

# Monitoring and Numerical Modeling of Shallow CO<sub>2</sub> Injection, Greene County, Missouri

DE-FE0001790

Charles Rovey  
Missouri State University

---

U.S. Department of Energy  
National Energy Technology Laboratory  
Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting  
Developing the Technologies and Building the  
Infrastructure for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage  
August 21-23, 2012

# Presentation Outline

---

- I. Benefits
- II. Project Overview
- III. Technical Status
  - A. Background
  - B. Results
- IV. Accomplishments
- V. Summary

# Benefit to the Program

---

- Program goals.
  - Prediction of CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity.
- Project benefits.
  - Workforce/Student Training:
    - Support of 3 student GAs in use of multiphase flow and geochemical models simulating CO<sub>2</sub> injection.
  - Support of Missouri DGLS Sequestration Program.

# Project Overview:

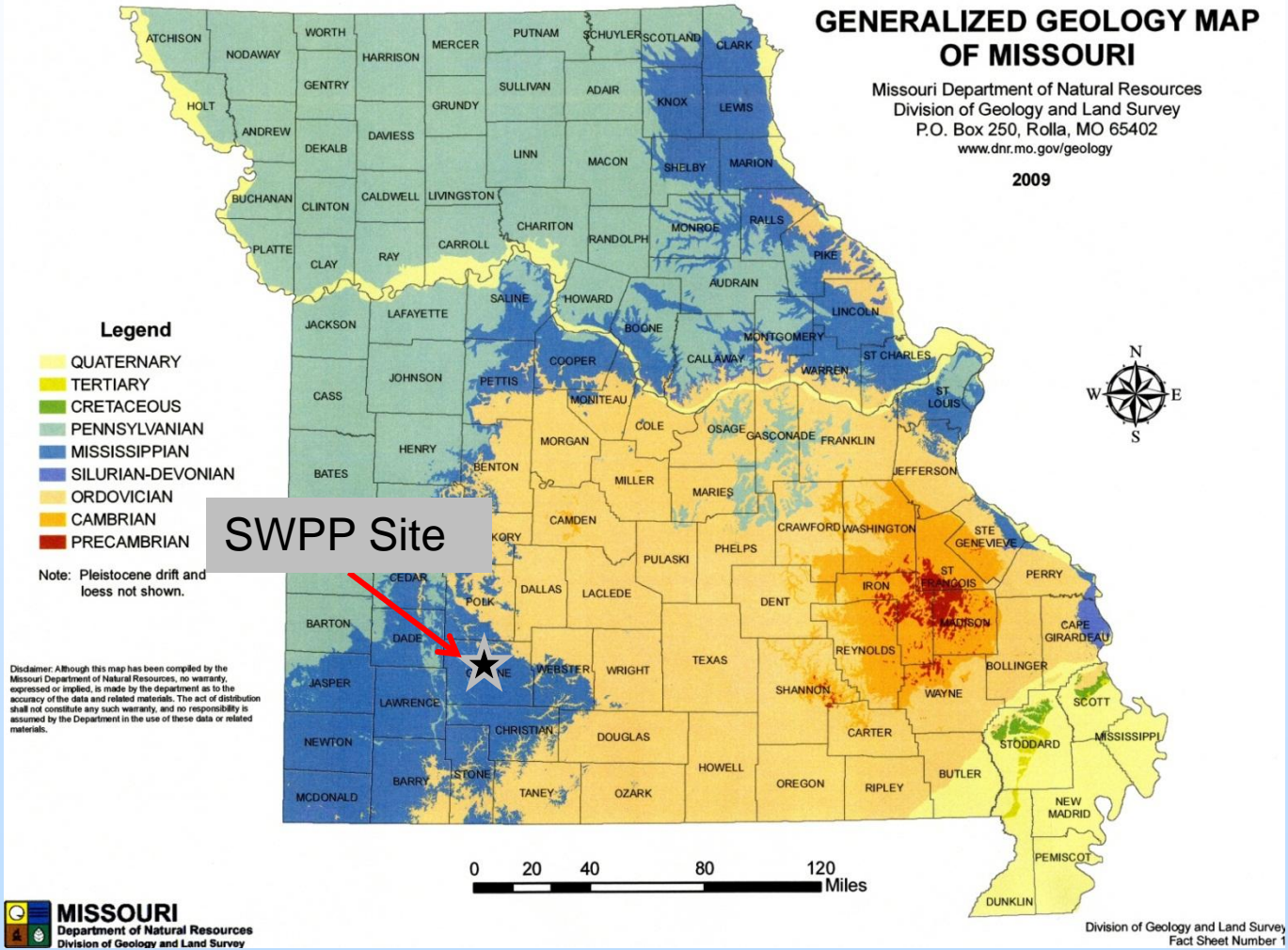
## Goals and Objectives

---

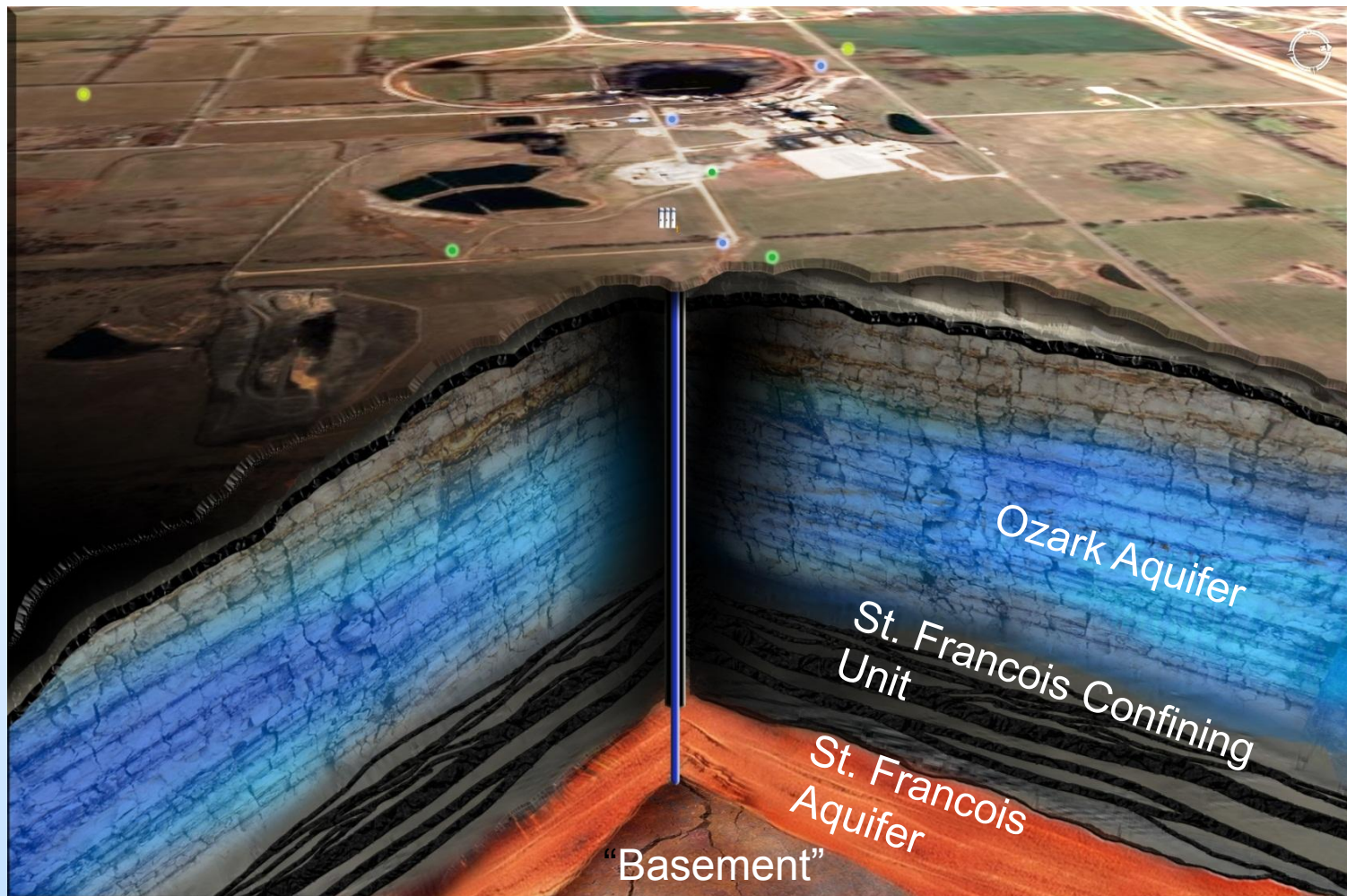
### Project Goals and Objectives.

1. Training graduate students in use of multi-phase flow models related to CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration.
2. Training graduate students in use of geochemical models to assess interaction of CO<sub>2</sub> with pore fluids and potential for precipitation within solid mineral phases.
3. Generating a GIS database of pore-fluid chemistry within and above potential CO<sub>2</sub> injection zones in Missouri.

# Technical Status: Background



# Background



- Main target for CO<sub>2</sub> injection throughout Missouri.
- Viability depends on effective caprock and high permeability injection zone.

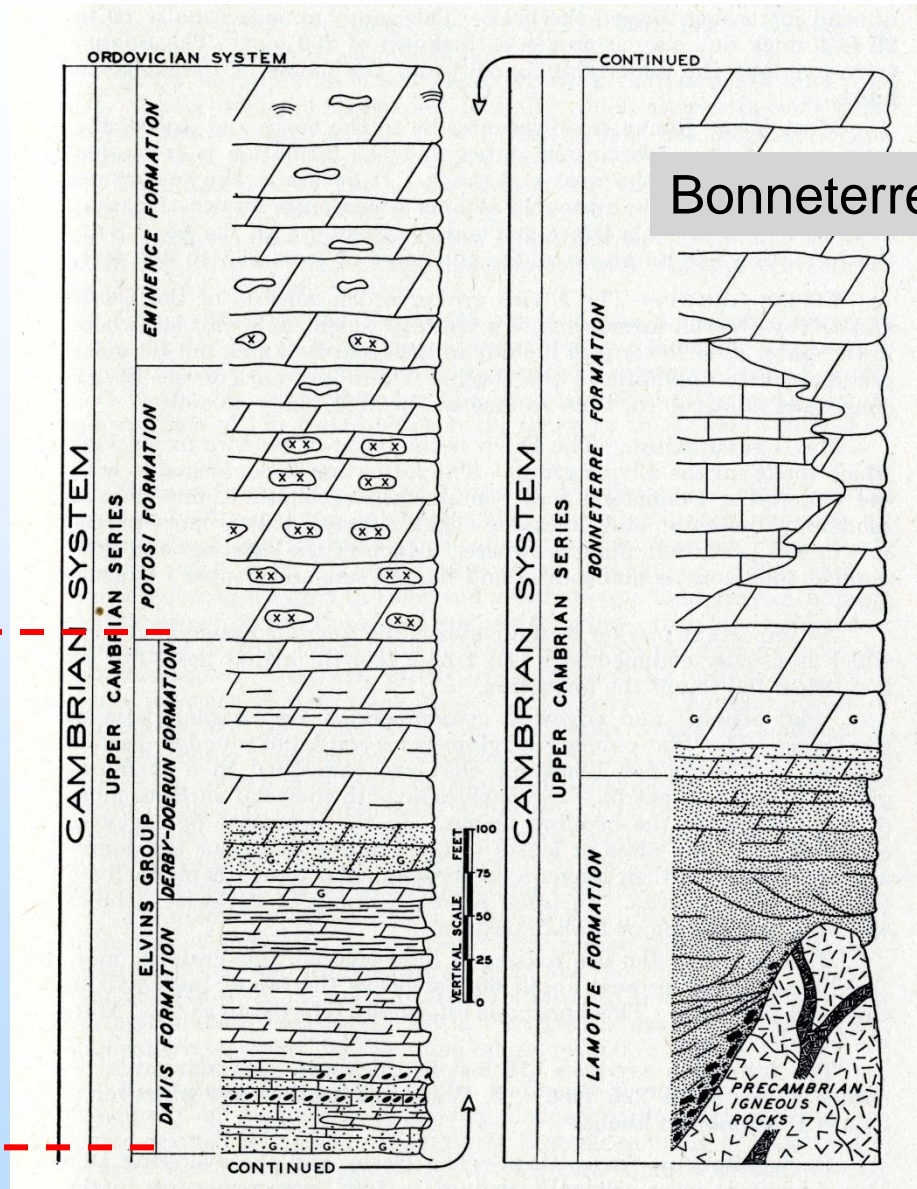
# Background-Stratigraphy

Base of Ozark Aquifer

Derby-Doerun  
Fm.

Caprock

Davis Fm.

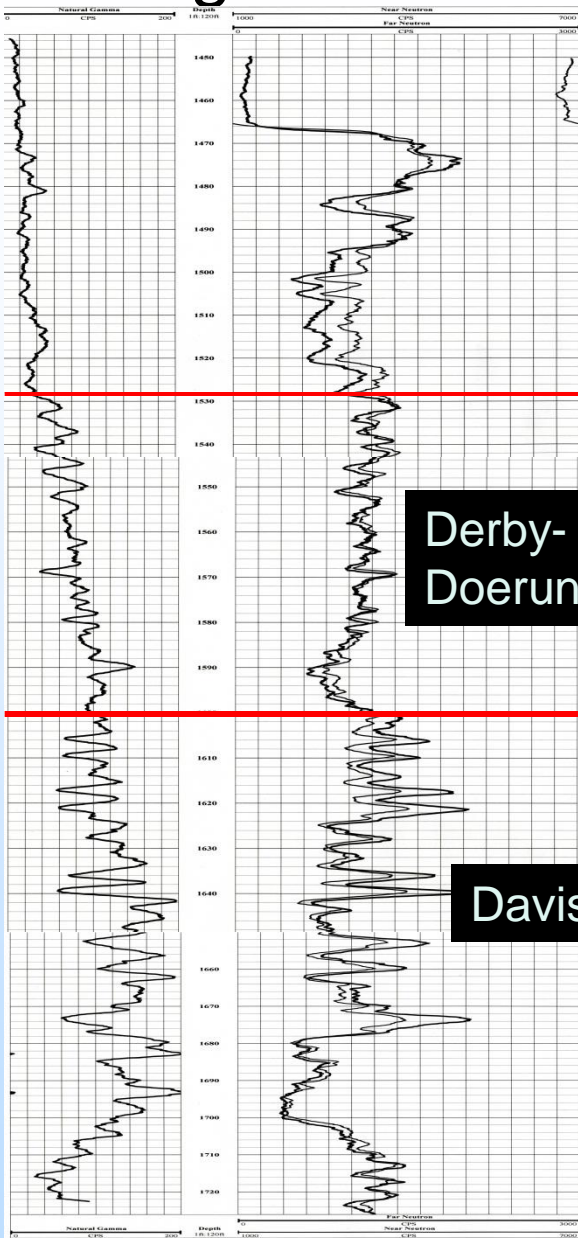


Bonneterre Fm

Lamotte

# Background: Onsite Coring & Testing

St. Francois confining unit is about 50% shale; carbonates are mostly discrete clasts within shale.



Upper Davis:  $\sim 2E-6$  mD



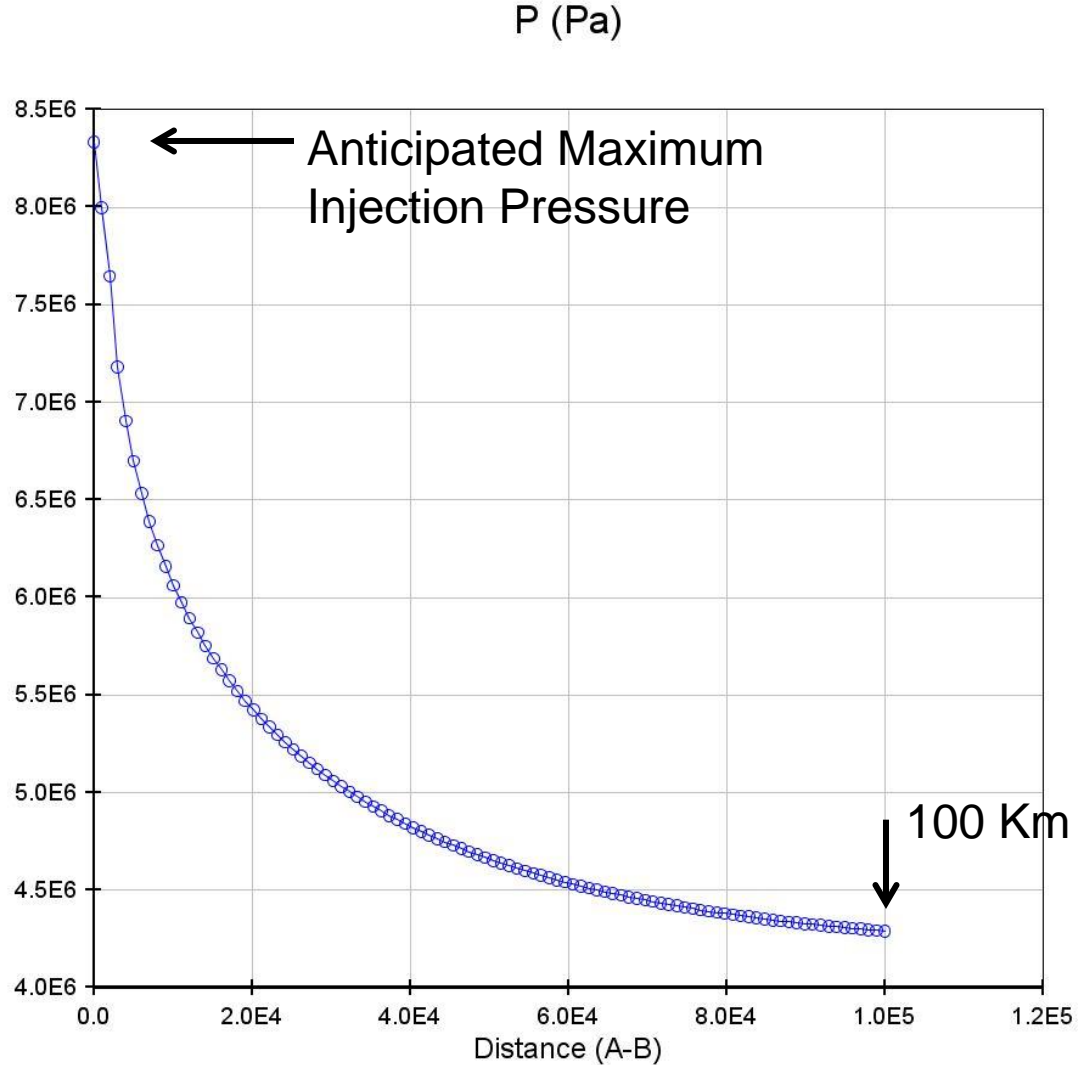
# Background: Onsite Coring & Testing

Injection Interval:  
~100 mD



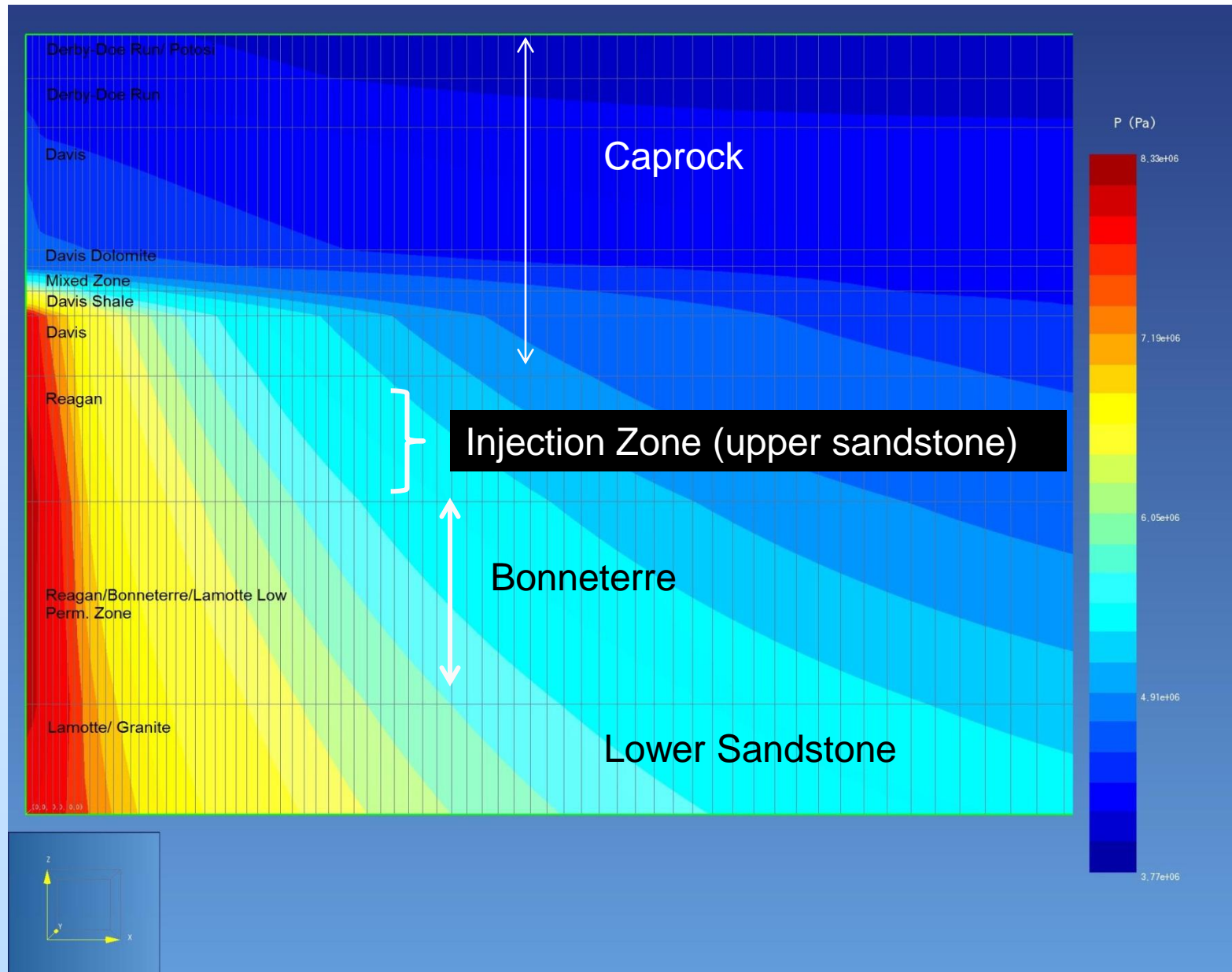
“Upper Lamotte”

# Results: Injection Simulations: 30 years at 740,000 metric tons/year

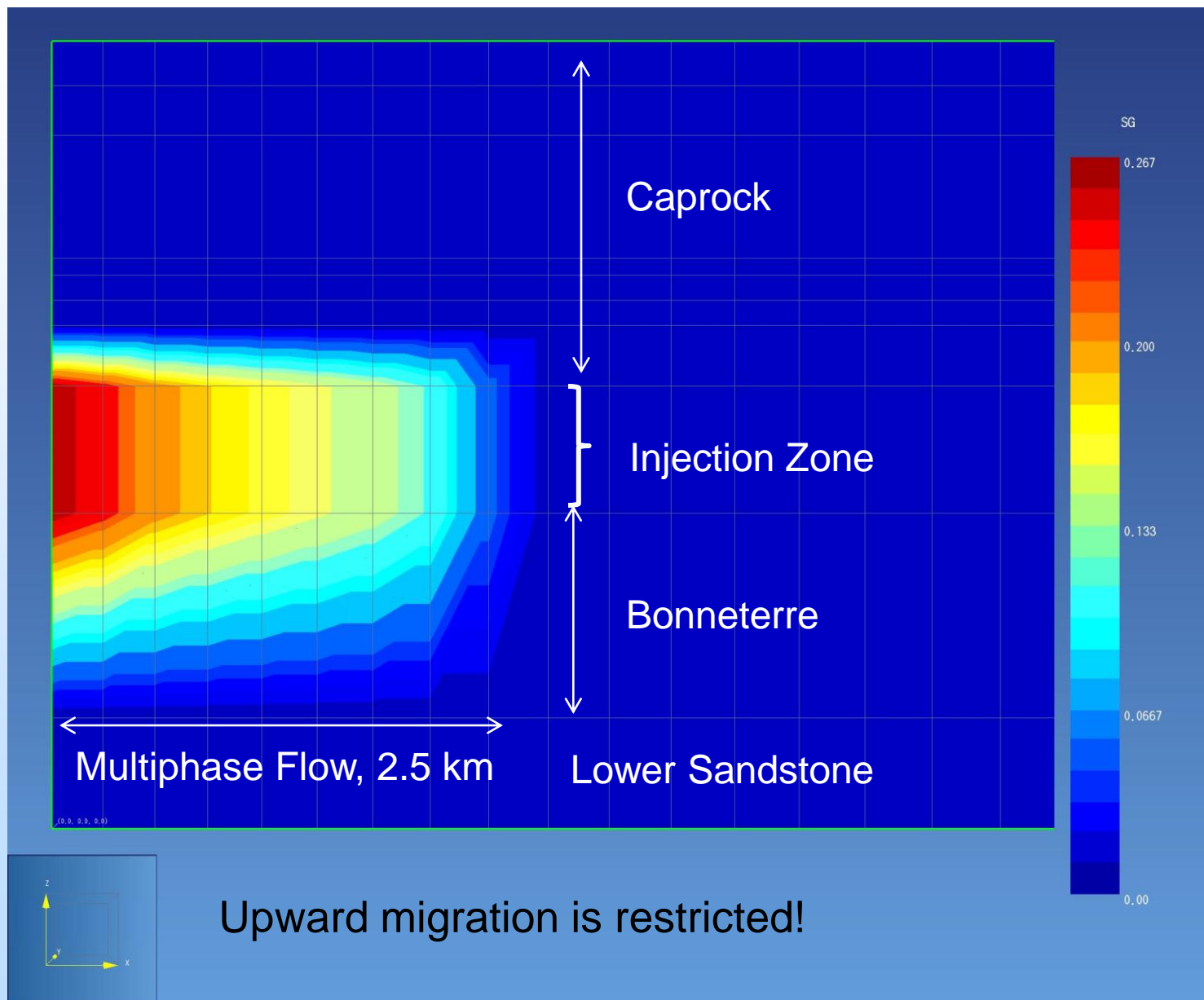


Pressure Within Injection Zone

# Results: Injection Simulations: 30 years at 780,000 tons/year



# Results: Injection Simulations: CO<sub>2</sub> Migration after 30 years

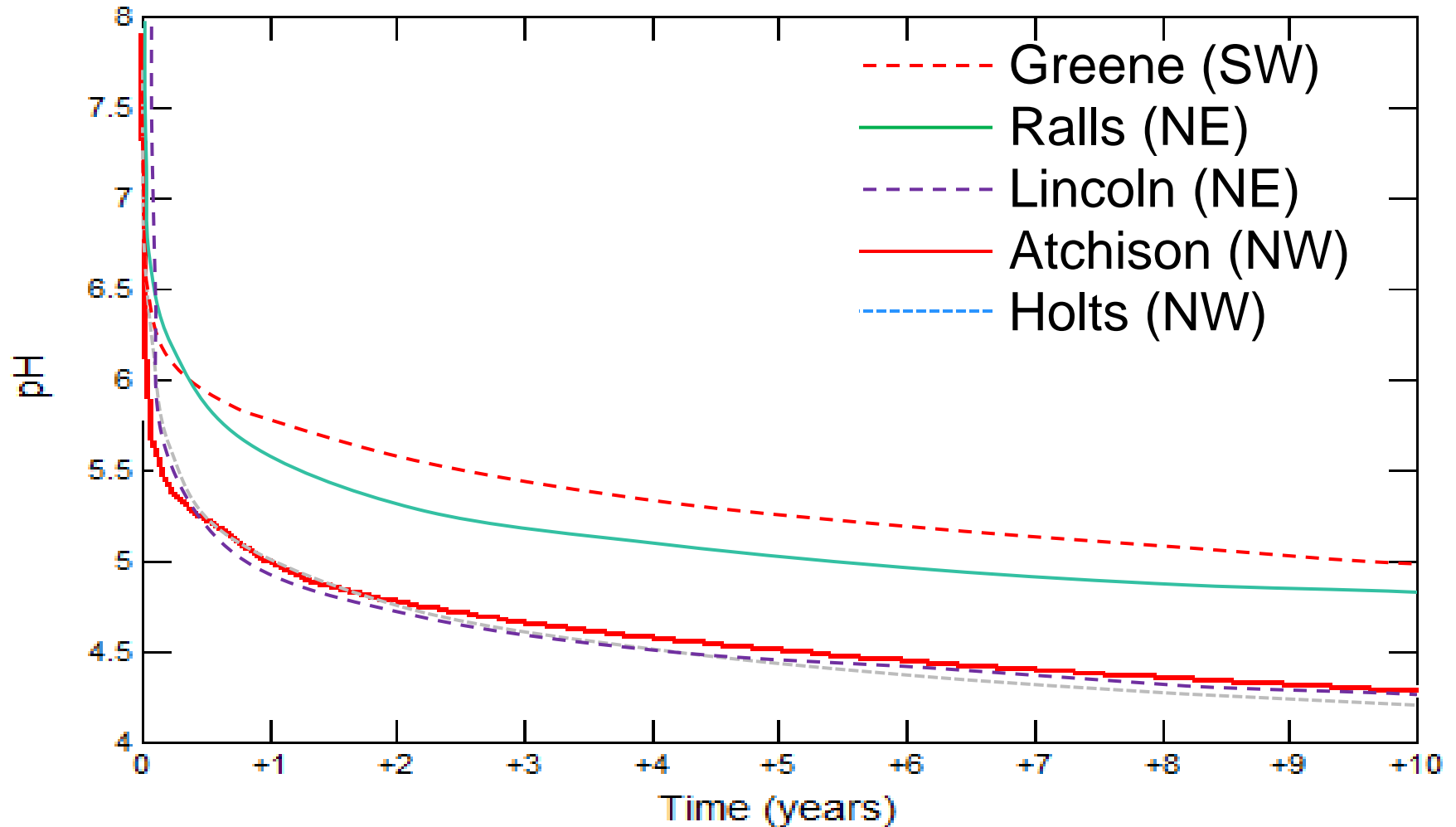


# Results: Geochemical Modeling: Need Major minerals.

Mineral sequestration: need (non carbonate) source of divalent cations

Minerals	Chemical composition	% (vol)
Quartz	$\text{SiO}_2$	77.19
K-feldspar	$\text{KAlSi}_3\text{O}_8$ $= (1/2\text{K}_2\text{O}, 1/2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{SiO}_2)$	0.18
Albite	$\text{NaAlSi}_3\text{O}_8$	0.04
Kaolinite	$\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$	0.11
Illite	$(\text{K}, \text{H}_3\text{O})(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_2(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}[(\text{OH})_2, (\text{H}_2\text{O})]$	0.24
Montmorillonite	$(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})_{0.33}(\text{Al}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.13
Glauconite	$(\text{K}, \text{Na})(\text{Fe}, \text{Al}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$	0.02
Chlorite	$(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{2+})_5\text{Al}(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$	0.02
Calcite	$\text{CaCO}_3$	0
Dolomite	$\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$	0
Hematite	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	0.08
Goethite	$\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$	0.05

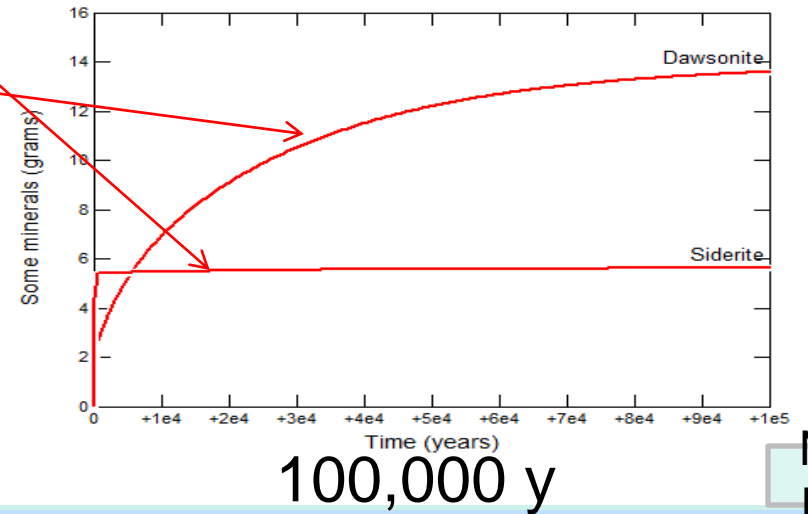
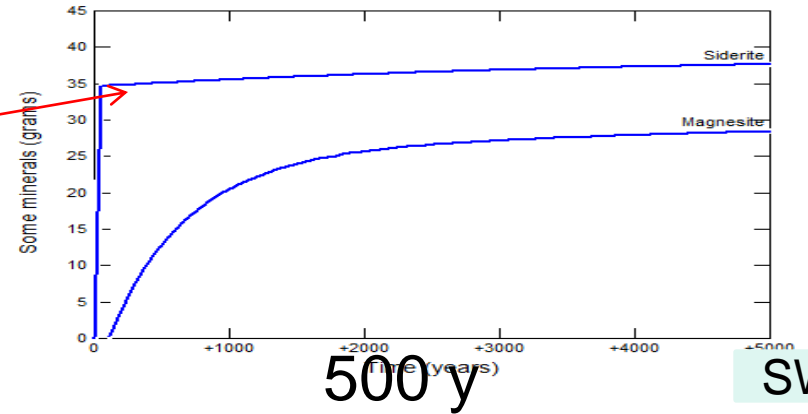
# Results: Geochemical Modeling: pH Changes Due to CO<sub>2</sub> Injection



# Results: Mineral trapping

- Major minerals precipitating:

- Siderite ( $\text{FeCO}_3$ )
- Magnesite ( $\text{MgCO}_3$ ) - SW Mo
- Dawsonite ( $\text{NaAlCO}_3(\text{OH})_2$ )



## Results: Long-Term Mineral Trapping

### CO<sub>2</sub> stored in Minerals (in g/kg of free

Mineral	Green e (SW)	Atchiso n (NW)	Holts (NW)	Ralls (NE)	Lincol n (NE)
Magnesite	7	0	0	0	0
Siderite	12	2.9	3.1	2.5	3.2
Dawsonite	0	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.3
Total	19	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.5



# Accomplishments to Date

---

1. Completed simulations of injection phase for the St. Francois aquifer system in Missouri.
2. Compiled a GIS database of pore-fluid chemistries within and above potential injection zones in Missouri.
3. Completed geochemical reaction modeling CO<sub>2</sub> reactions and mineral trapping at four sites in Missouri.

# Summary

---

## Key Findings:

1. Sustained Injection rates of nearly 800,000 tons/year of CO<sub>2</sub> are possible within Missouri's St. Francois aquifer.
2. Mineral trapping should be extensive and rapid due to abundant glauconite.

## Lessons Learned:

1. Be Flexible: Original work plans never go according to schedule.

## Future Plans:

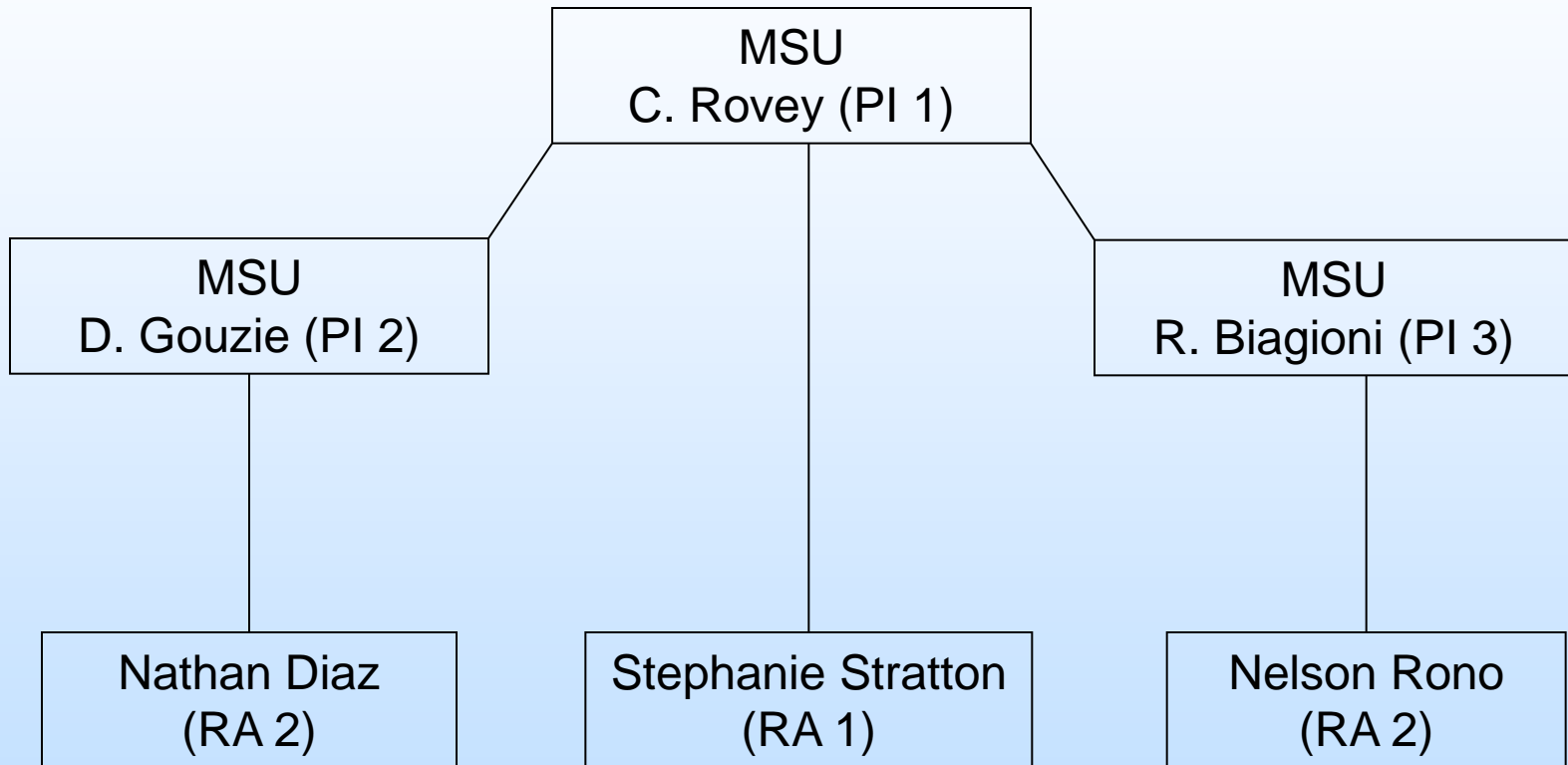
Extend flow modeling to simulate residual trapping, anisotropy; extend sensitivity analysis.

# Appendix

---

# Organization Chart

- Project team, organization, and participants.



# Gantt Chart

Year	2010		2011				2012			
Quarter	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Task: Student Training in Numerical Modeling					←————→					
Subtask: Internship at DGLS									↔	100
Subtask: Analysis of Onsite Hydraulic Data						←————→		100		
Subtask: Simulation of CO <sub>2</sub> Injection						←————→				100
Subtask: Long-Term Simulation										↔
Task: GIS Data Base of Pore-Fluid Chemistries in Missouri	←————→									
Subtask: Internship at DGLS					↔		100			
Subtask: Select and Sort Wells by Stratigraphic Unit		←————→				100				
Subtask: Entry Into GIS Database					←————→			100		
Subtask: Chemical Facies Maps							←————→		100	
Task: Student Training in Geochemical Modeling	←————→									
Subtask: Internship at DGLS					↔		100			
Subtask: Obtain Pore-Fluid Chemistries		←————→				100				
Subtask: Simulate CO <sub>2</sub> Injection at 4 Potential Missouri sites					←————→			100		

# Bibliography

---

No peer-reviewed publications to report yet.