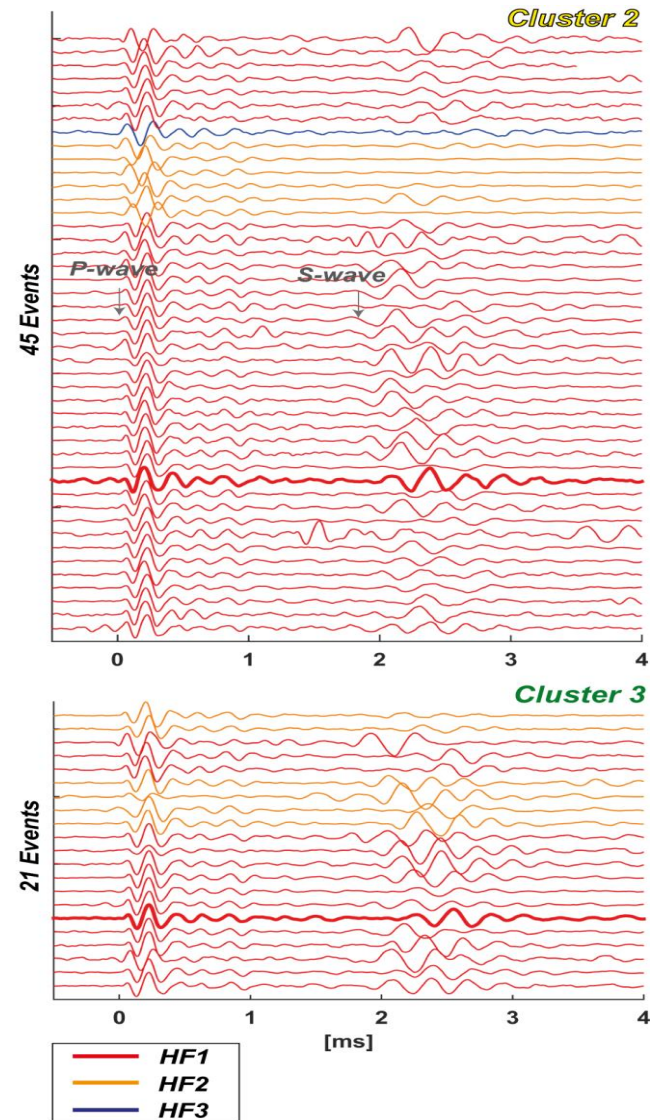
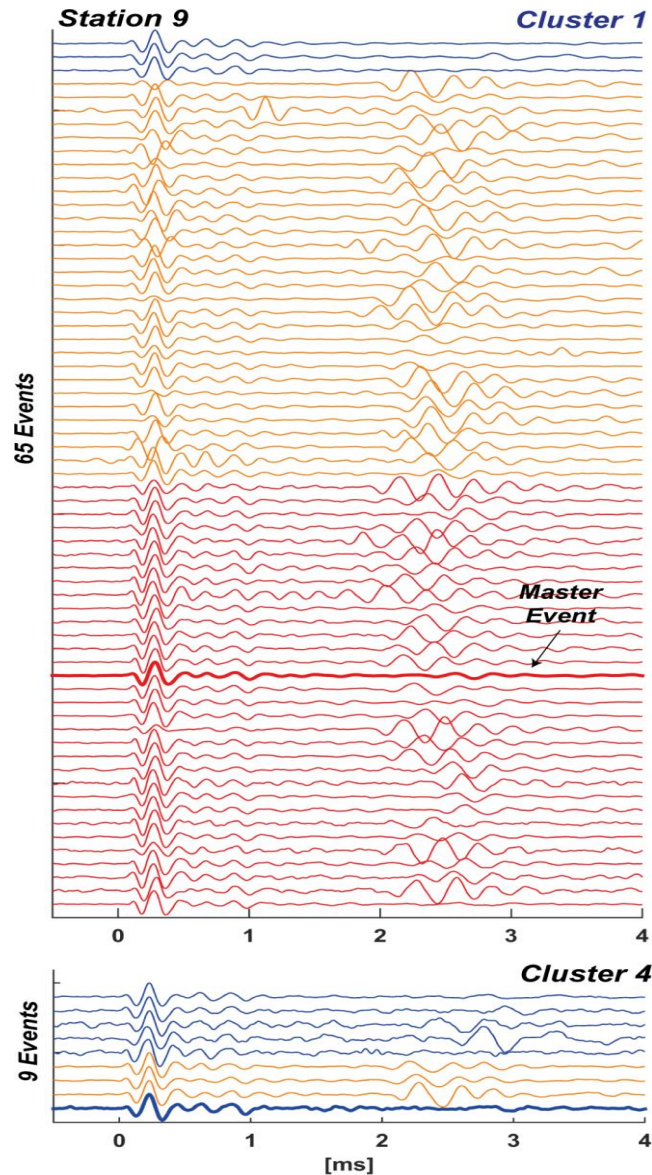
upper Muschelkalk

Capacity with potential >0.6 = 0.7 Gt_{CO₂}

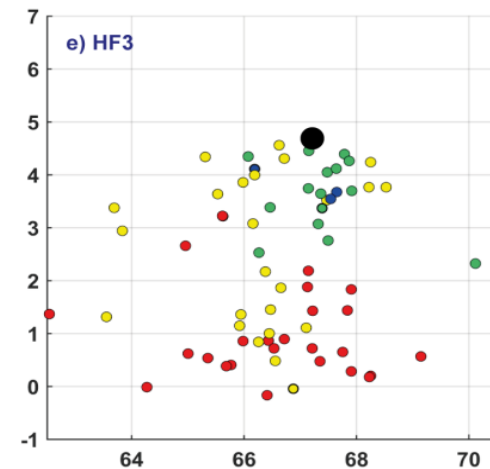
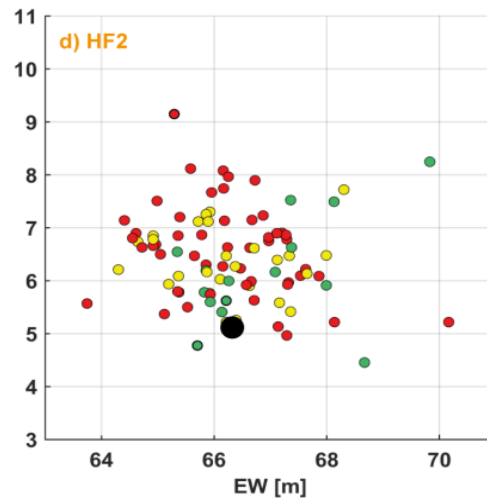
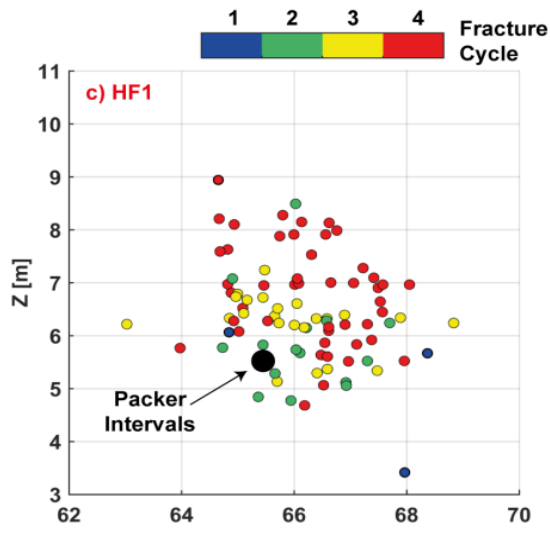
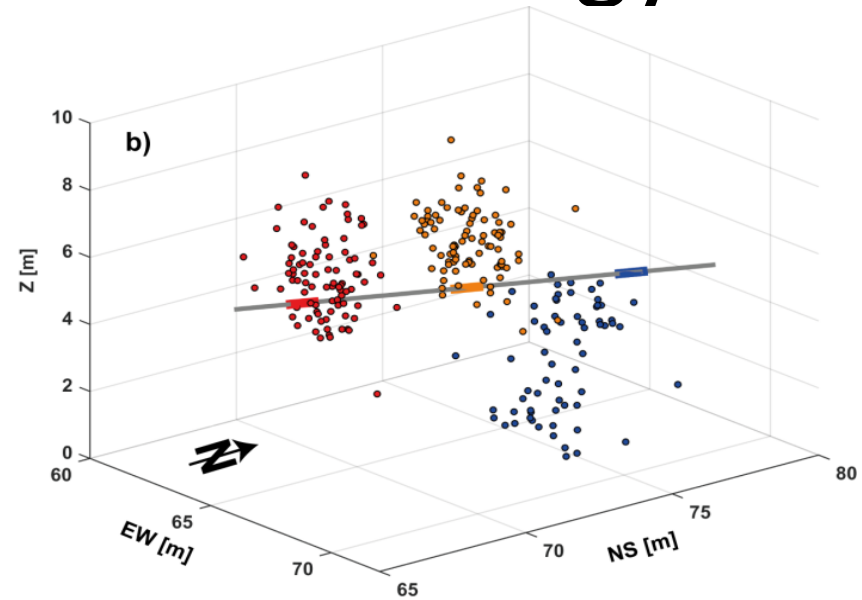
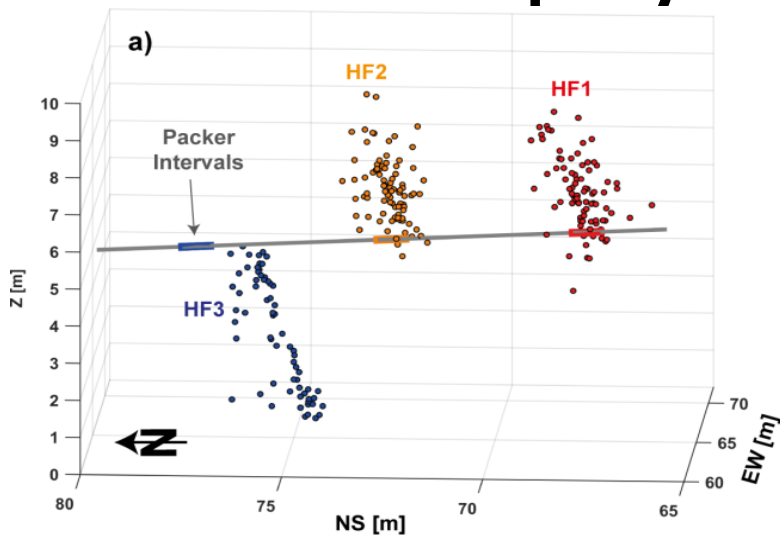


Chevalier G., Diamond L.W., Leu W. (2010) Potential for deep geological sequestration of CO₂ in Switzerland: a first appraisal, Swiss J. Geosciences, 103:427–455

Geophysics - Seismology



Geophysics - Seismology

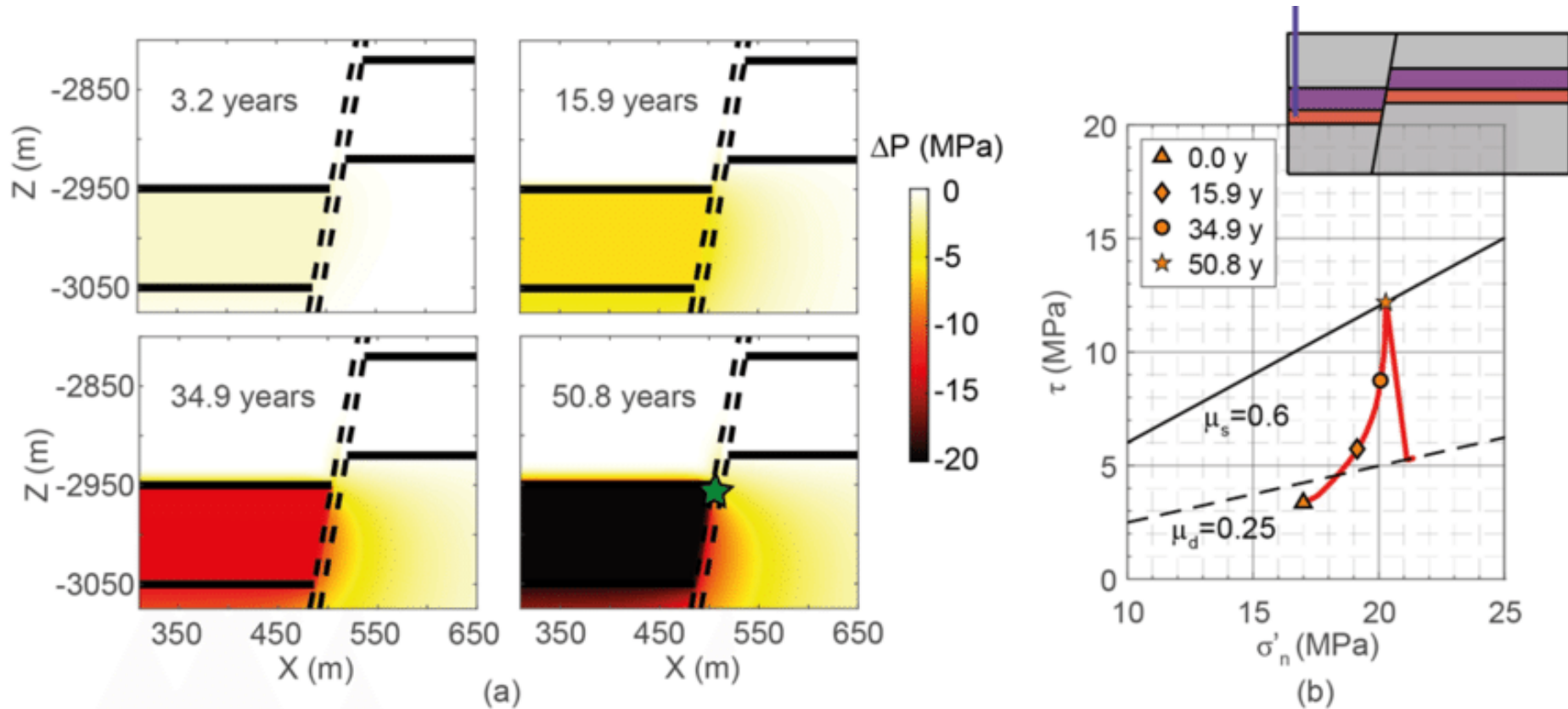


Seismology with no EQs?

- Really?
- What are the conditions under which micro-seismicity or creep dominate? (→ LabQuake, HighStep)
- Is creep only micro-seismicity with very high b and below the detection threshold?
- Can we optimise out detection algorithms to see smaller events (cross-correlation ...)
- Can we track fluid propagation using ambient noise (or coda wave) interferometry?
- Model validation (→ Antonio)

Risk Governance: Monitoring and Mitigation Strategies

Modelling of fault reactivation potential



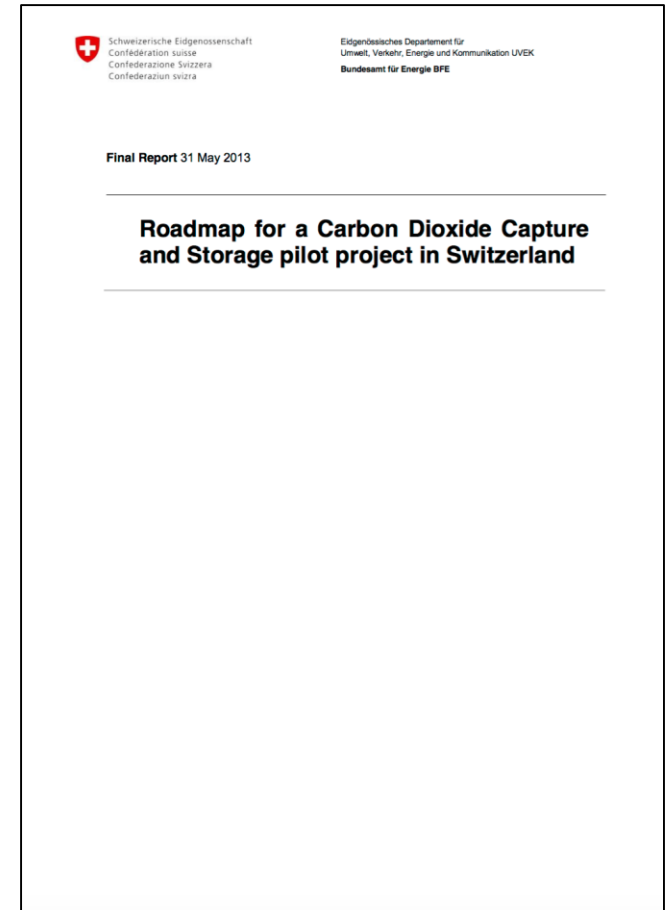
Doing what?

Based on literature study, modeling and expert elicitation continue to define for the Swiss context ('what would it need'):

- Site characterization
- Risk assessment strategies
- Monitoring strategies
- Mitigation strategies
- etc.

CCS: why are we here?

- Rising CO₂ levels and resulting climate change is deeply worrisome.
- Science in Switzerland, should try to make a difference.
- ELEGANCY: An opportunity to do something, may be not perfect at all, but better than nothing.
- And, hopefully, networking opportunity and a stepping stone.



Swiss case study

Efficient generation of renewable H₂ from biomass, while harvesting geothermal heat and enabling negative CO₂ emissions

