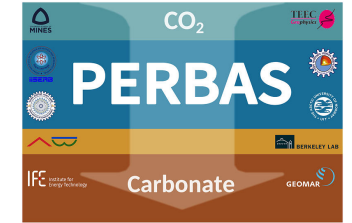




PERBAS



Permanent sequestration of gigatons of CO₂ in continental margin basalt deposits

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GEOMAR

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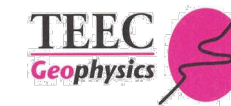
Institute for Energy Technique

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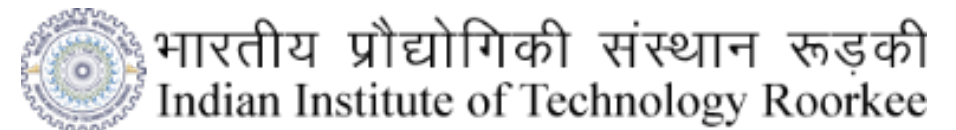
CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research

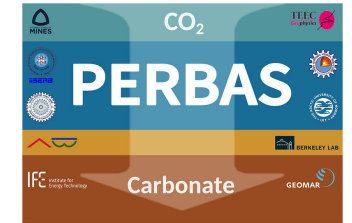


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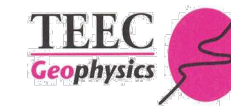
PERBAS



Permanent sequestration of gigatons of CO₂ in continental margin basalt deposits

Acknowledgement

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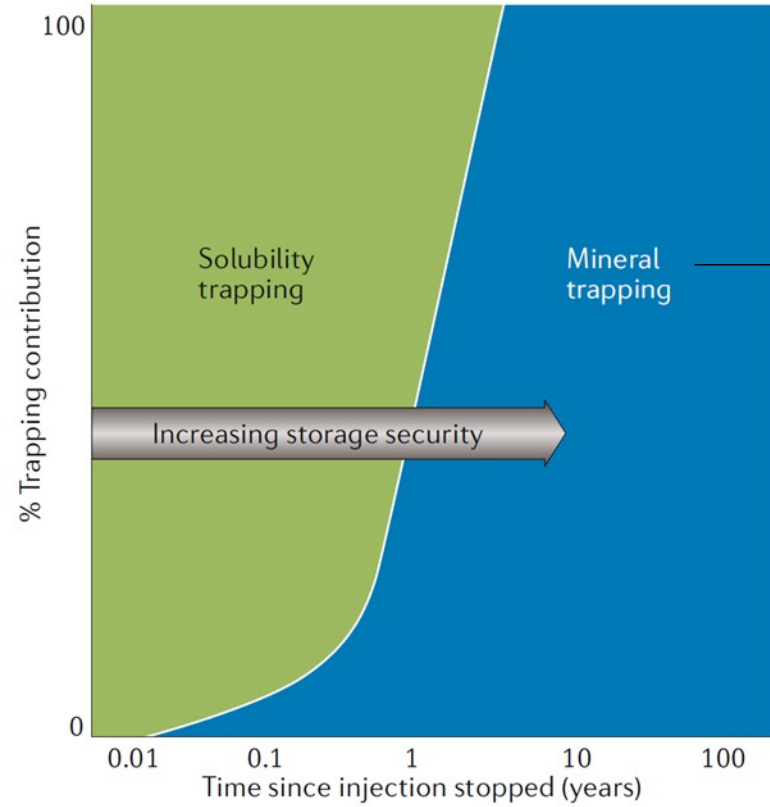
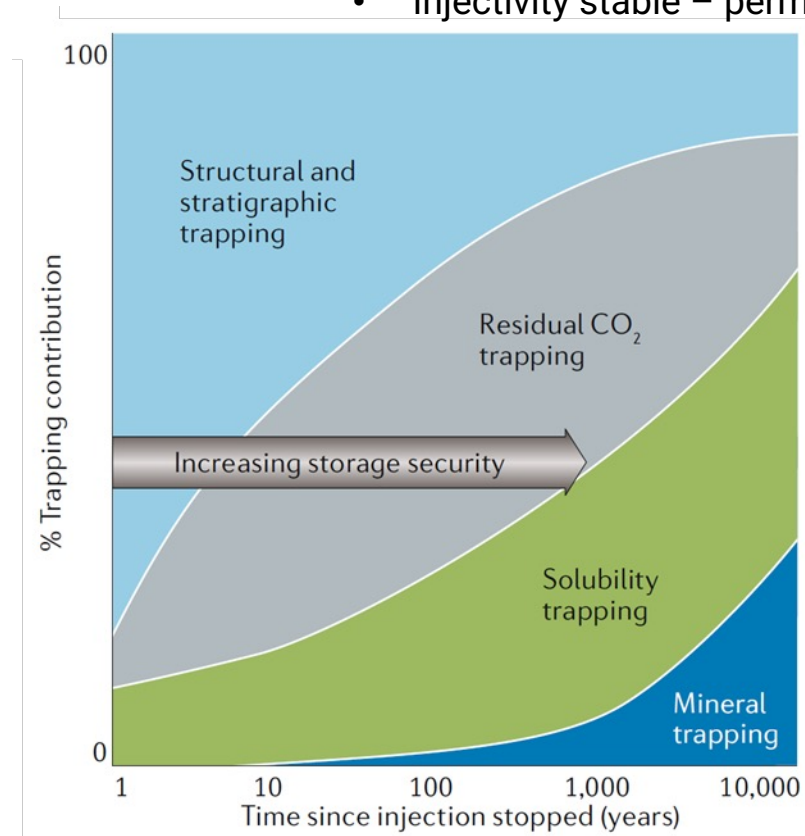
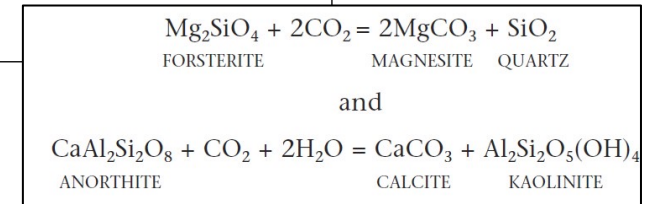
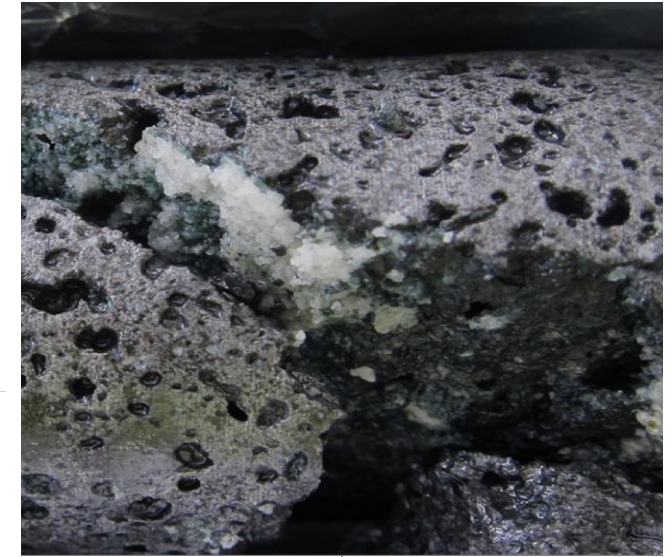


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Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Why store in basalts?

Permanent storage through rapid carbonate mineralization

- 1 kg CO₂ reacts with Ca, Mg and Fe in rocks
- Turns into 1.8 kg carbonates in pore space
- Mineralization in 2 yrs – not in 100k yrs
- Injectivity stable – permeability unaffected



What do we know about the CO₂/basalt mineralization in basalts?

Permanent storage through rapid carbonate mineralization

CarbFIX Project (Iceland)

Science & Environment

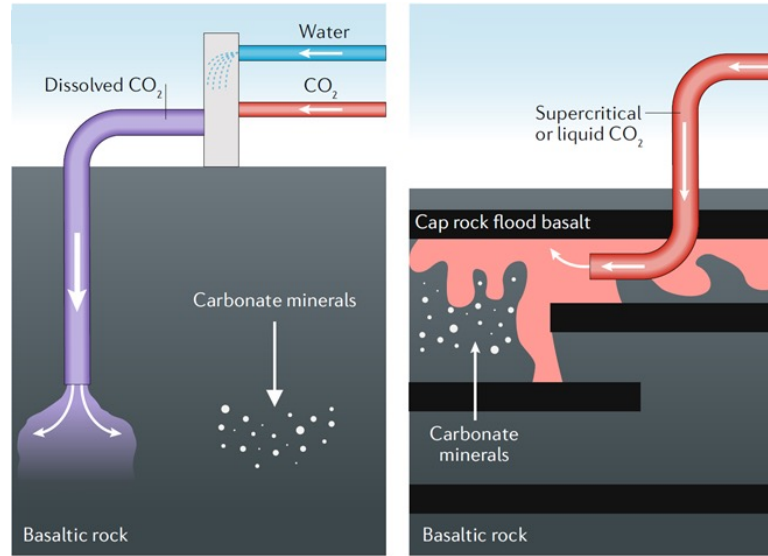
Experiment 'turns waste CO₂ to stone'

By Jonathan Amos
BBC Science Correspondent

© 9 June 2016 | Science & Environment

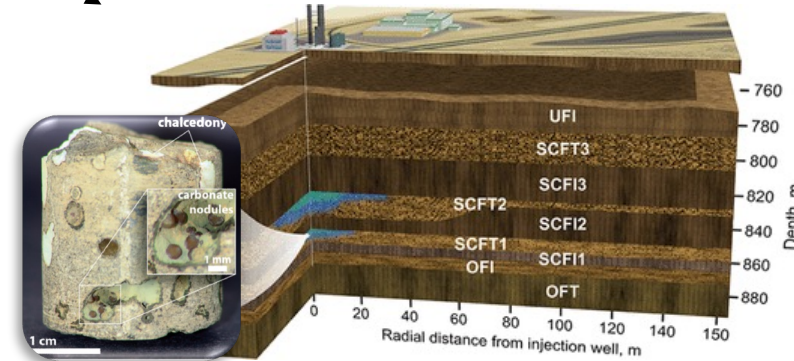


Scientists think they have found a smart way to constrain carbon dioxide emissions - just turn them to stone.



Snæbjörnsdóttir et al. (2021)
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43017-019-0011-8>

The Wallula Project (US)



White et al. (2020)
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43017-019-0011-8>

- Can we store supercritical CO₂ at large volumes?
- We have **no idea** about the 3D distribution of the mineralization and dissolution fronts
- Without a **time-lapse 3D imaging** of the reservoir, we may not understand and optimize storage

A new geophysical imaging is the only option

Why the basaltic reservoirs are so hard?

CO₂ flow requires fractures and caverns in the extremely tight basalt rocks

USGS image of a lava flow in Hawaii



Buried lava flow mapped by VBPR on the Vøring Plateau

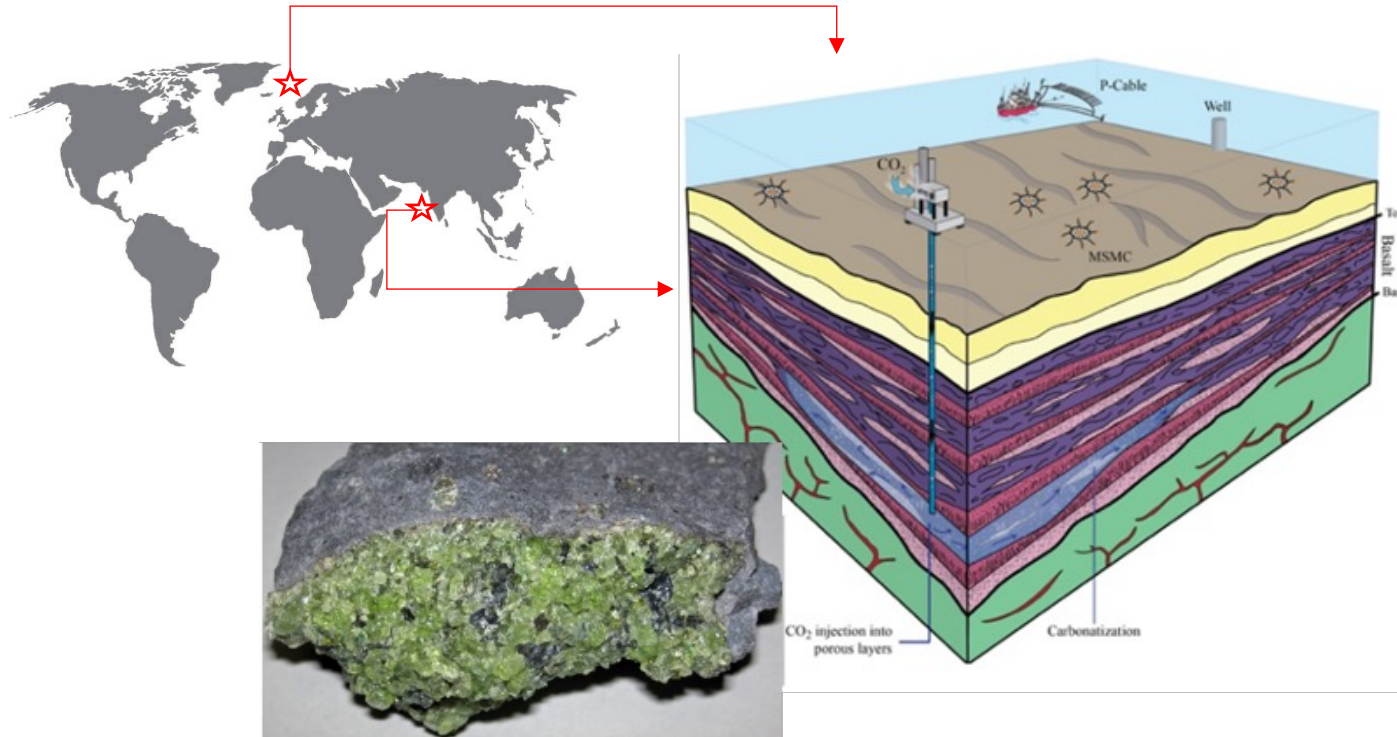


[Link to video](#)

How PERBAS aids CO₂ storage in basalts?

Development of a pilot for imaging of dissolution/precipitation fronts, monitor containment

Highest-ranked NE Atlantic and W India sites



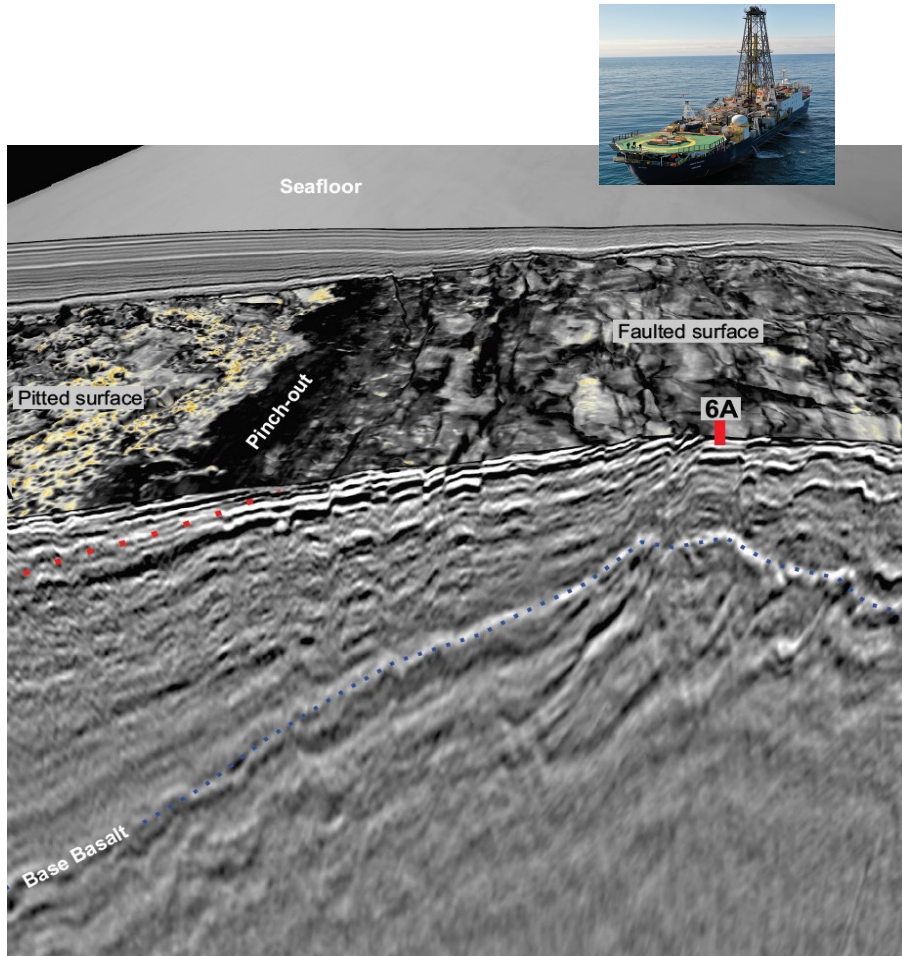
Need for Research Pilot CO₂ Storage in Basalts

- Leap in injected volumes from kt to Gt per annum
- Reservoir capacity vs injectivity
- Risks of seismicity, deformation and formation of open fractures
- Reactive rocks: risk of mineralization and clogging of pore space near well-head
- Difficult to image architecture in seismic
- Reservoir connectivity hard to constrain

Cartier (2022), EOS

Structure of the PERBAS project

WP2 | Characterization of sequestration sites (GEOMAR)



The seismic imaging of the Norwegian margin basalts

Build database

- 2D and 3D seismic, EM and borehole data
- European margin and Indian Deccan basalts

Identification of basalt reservoirs

- Integrated interpretation of database
- Ranking of potential storage sequences

Characterization of fluid connectivity

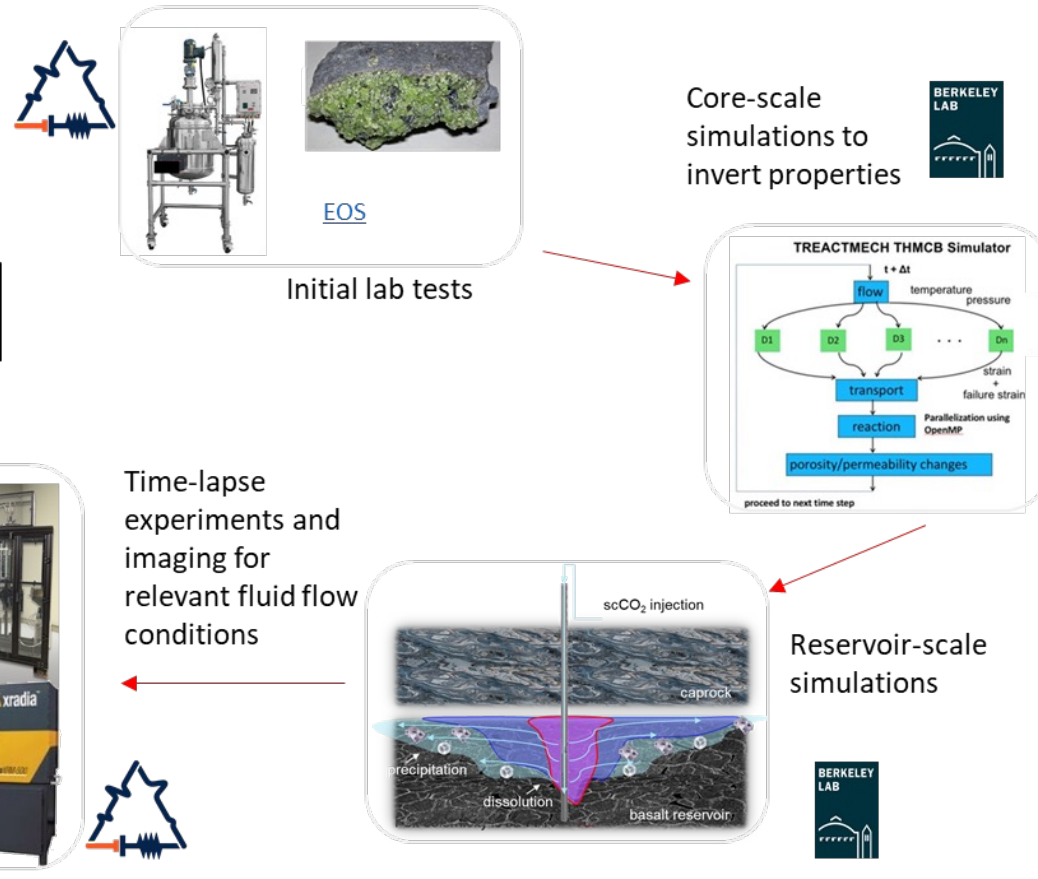
- Strontium isotope analyses on residual salts (SrRSA)
- Core materials from Norwegian margin and India

Baseline 3D HR geophysical surveys

- Skoll High IODP drilling sites using P-Cable system
- Joint OBS and EM survey

Structure of the PERBAS project

WP3 | Rock physics of reactive CO₂ flow through basalts (LBNL)



Reactive transport experiments

- Simulate CO₂ storage in the lab

Numerical models

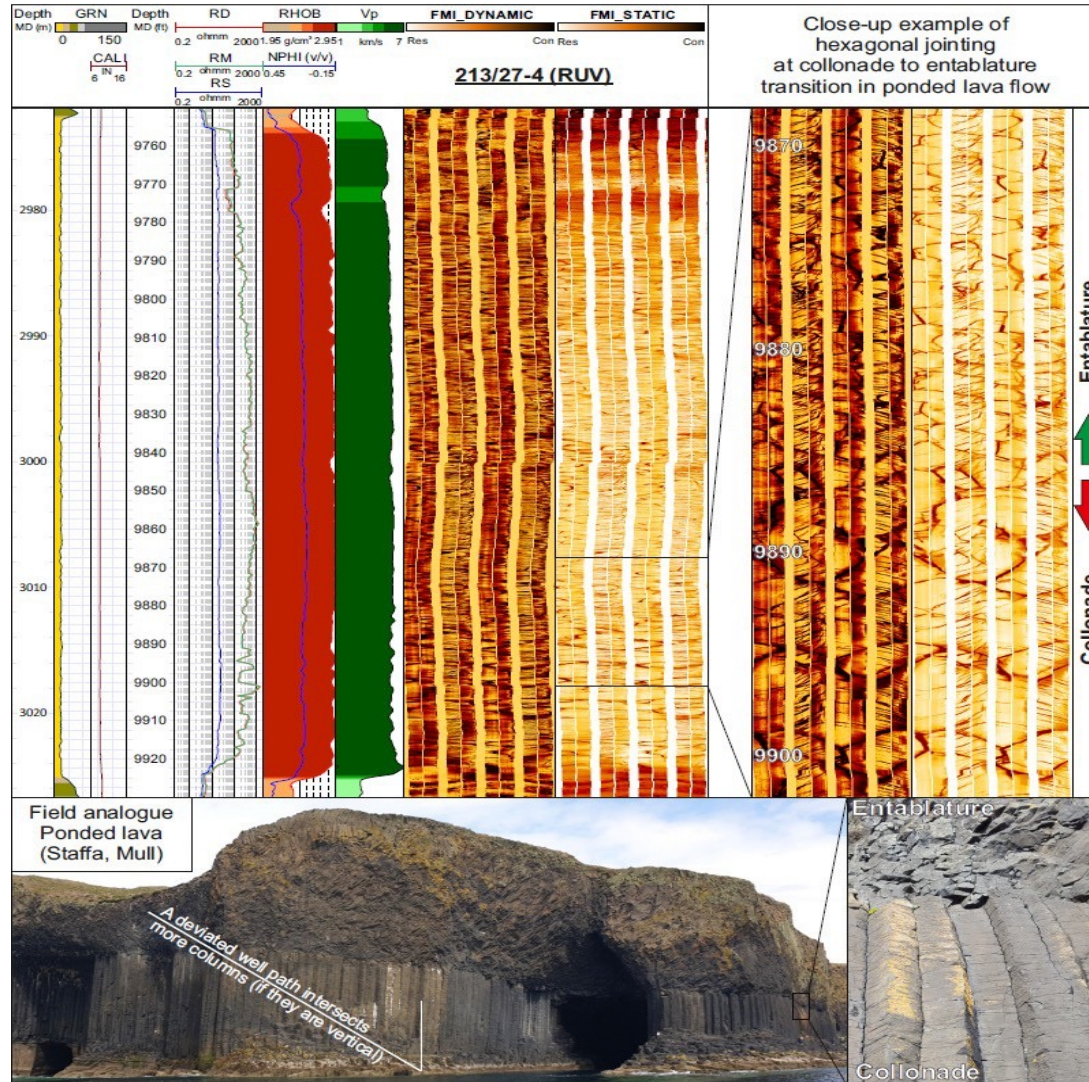
- Reservoir and pore-scale simulation of complex reactive flow - geomechanical model

Shape of the plume and its pore-scale impacts

- Quantify the detectability and geophysical response to

Structure of the PERBAS project

WP4 | Geological and geophysical models of basalt storage sites on volcanic margins (VBPR)



Earth model building software

- Update in-house software

Volcanological Earth models

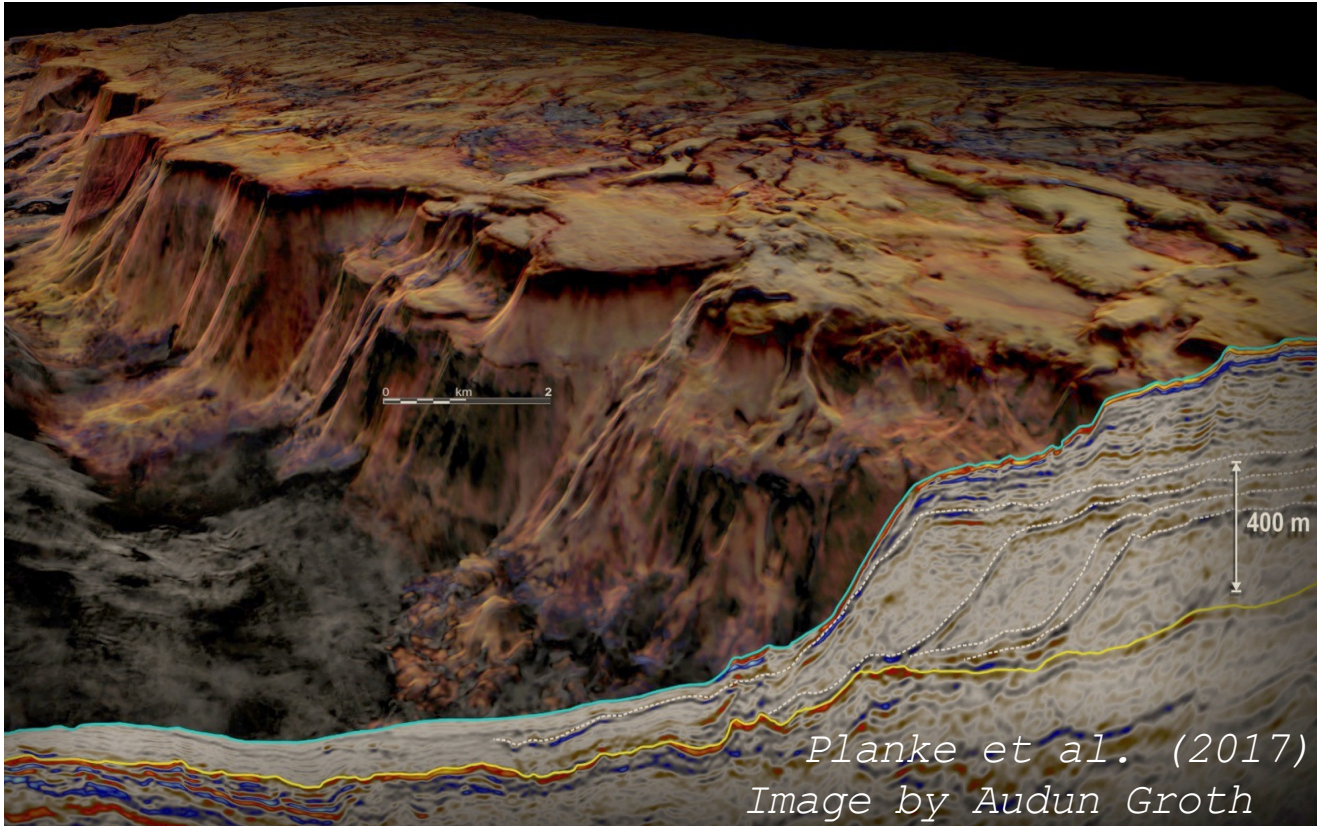
- Highest-ranked NE Atlantic and W India sites
- Integrated core-log-seismic interpretation

Baseline and timelapse synthetic seismic

- Detectability of supercritical CO₂
- Degree of carbonization

Structure of the PERBAS project

WP5 | New tools for integrated reservoir monitoring



New geophysical instruments

- Autonomous platform for operations
- 3C seismic nodes better coupled with seafloor

New data analysis methodologies

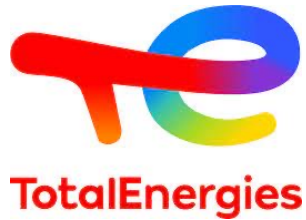
- Parametrization and inversion strategies to optimize
- sensitivity
- Training of deep neural network using relevant seismic attributes

Current status of PERBAS and lookahead

We are just starting the work...

Funding received, the Consortium Agreement being finalized, LBNL and Colorado School of Mines will work under bilateral NDA's

Companies joining the Advisory Board



Sverre Planke | co-chief IODP 396 | CEED, Univ. i Oslo & VBPR

Geophysical characterization of the basaltic reservoirs has begun....

