23 Modeling of Subsurface CO₂ Migration at Geological Carbon Sequestration Sites in Deep Saline Aquifers

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CONTENTS

23.1	Introduction	792
23.2	Physicochemical Processes and CO2 Trapping Mechanisms	794
23.3	Overview of CO ₂ Migration Modeling Approaches	797
	23.3.1 Coupled Flow, Geomechanics, and Reactive Transport Models	797
	23.3.2 3D Flow-Only Numerical Models	797
	23.3.3 Vertical Equilibrium Flow Models	
	23.3.4 Sharp Interface Flow Models	798
23.4	Simulators for CO ₂ Migration Modeling	
	23.4.1 Commercial Simulators	799
	23.4.2 Research Simulators	
23.5	Numerical Modeling of CO ₂ Migration	
	23.5.1 Governing Equations for Flow and Transport	
	23.5.2 Constitutive Relationships	
	23.5.2.1 Thermophysical Properties of Fluid Phases	
	23.5.2.2 Relative Permeability Measurements	
	23.5.2.3 Capillary Pressure Measurements	
	23.5.2.4 Relative Permeability and Capillary Pressure Relationships	
	23.5.3 Spatial and Temporal Discretization and Numerical Solution	808
23.6	Analytical and Semi-Analytical Solutions	
	23.6.1 CO ₂ Plume Extent	
	23.6.1.1 VE with Sharp Interface Solutions	
	23.6.1.2 VE with Capillary Transition Solutions	
	23.6.2 Pressure Buildup	
	23.6.3 Leakage	
	23.6.4 Storage Efficiency	
	23.6.5 Injectivity	
23.7	Assessment of CO ₂ Migration Risk	
	23.7.1 Certification Framework	
	23.7.2 CO ₂ -Pens	
	23.7.3 Integrated Assessment Models	
23.8	Model Uncertainties and Model Comparison	
	23.8.1 2004 LBNL Code Comparison Study	
	23.8.2 2009 Stuttgart Benchmark Study	826

	3.8.3 2012 Bergen Model Comparison Study	827
	3.8.4 2014 Princeton Model Comparison Study with Models of Varying Complexity 8	
	3.8.5 Sim-SEQ Model Comparison Study	828
	ummary	
	wledgments	
	clature	
Refe	nces	831

23.1 INTRODUCTION

The latest assessment report (Assessment Report 5 or AR5) from Working Group III (WGIII) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) observes that despite institutional, national, and international policies aimed at mitigating anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, GHG emissions have actually grown at a rate of 2.2% per year during 2000–2010, which is faster than the rate (1.3% per year) over the entire period 1970–2000 (IPCC, 2014). The WGIII makes the additional observation that GHG emissions, approximately 76% of which are estimated to be carbon dioxide (CO₂), will continue to rise in the coming decades and will have significant impacts on global climate unless effective mitigation strategies are put in place. While no one mitigation strategy on its own is expected to stabilize or reduce GHG levels in the atmosphere, carbon capture and storage (CCS) has been identified as one of the viable technologies for accomplishing this objective (IPCC, 2005).

CCS is a physical process that involves capturing anthropogenic CO₂ from stationary sources (e.g., power plants) and storing it before its release to the atmosphere. An integrated CCS system, as summarized by Folger (2013), would include three main steps (see Figure 23.1): (1) capturing CO₂ and separating it from other gases; (2) purifying, compressing, and transporting the captured CO₂ to the sequestration site; and (3) injecting the CO₂ in subsurface geological formations, where it is expected to remain potentially trapped for hundreds, if not thousands, of years without any negative

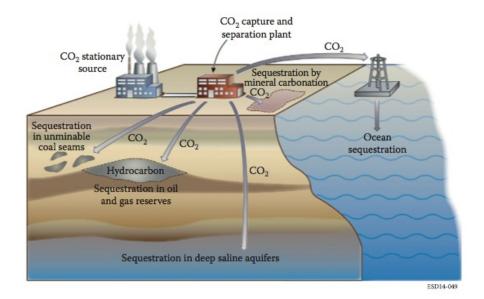


FIGURE 23.1 Schematic drawing illustrating the essential components of an integrated CCS, and available sequestration options, which include sequestration by mineral carbonation, ocean sequestration, and sequestration in unminable coal seams, oil and gas reserves, and DSA. The focus of this chapter is modeling CO₂ migration in DSA.