

# NRAP workshop

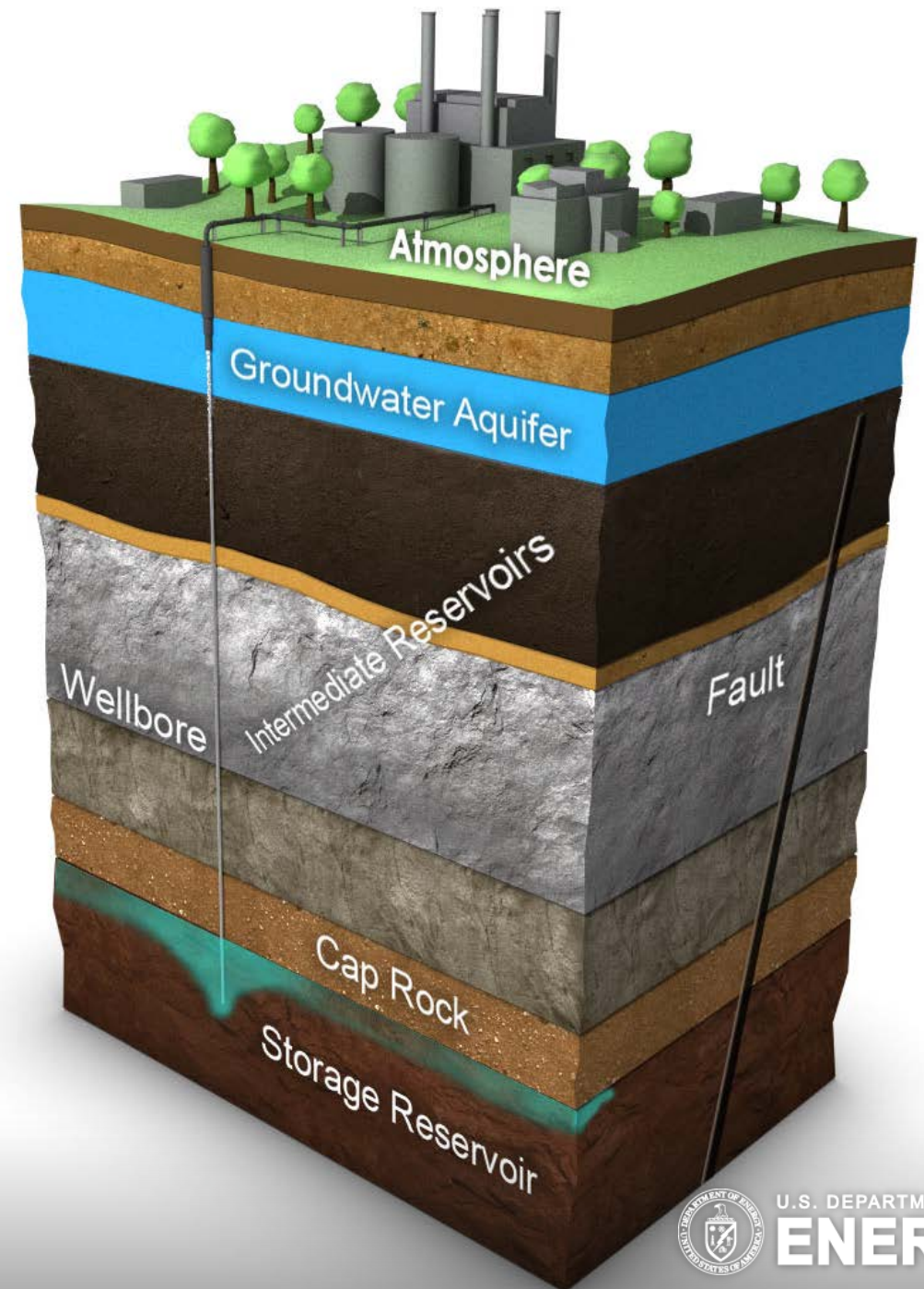
- Introduction
- Fluid Migration Characterization
- State-of-stress Characterization
- Risk-based Area of Review
- U.S. DOE's SMART Initiative
- Plume Dynamics and Conformance
- Induced Seismicity Management
- Monitoring for Leak Detection
- Site Closure
- Discussion

# Building confidence in GCS through conformance evaluation

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February 19, 2020

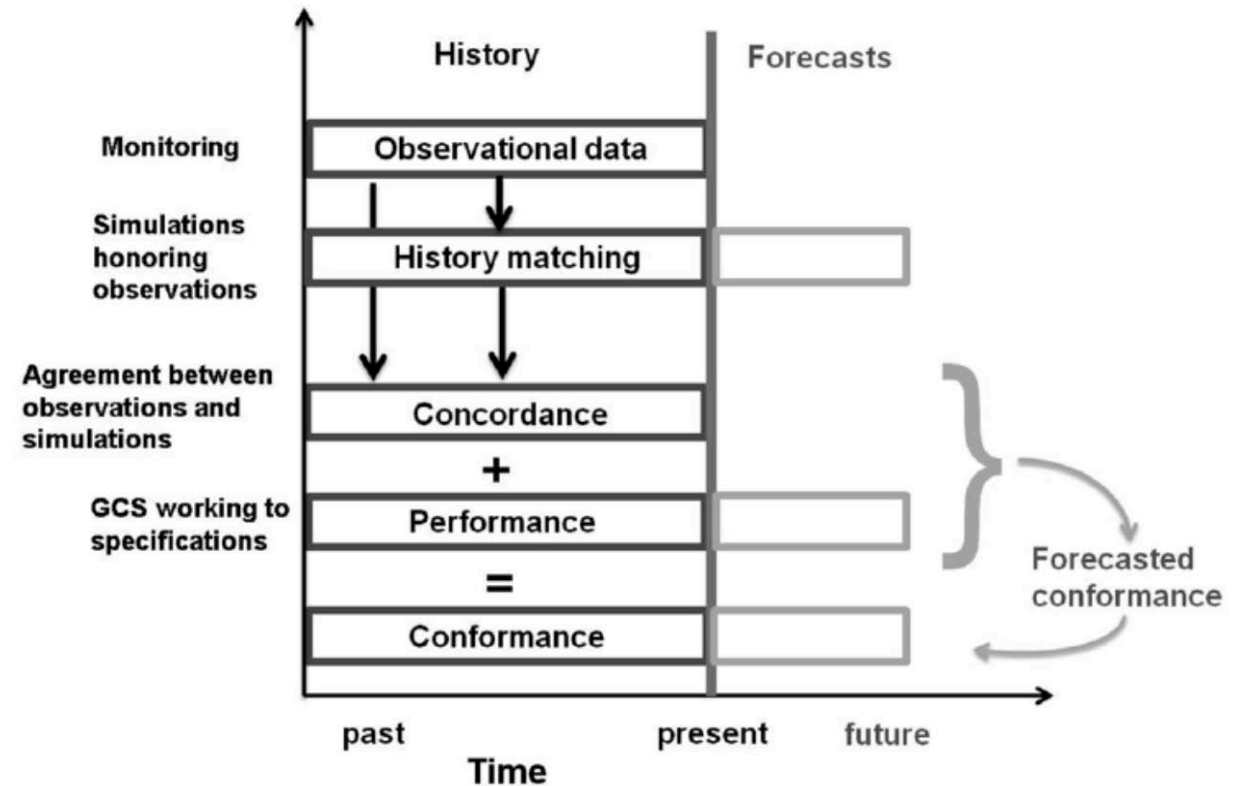


# Definition of Conformance

**Conformance** – regulatory designation indicating that a GCS operation is performing and will continue to perform within acceptable levels of risk and within the bounds of its permit and related legal requirements.

**Concordance** – degree of coherence between simulated and observed quantities.

**Performance** – condition in which the GCS operation is performing satisfactorily as defined by performance criteria.



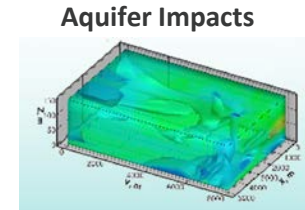
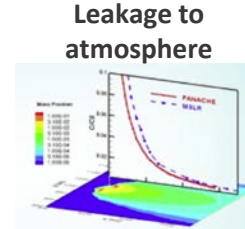
# Managing risk during GCS

## Why *conformance*?

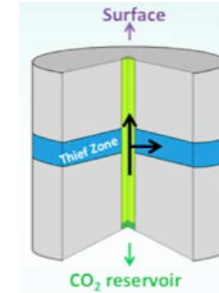
- GCS involves several sources of risk
- A formal approach is required to manage these risks

### EPA Class VI Guidance:

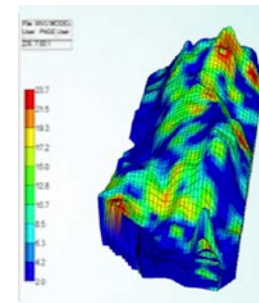
- “Post-injection phase AoR reevaluations will involve a *comparison of newly collected data to the computational predictions* that supported the existing, approved AoR delineation, similar to those conducted during the injection phase
- “Verify that the AoR delineation model considers planned post-injection phase testing and monitoring to facilitate *a comparison of monitoring data and model predictions.*”
- “...Testing and Monitoring Plan should *allow comparisons against baseline data and/or modeled predictions to support an evaluation of project operations*, confirm modeled predictions of the carbon dioxide plume and pressure front movement, and contribute to AoR reevaluations and a non-endangerment demonstration.”



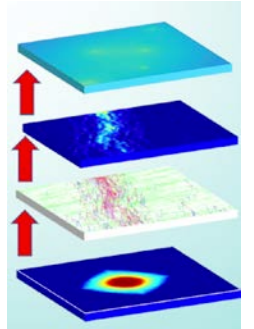
Wellbore leakage



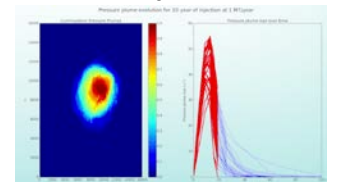
Plume stability



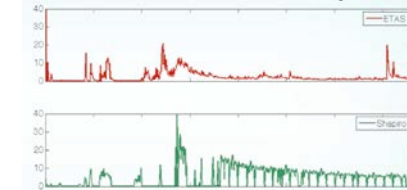
Caprock Leakage



Reservoir pressurization



Induced seismicity



# Conformance example: Sleipner

- Model uncertainties/assumptions:
  - Permeability of mudstone layers
  - Reservoir temperature
- Concordance metrics
  - Plume footprint area
  - Max lateral migration
  - Plume area at top reservoir
  - Volume at top reservoir
  - Total area of all reservoirs
  - Spreading coefficient
- Observations
  - Time-lapse 3D seismic



Chadwick and Noy. *Greenhouse Gases: Science and Technology* (2015).

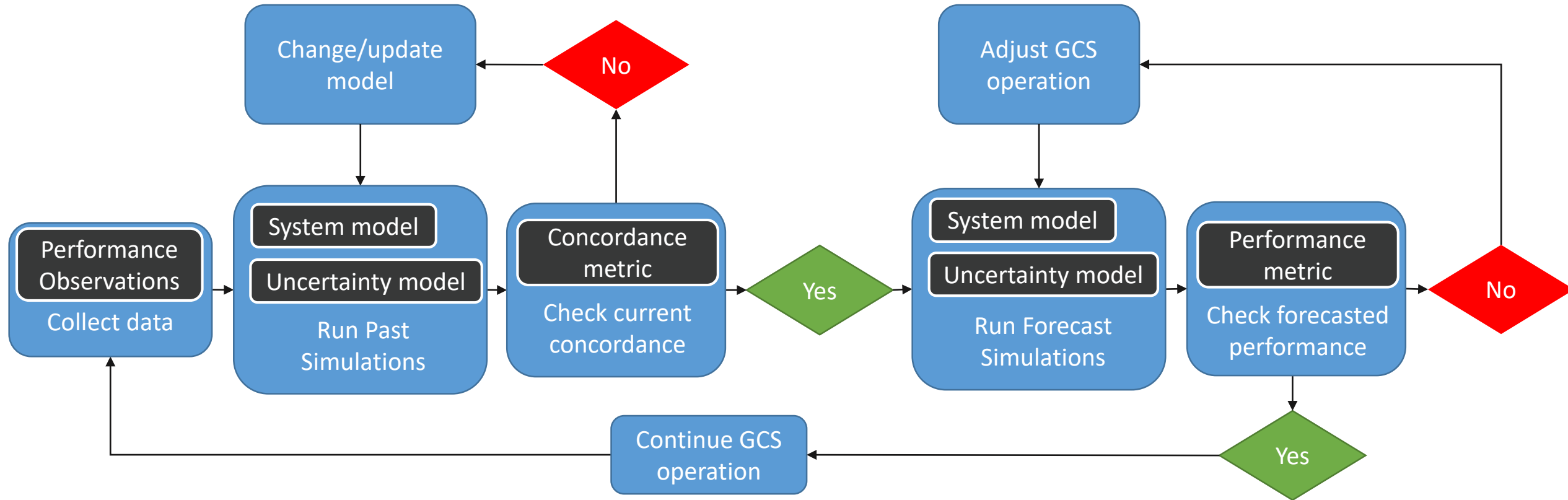


# Requirements of a conformance analysis

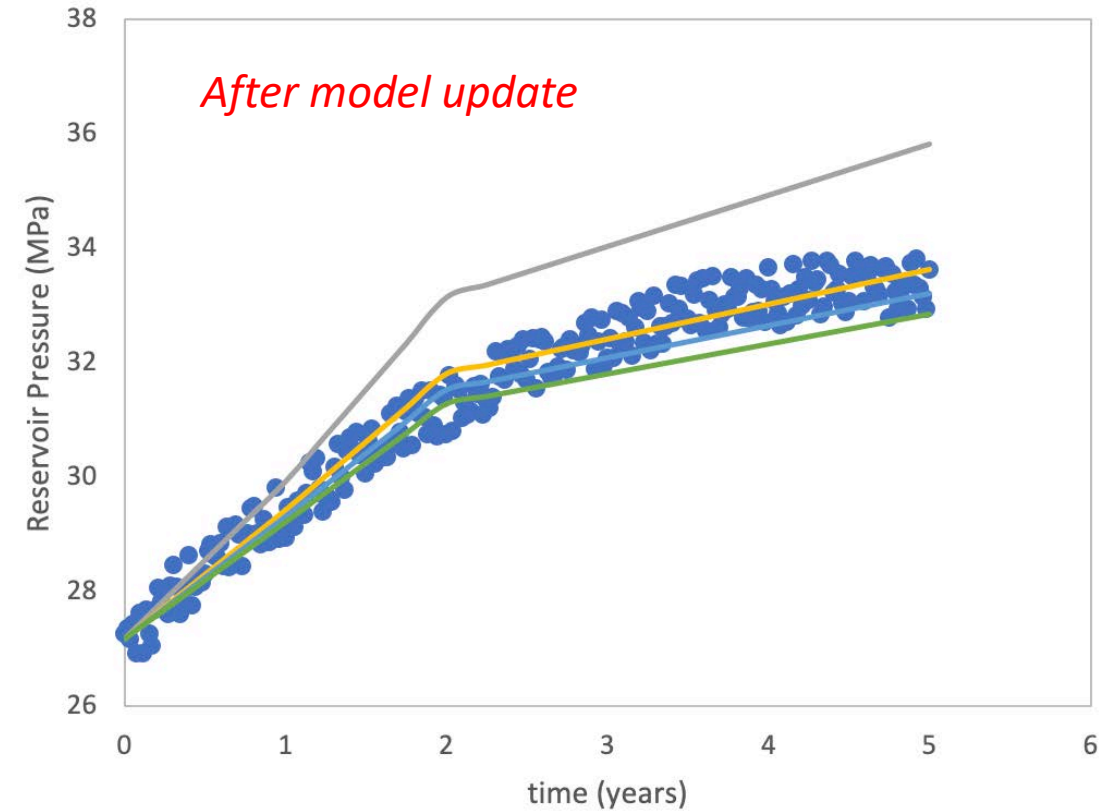
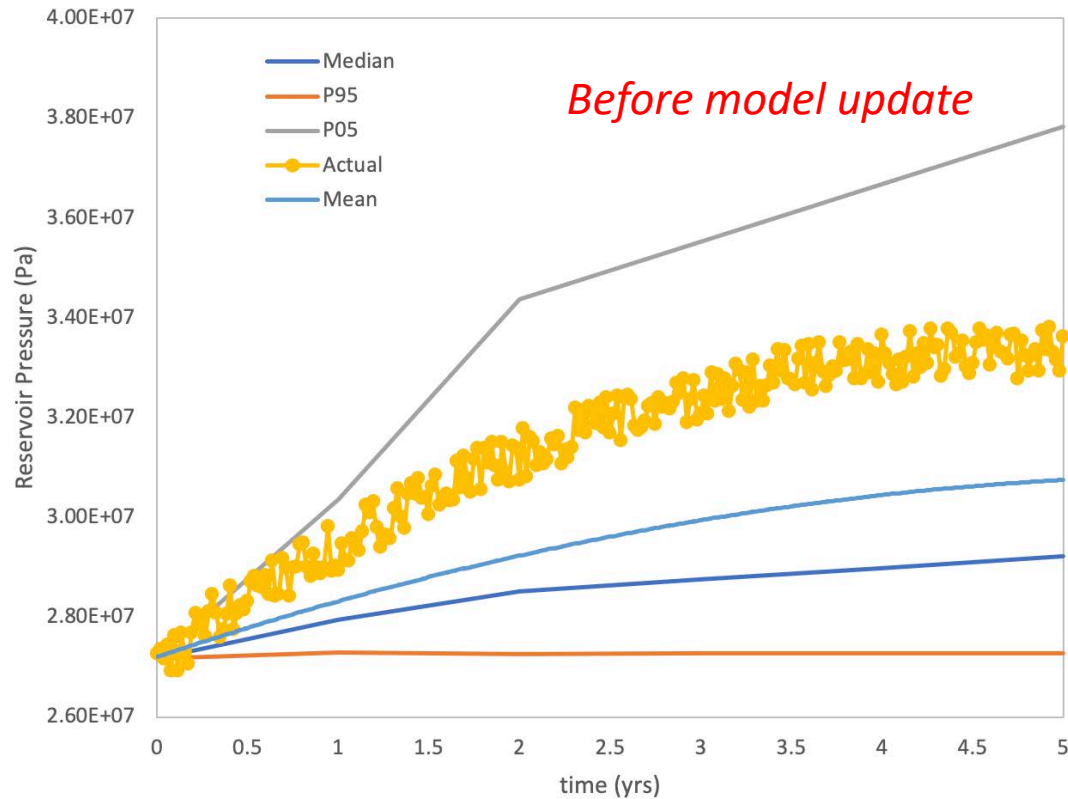
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- System model (e.g., numerical simulator)
- Uncertainty model (e.g., probabilistic distribution of permeability)
- Concordance metric (e.g., RMSE)
- Performance metric (e.g., safe pressure threshold)
- Performance observations (e.g., monitoring well pressure)

# Conformance analysis



# Concordance: Manual



(Oldenburg and Doughty, LBNL) 8



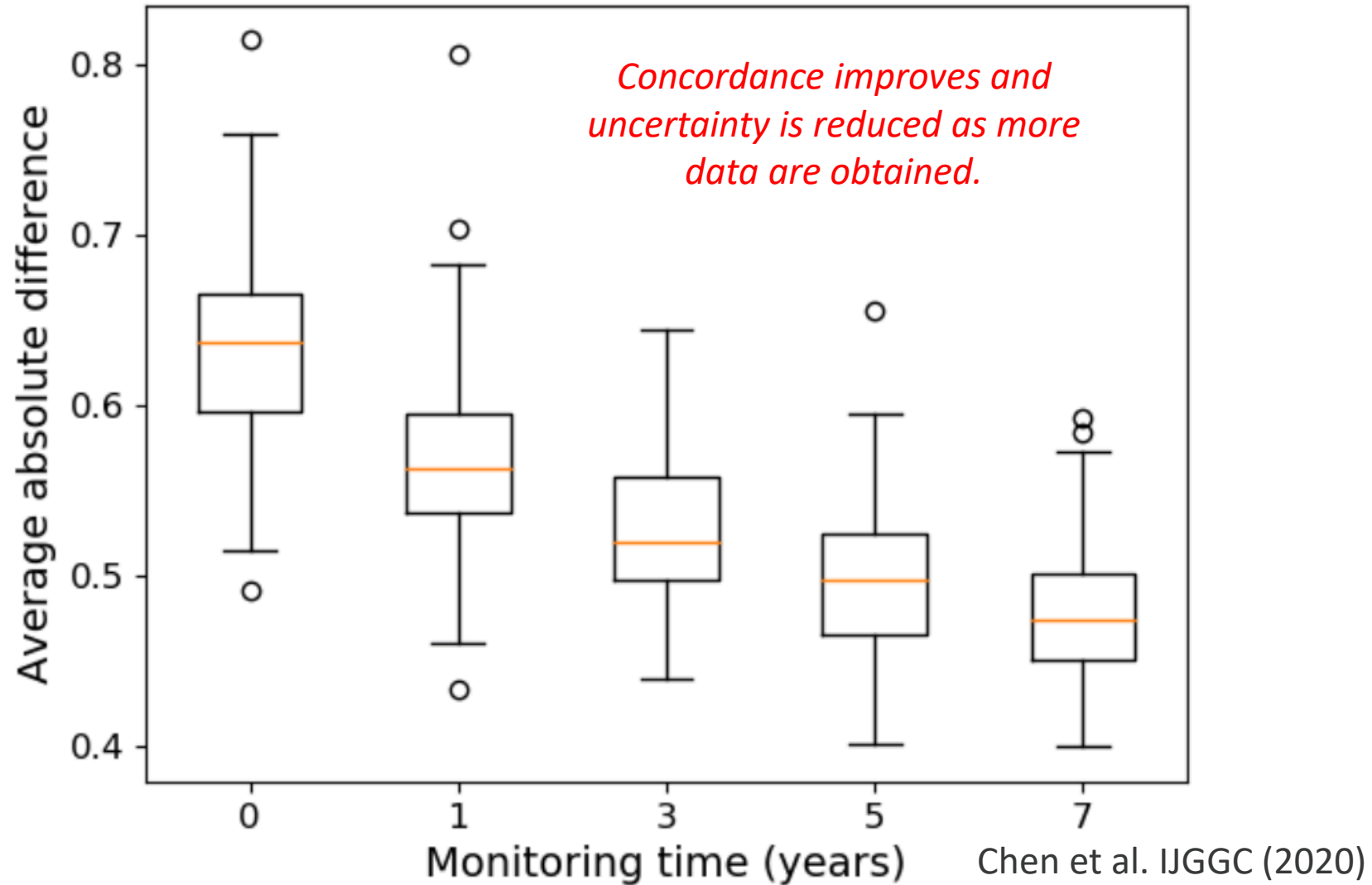
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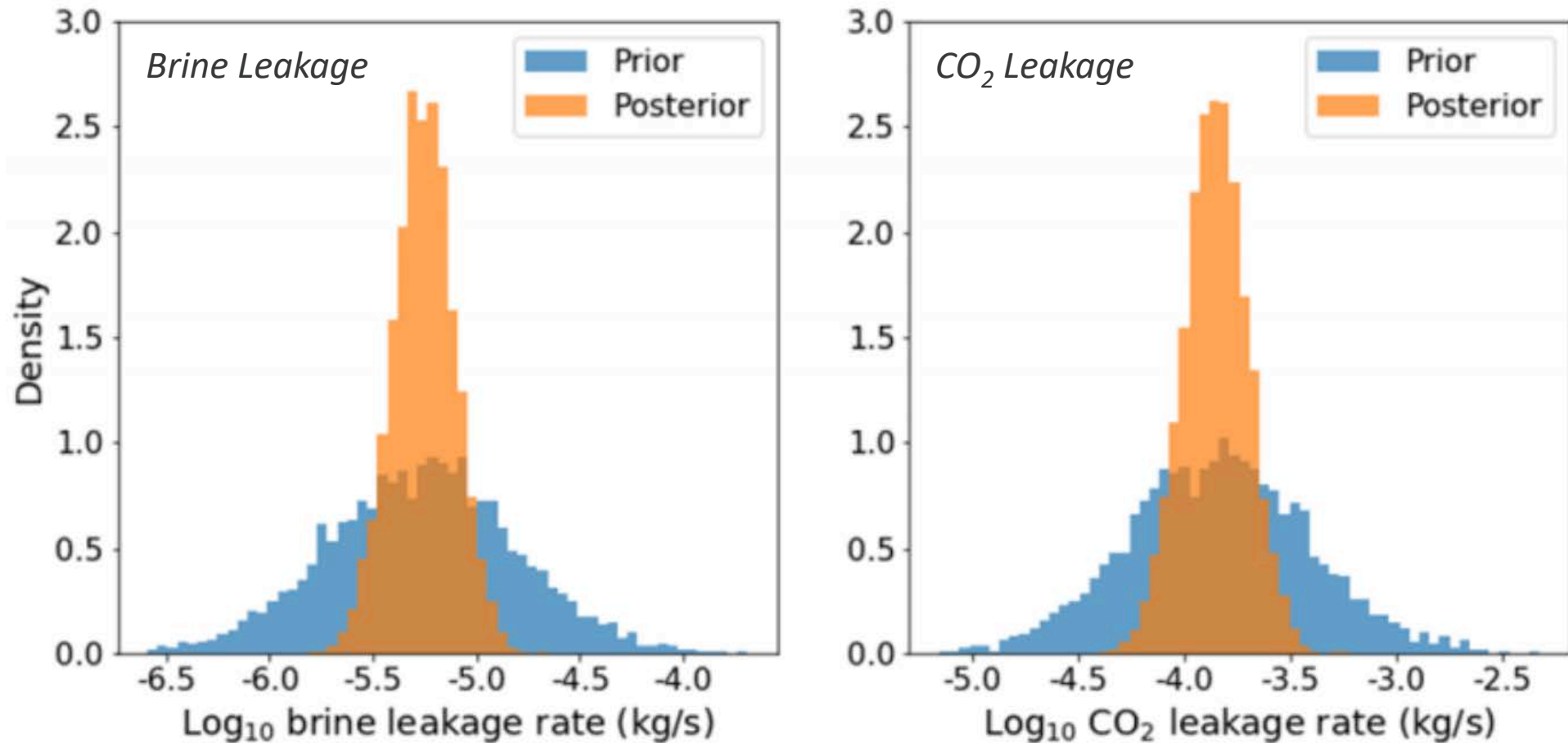


# Concordance: Data Assimilation



# Concordance: Markov Chain Monte Carlo

*Prior – Before model update*  
*Posterior – After model update*



Chen et al. GHGT (2018) 10



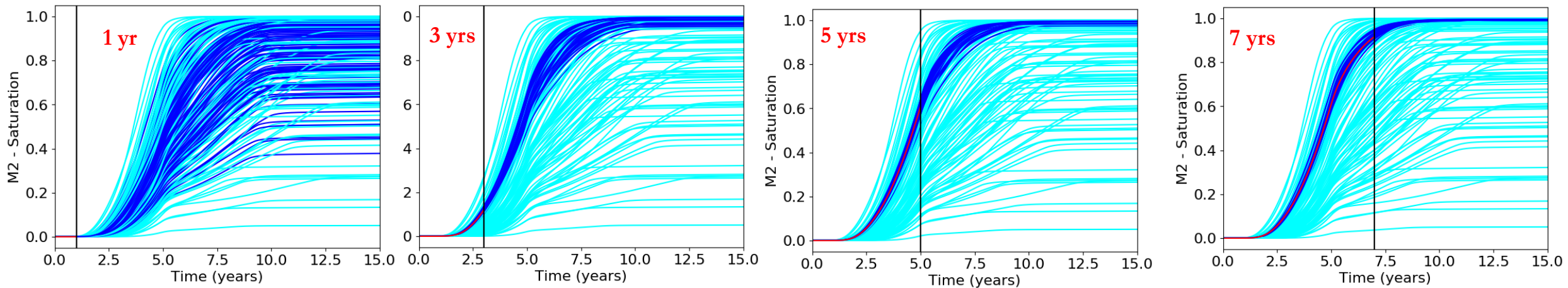
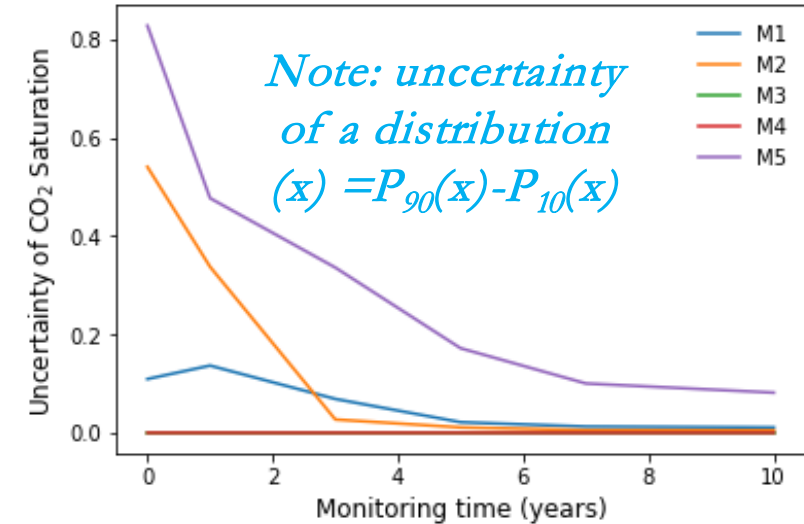
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# Conformance: Uncertainty reduction techniques

- Ensemble-based approach
- Reduced uncertainty -> reduced risk -> increased confidence in conformance



Cyan: prior models Blue: posterior models

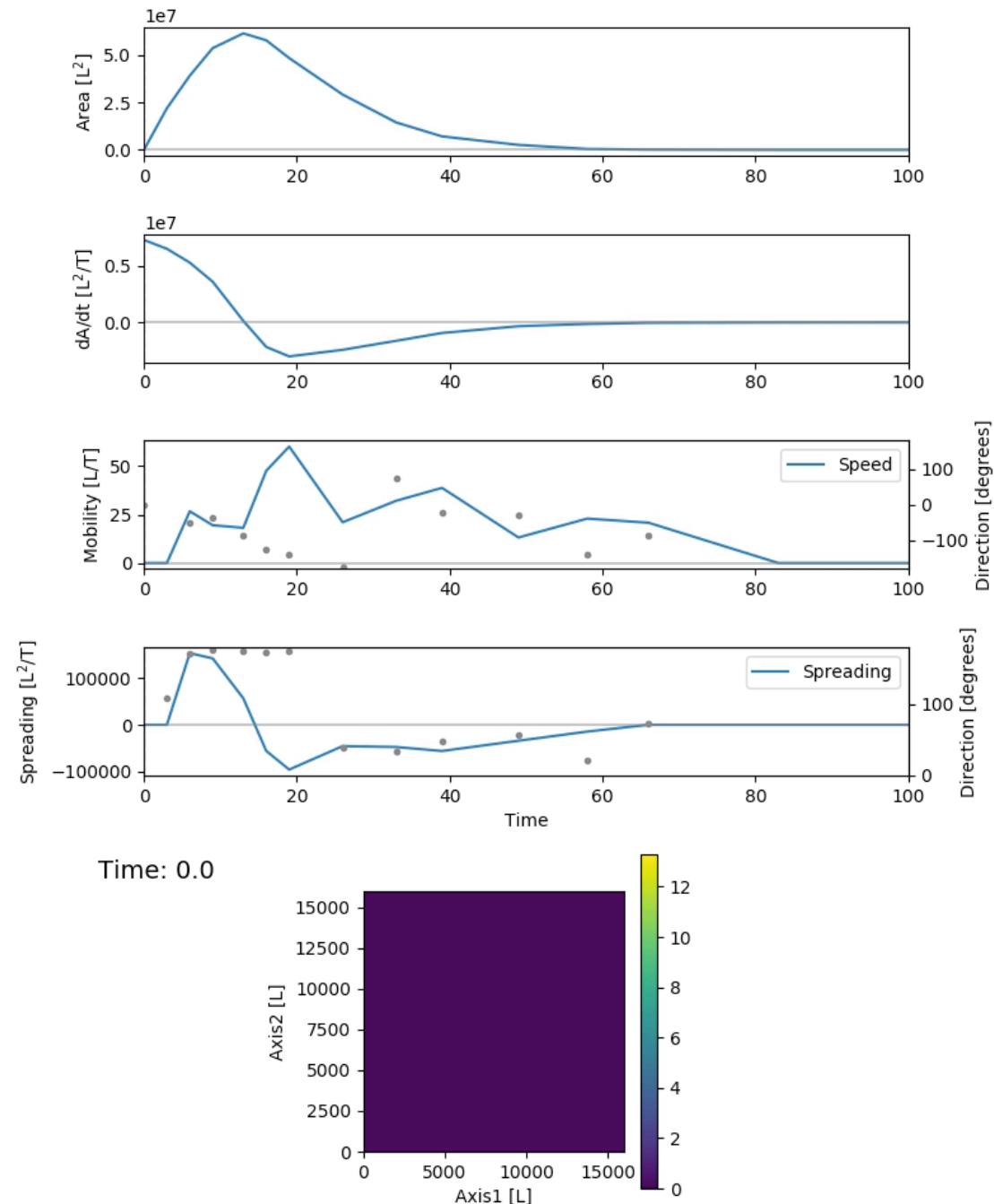
(Chen LANL) 11

# Conformance: Plume stability

## Why quantify plume stability?

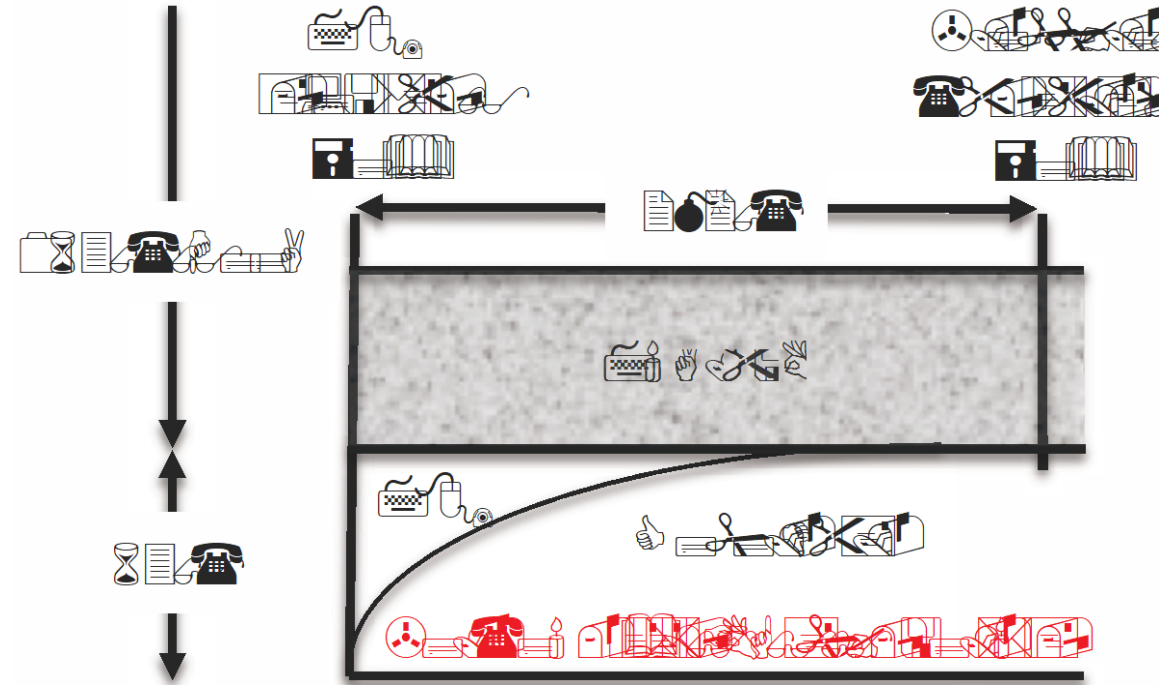
- Plumes can be complicated
  - Geology/stratigraphy
  - Injection/extraction regimes
  - Physical processes, e.g., dissolution
  - Internal plume redistribution
- Plume stability can support conformance

Harp et al. *Greenhouse Gases: Science and Technology* (2019).



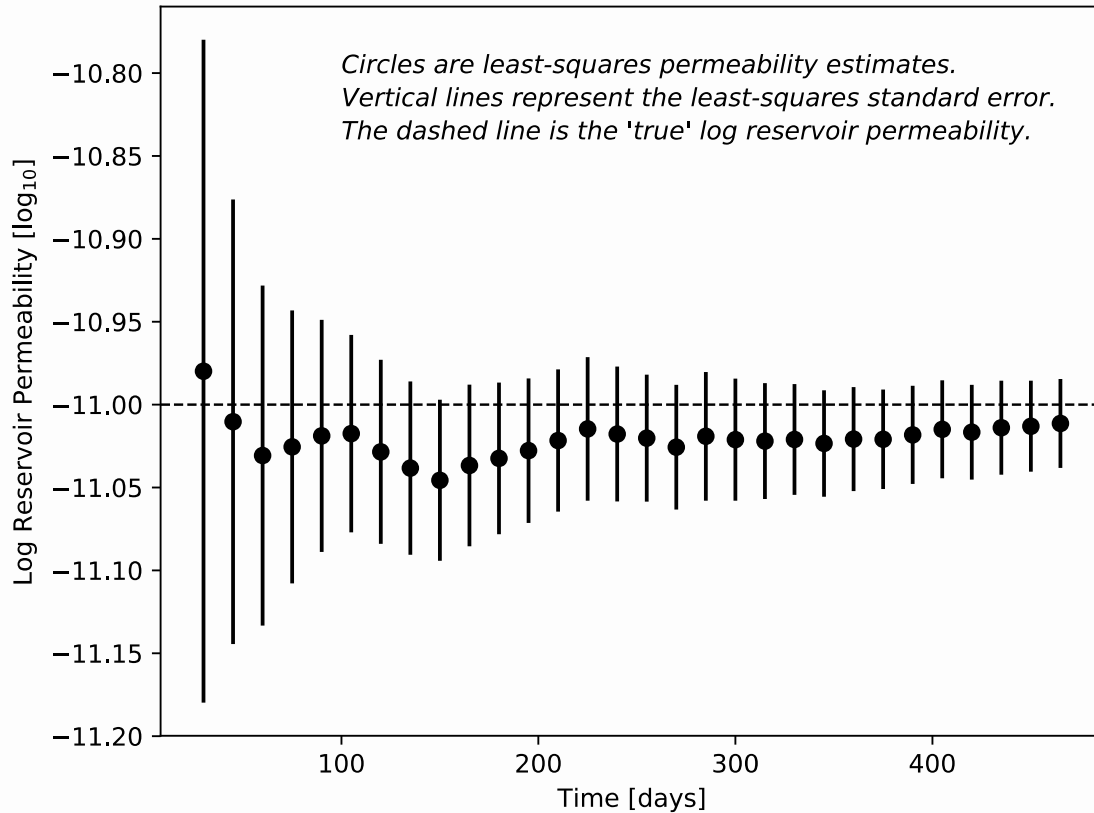
# Example conformance analysis: Setup

- System model:  
NRAP-Open-IAM Simple Reservoir Model
- Uncertainty model:  
Uncertain reservoir permeability
- Concordance metric:  
Std. error of (permeability) estimate
- Performance metric:  
Pressure threshold at monitoring well
- Performance observations  
Pressures at monitoring well

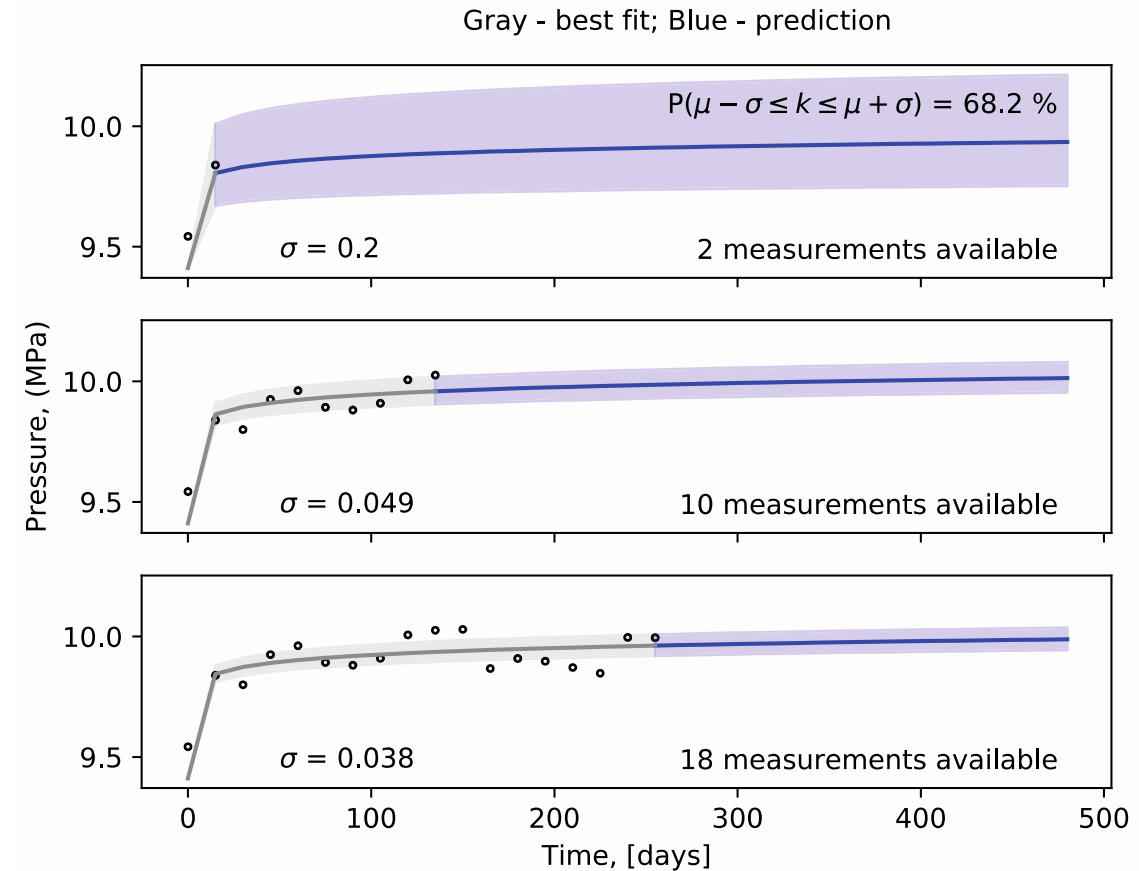


# Example conformance analysis: Metrics

*Concordance improves (std. error decreases) as more data are obtained.*



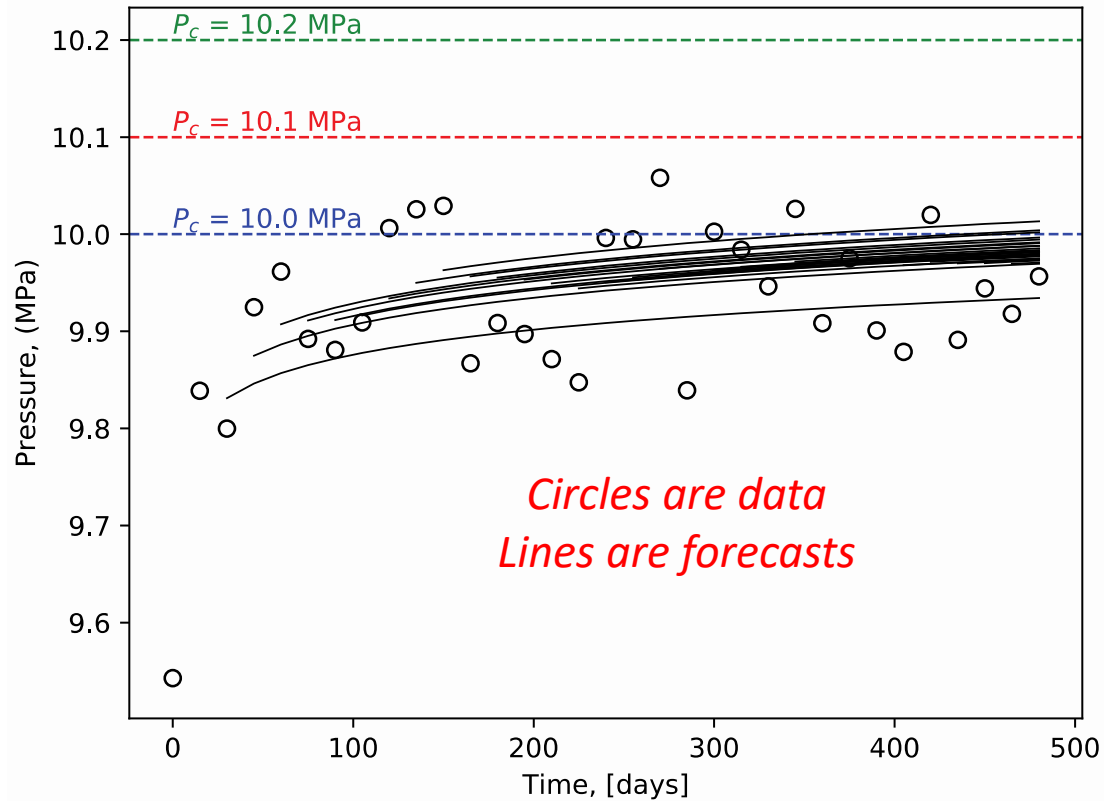
*Uncertainty in pressure forecast decreases as more data are obtained!*



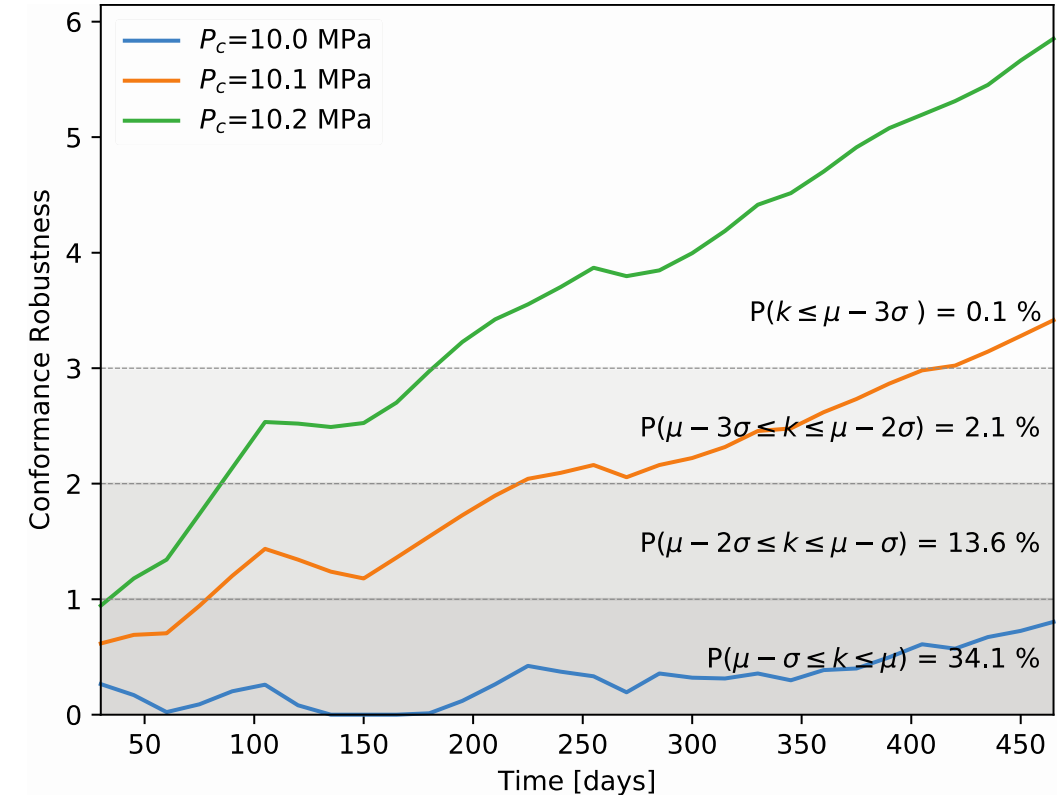


# Example conformance analysis

*Iterative evaluation of conformance as more data are obtained.*



*Confidence (robustness) in designation of conformance increases as more data are obtained!*



Harp et al. *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* (2019).

# Conformance analysis in NRAP-Open-IAM

- **Full conformance analysis example**
  - Uses NRAP-Open-IAM built-in *model calibration* functionality
- **Uncertainty quantification using MCMC:**
  - Single leaky well
  - Two leaky well
- **Plume stability analysis examples**
  - Rock Springs Uplift
  - Kimberlina
  - Plume stability uncertainty quantification
- **Can load your own simulations into NRAP-Open-IAM “Lookup Table”**

# Summary

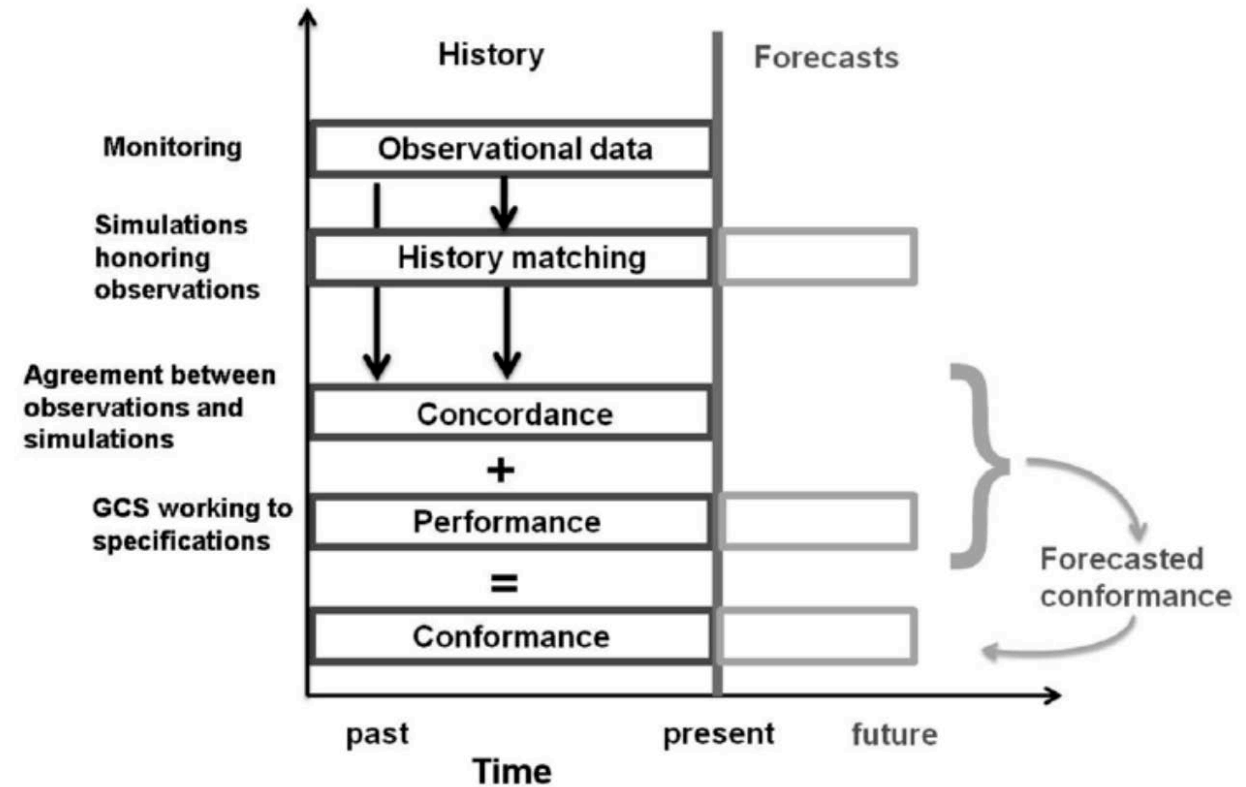
- Why *conformance* analysis? A formal approach must be in place to manage the risks involved with GCS.
- Features of Conformance Analysis as more monitoring data are obtained:
  - *Concordance* improves
  - Uncertainty in forecasted *performance* decreases
  - Confidence in *conformance* increases
- NRAP-Open-IAM facilitates conformance:
  - Integrated assessment model
  - Uncertainty reduction
  - Model calibration
  - Data assimilation
  - Plume stability analysis
  - Own simulations can be imported as lookup tables



# Extra Slides

# Definition of Conformance

- **Conformance:**
  - established past *concordance*
  - forecasted future *performance*





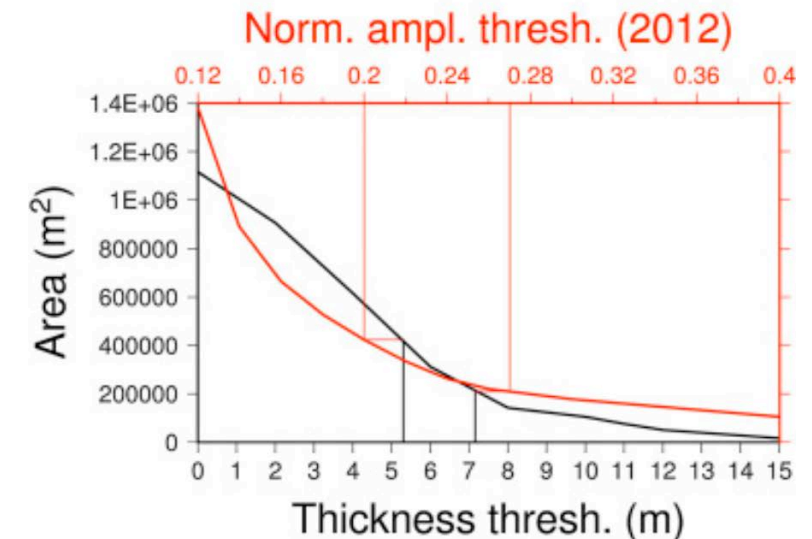
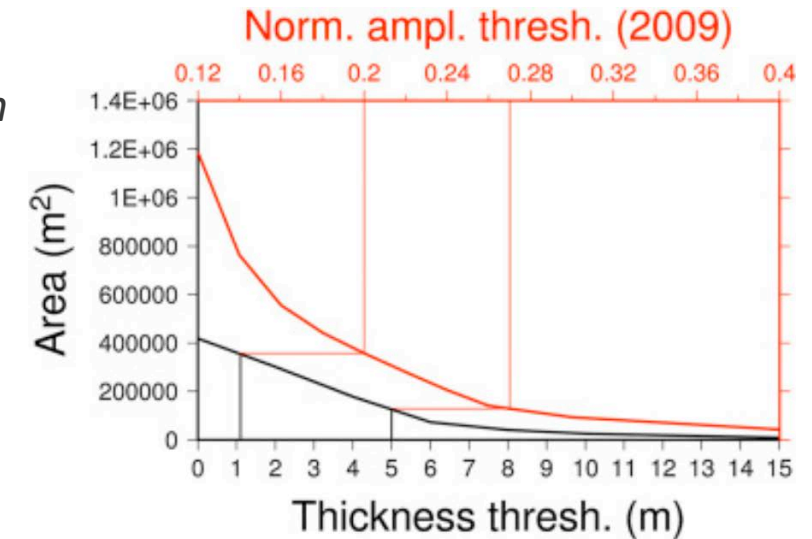
# Performance

- **Ensure that past measurements and forecast indicate that:**
  - Overpressure due to injection is equal to or lower than anticipated
  - Brine extraction volumes are acceptable
  - Injection volume is equal to or greater than anticipated
  - Induced seismicity is nonexistent or equal or less than anticipated
  - etc.

# Conformance example: Ketzin

- Observations
  - 4D seismic
- Concordance metrics
  - Plume area
  - Max lateral migration
  - Plume volume
  - Similarity index

Black – simulation  
Red - seismic



Lüth et al. *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* (2015).