



# DOE Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships Project Review Meeting

## Rosetta Resources CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Project

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*Pittsburgh, PA  
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# California Pilot Test Collaborators

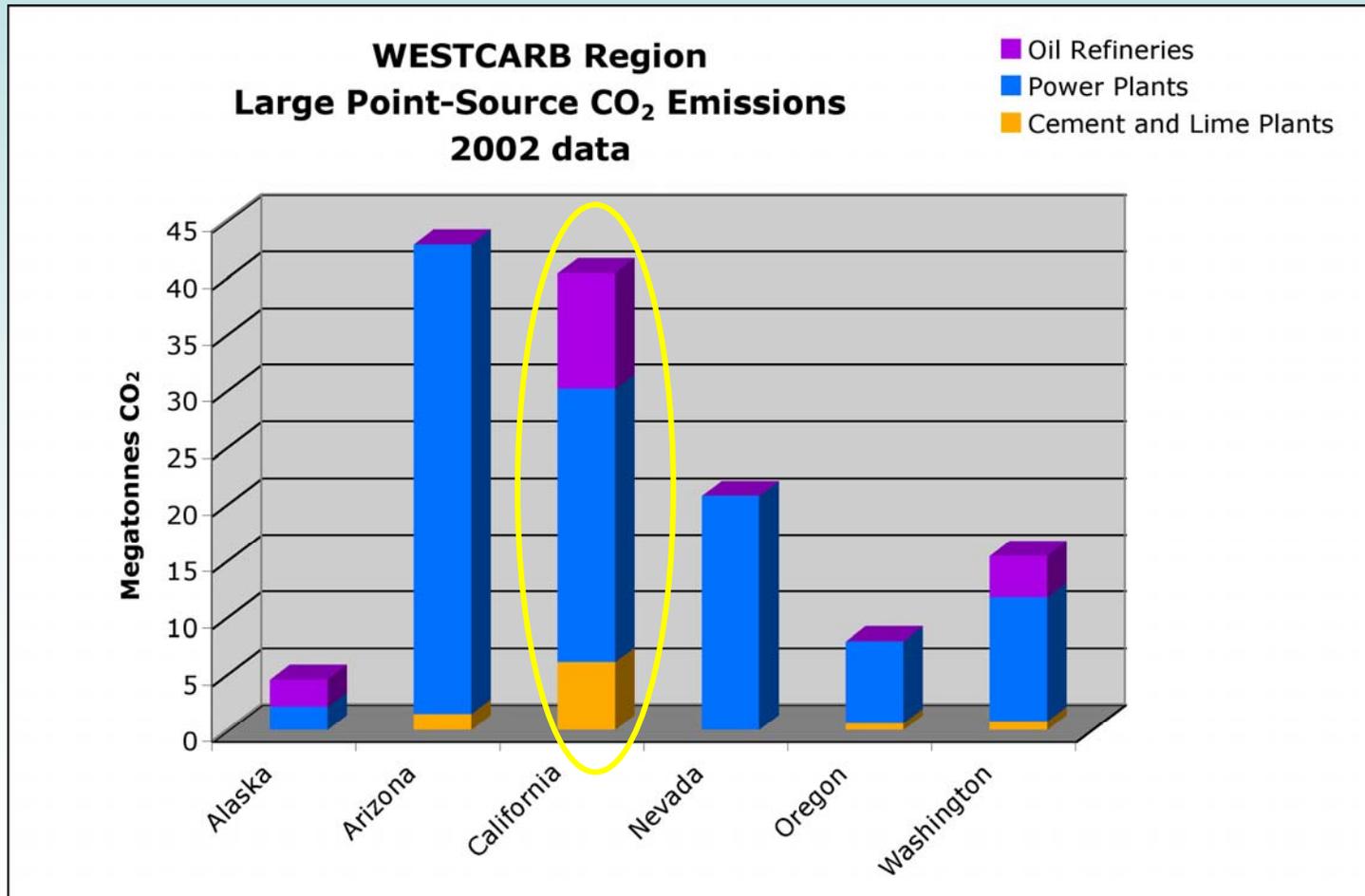


Rio Vista Gas Unit

- Rosetta Resources Inc.
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- California Energy Commission
- U.S. Department of Energy

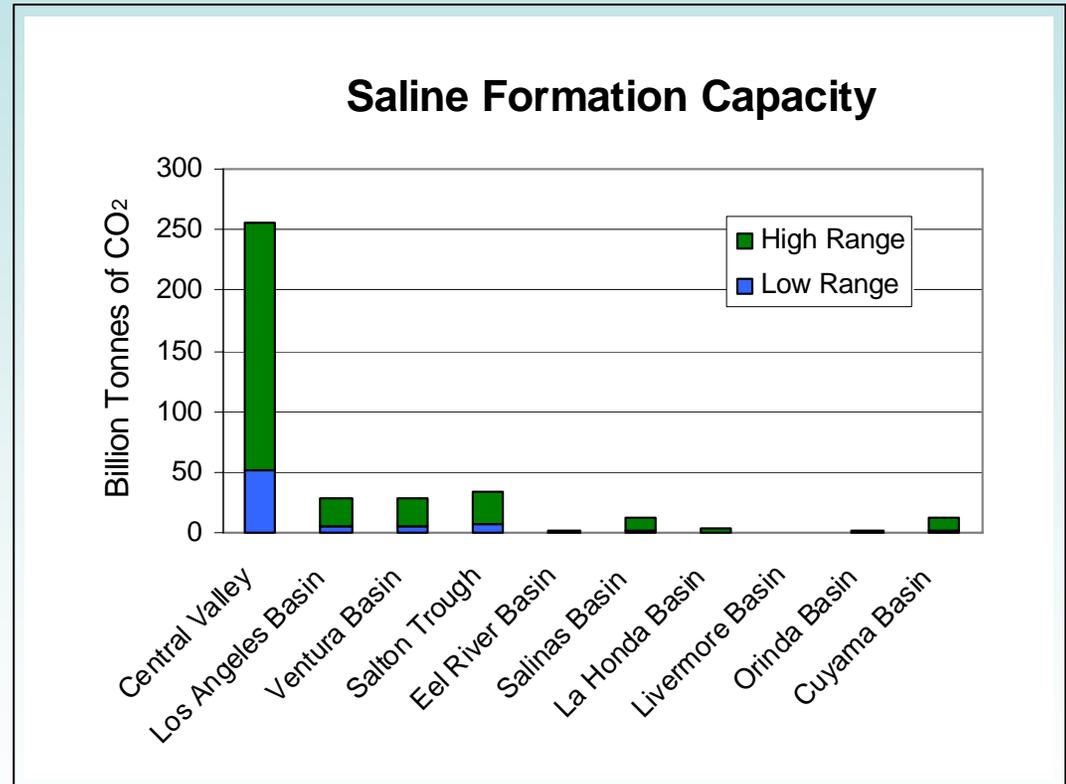


# California Large Point-Source CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



# CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Capacity in California

- Oil Reservoirs
  - 3.8 billion tonnes
- Gas Reservoirs
  - 1.8 billion tonnes
- Saline Formations
  - 75 to 300 billion tonnes



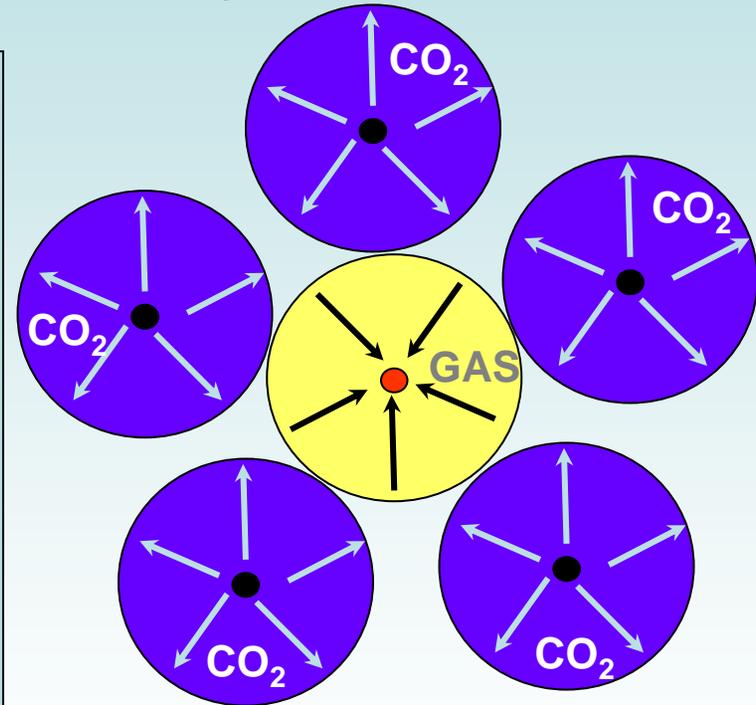
# Test-Specific Objective: Enhanced Gas Recovery Research

## ■ CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Enhanced Gas Recovery (CSEGR)

### Primary Mechanisms

- Repressurize depleted natural gas reservoir using CO<sub>2</sub>
- Use CO<sub>2</sub> to sweep natural gas toward producing wells

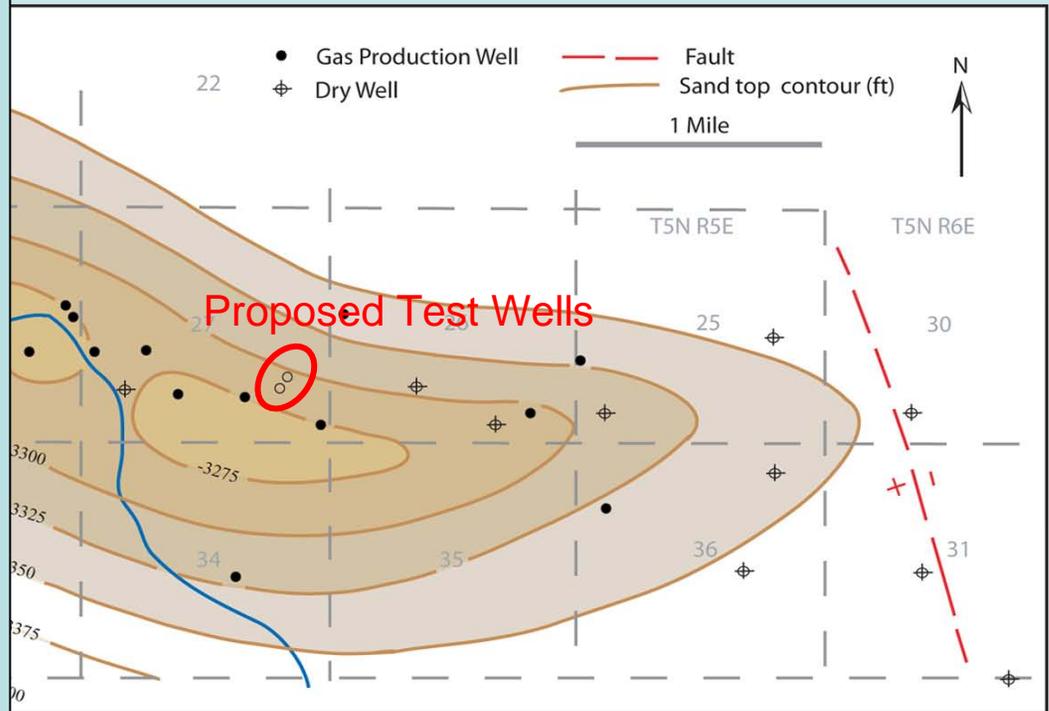
Depleted Gas Field



- Gas production well
- CO<sub>2</sub> injection well

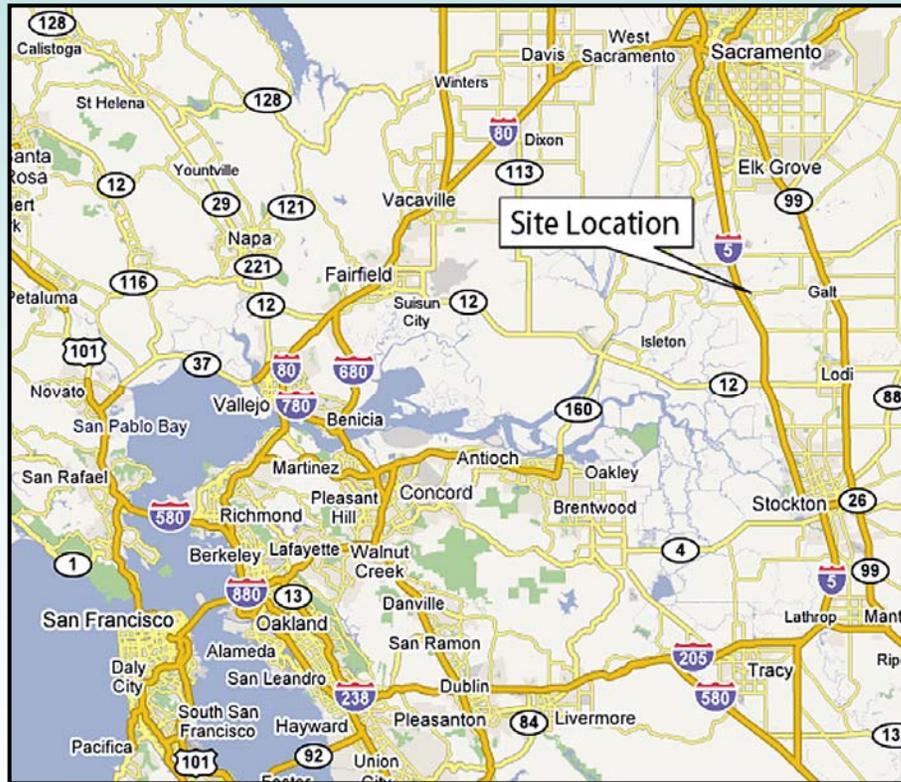
# Site Selection: Sacramento Basin Province — Thornton Gas Field

- Numerous active and depleted gas fields throughout province
- Stacked reservoirs capped by low permeability seals
- Seismic stability is relatively good
- Thornton gas field is abandoned
- Attic gas may be present – economic incentive



Thornton Gas Field

# Thornton Gas Field Regional Site Attributes ...

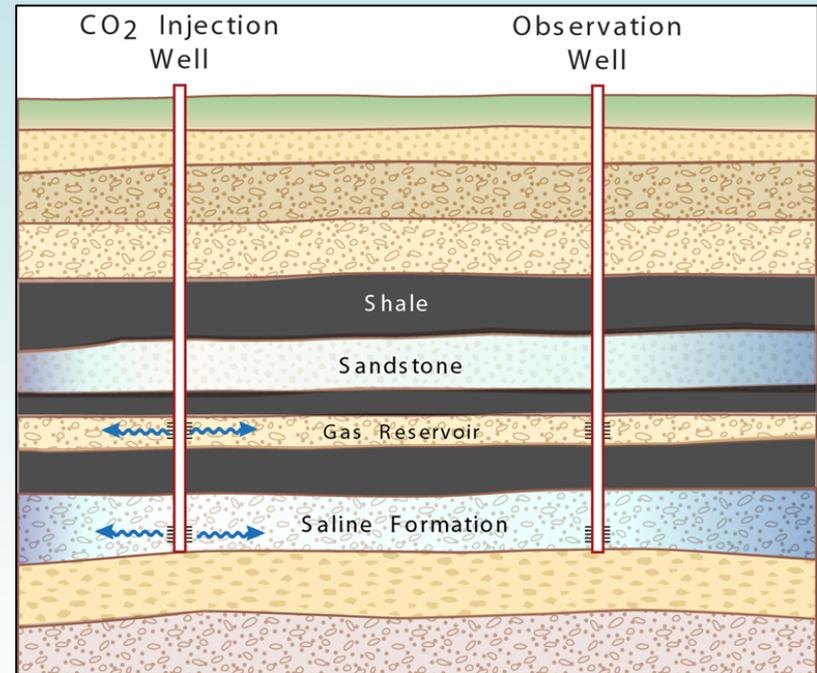


Field Site Location

- Near major metropolitan areas offering products and services
- Near large industrial CO<sub>2</sub> point sources
- Along major transportation corridors providing easy site access
- Located near active natural gas fields and pipe line corridors in the southern Sacramento Basin

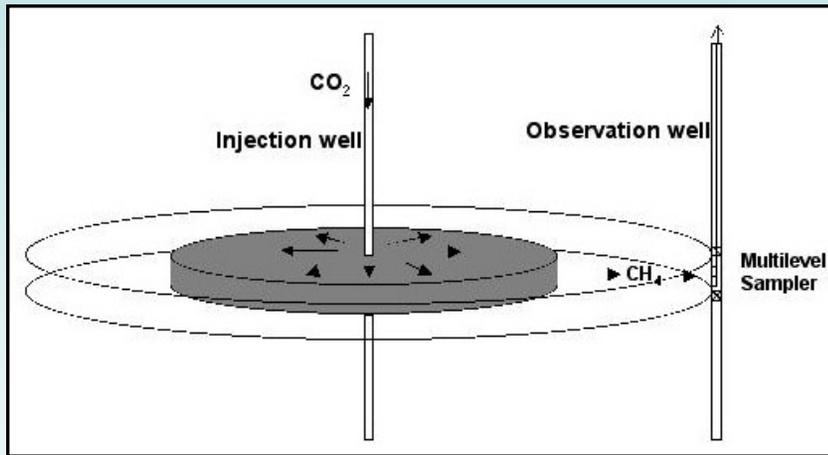
# What Are We Proposing to Do? (Overview)

- Drill two wells about 4000 ft deep penetrating a stacked reservoir
- Inject up to 2000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> into a Saline Formation
- Seal off the Saline Formation
- Perforate gas reservoir and inject up to 2000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> again
- Monitor subsurface CO<sub>2</sub> movement using VSP
- Assess injectivity and storage capacity
- Model validation



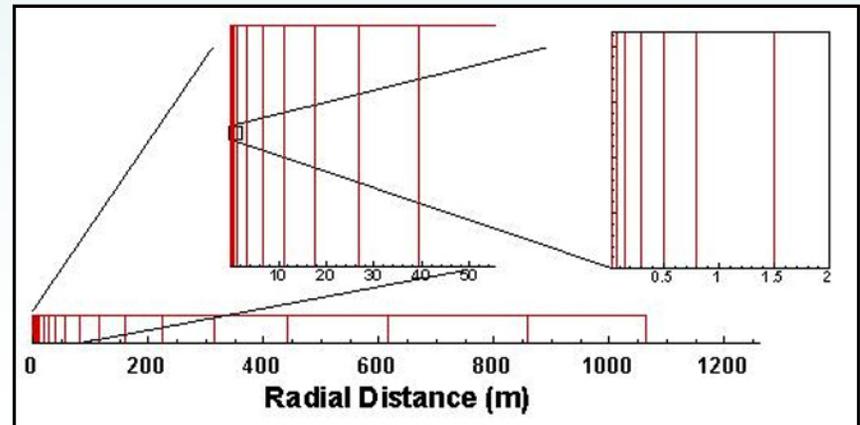
Two well test

# MODELING: How far will the plume travel? What injection pressures do we expect?



← Radial Geometry for Simplicity

High-resolution grid near injection well →

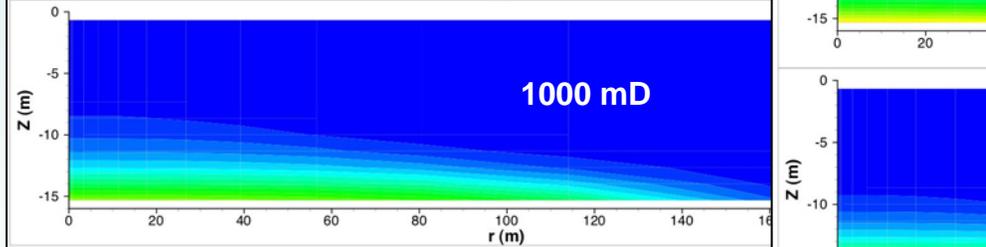
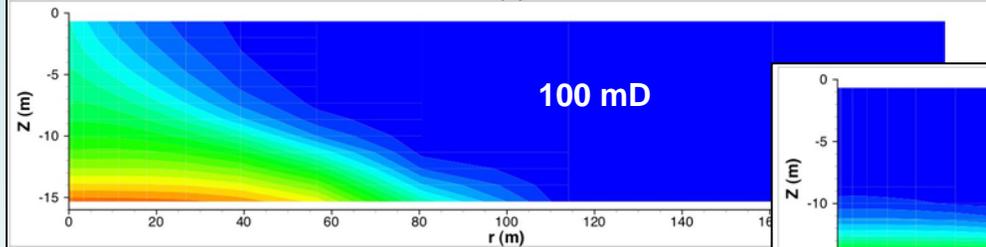
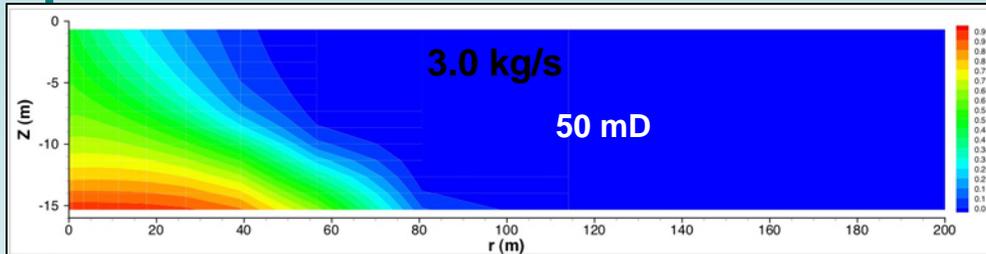


# TOUGH Gas and Saline Reservoir Sensitivity Analyses

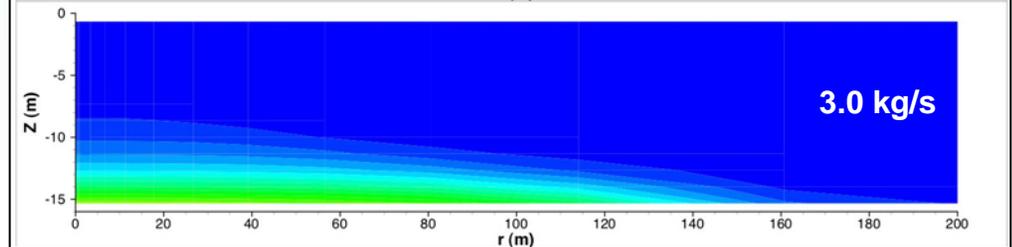
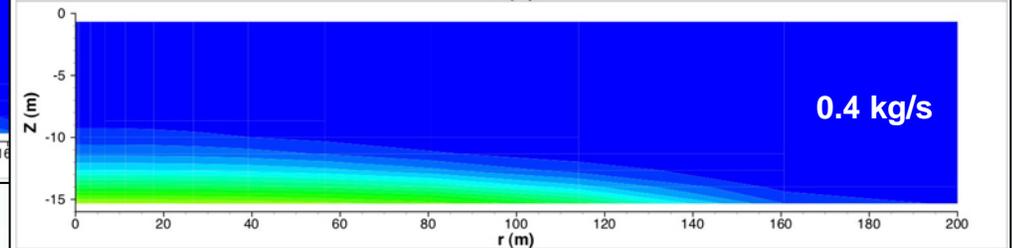
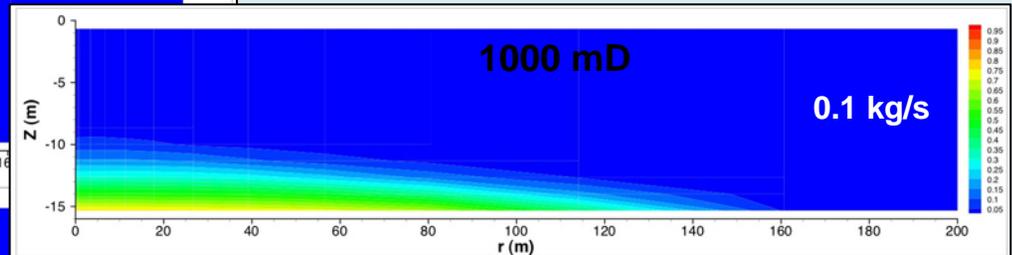
- Radial mesh,  $\Delta z = 1$  m, finest discretization near well ( $\Delta r = 10$  cm - 2.0 m),  $r_{\max} = 1000$  m
- Open (constant- $P$ ) boundary at 1000 m
- Equilibrated initial condition
- EOS7C: SUPST/ZEVSREAL, Peng-Robinson EOS
  
- $\phi = 0.35$ ;  $S_w = 45\%$ , 75%, 95%;  $k = 4.6, 30, 50, 100, 1000$  mD
- $S_{irG} = 0.01-0.05$ ,  $S_{irG} \leq S_G$
- 2000 tons of  $CO_2$  injected over 40-231 days: 0.1 kg/s (231 d), 0.4 kg/s (56 d), 1.7 kg/s (13.3 d), 3.0 kg/s (7.7 d)
- $CO_2$  plume tracked after injection stops, until  $t = 1$  year
- No breakthrough of  $CO_2$  at  $\sim 440$  m (0.25 mi) in any case

# Injection Results: High Methane Saturation

$S_W=45\%$ ,  $S_G=55\%$

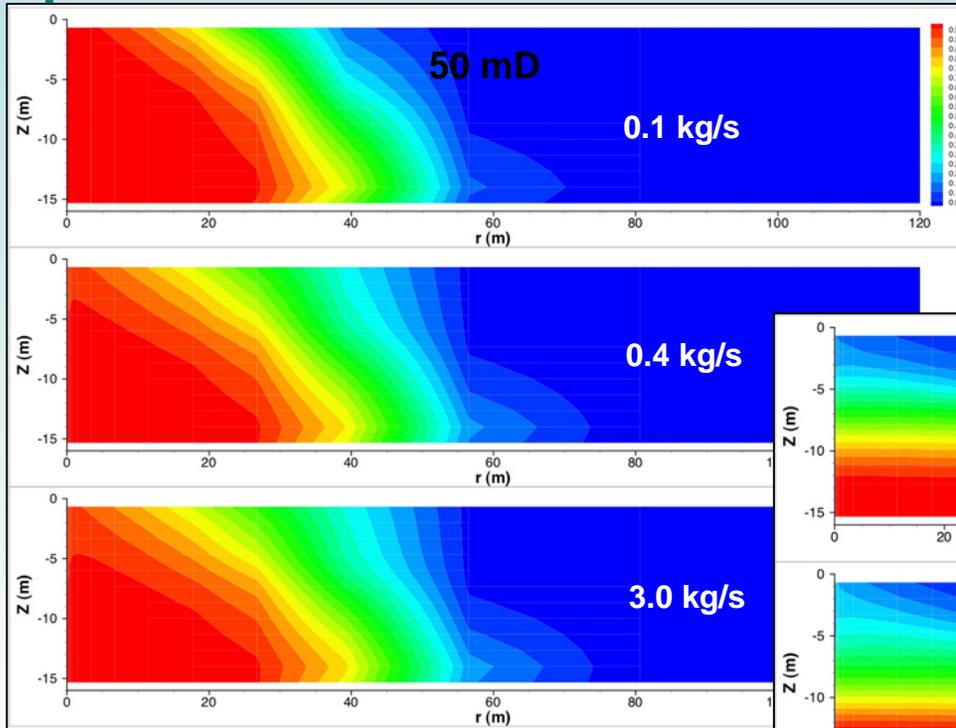


- CO<sub>2</sub> moves downward
- Plume migration a function of permeability

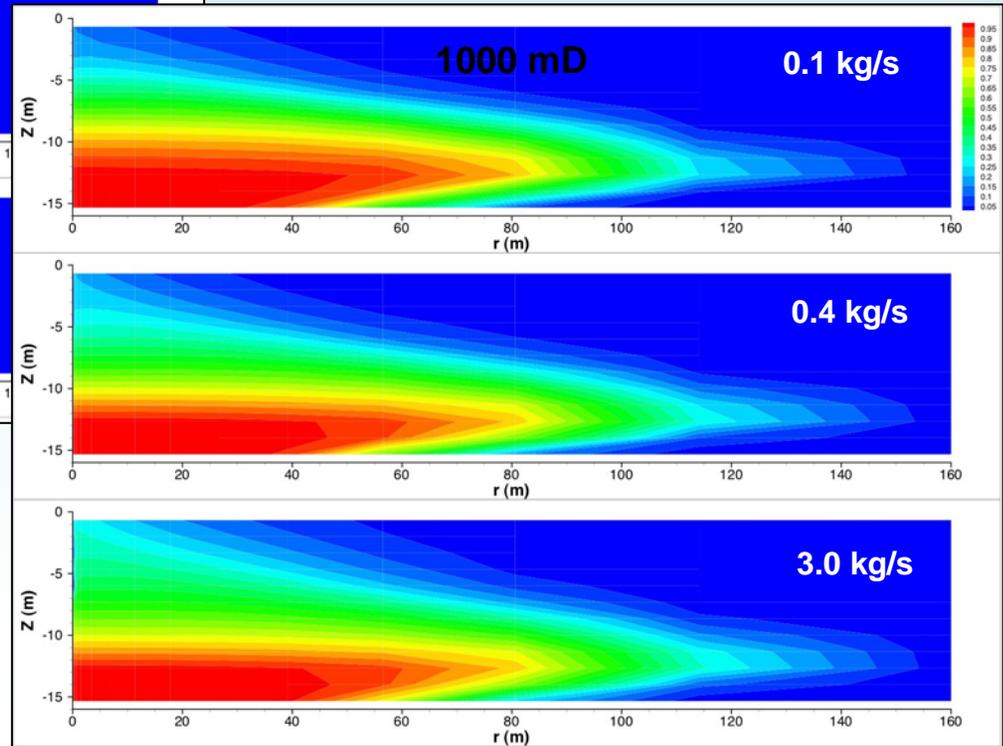


- 2000 tons CO<sub>2</sub> injected
- CO<sub>2</sub> plume at  $t = 1$  year

# Injection Simulations: Depleted Methane Reservoir $S_W=75\%$ , $S_G=25\%$

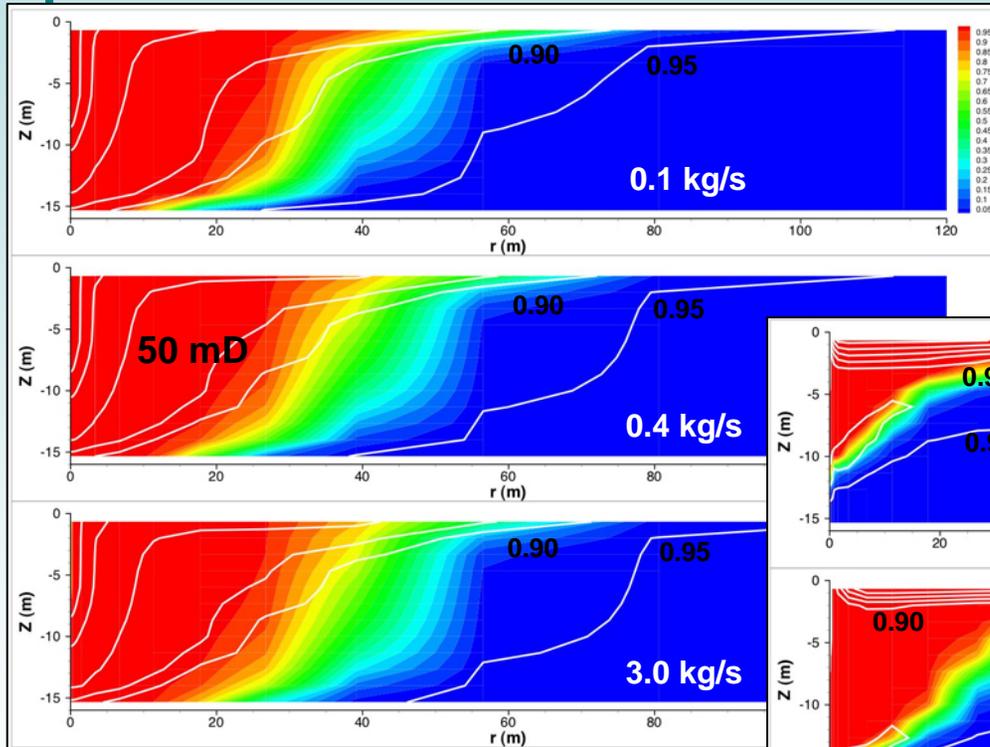


- Supercritical (SC)  $\text{CO}_2$  stratifies
- Insensitive to rate of injection and permeability



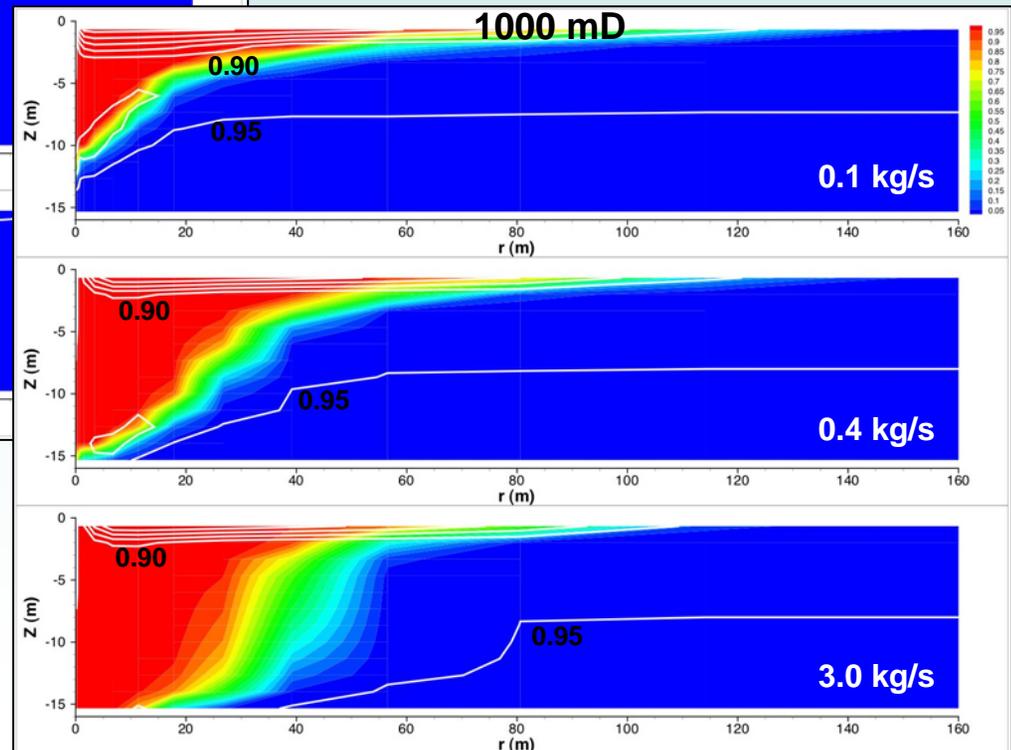
- 2000 tons  $\text{CO}_2$  injected
- $\text{CO}_2$  plume at  $t = 1$  year

# Injection Results: High Water Saturation $S_W=95\%$ , $S_G=5\%$



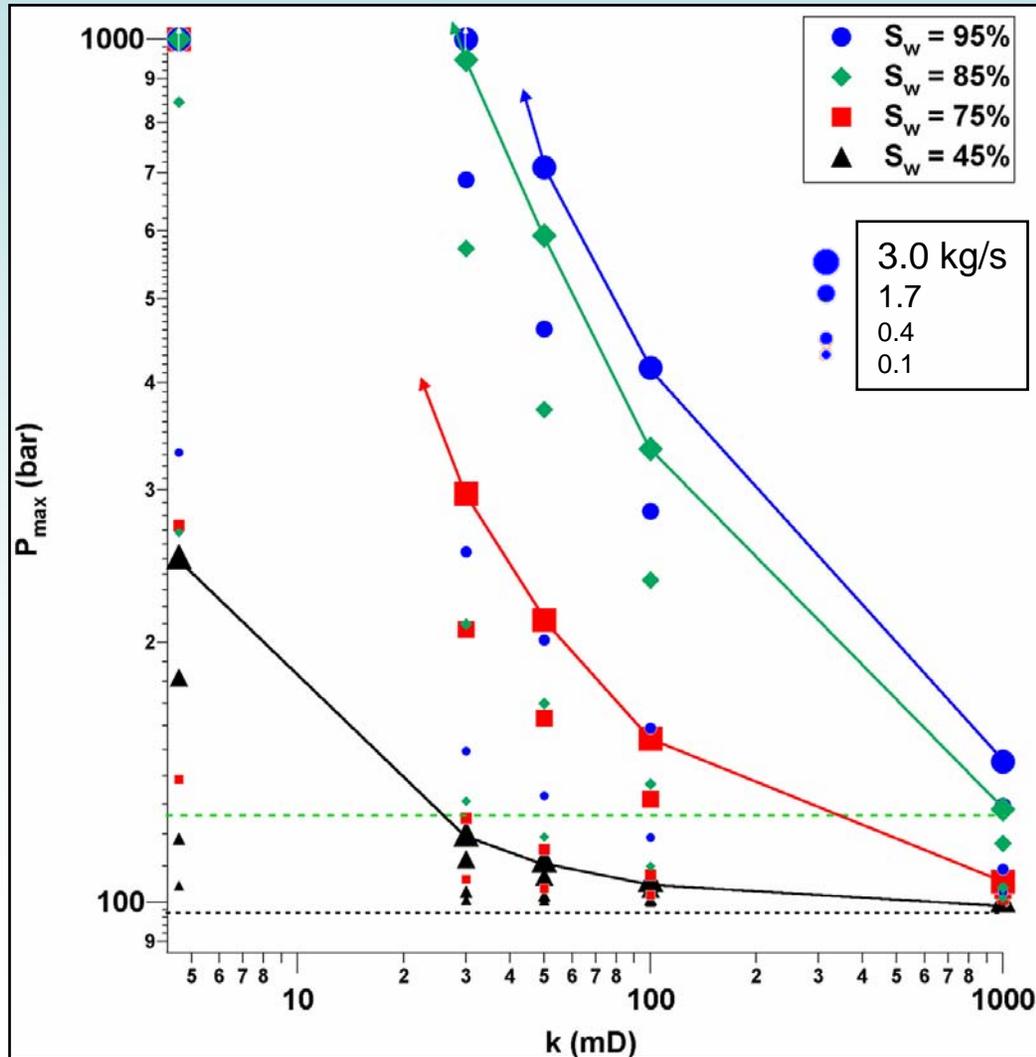
Upward flow of SC CO<sub>2</sub>

- SC CO<sub>2</sub> displaces water
- Buoyancy vs. rate of injection



- 2000 tons CO<sub>2</sub> injected
- CO<sub>2</sub> plume at  $t = 1$  year

# Maximum Injection Pressures



- High water saturation results in higher injection pressures
- High rates at low and moderate permeabilities result in unacceptable pressure increases
- For moderate permeabilities, low rates of 0.1-0.4 kg/s may be required

# Key Issues Remain for CSEGR

## Challenges

- Early breakthrough of CO<sub>2</sub> at production well
- Mixing of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> that degrades gas quality
- Pressurization due to mixing

# Rosetta Pilot — Summary

The WESTCARB project has ...

- Completed the NEPA and CEQA environmental studies
- Prepared a draft UIC permit application for USEPA review
- Retained a qualified site test manager
- Purchased CO<sub>2</sub> test equipment

... is

- Negotiating site access and CO<sub>2</sub> liability agreements
- Reaching out to the community through public meetings

...and will begin

- ... Drilling and testing in Fiscal Year 2008–2009

