

# New Developments in CSEEP Attribution Method

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# Short about the $C_{\text{seep}}$ method



## Process-based method developed to:

- Determine baseline dissolved inorganic carbon for a site - characterisation
- Distinguish CO<sub>2</sub> seepage signal from the natural variability - attribution
- Quantify excess CO<sub>2</sub> dissolved in seawater - quantification

## Features:

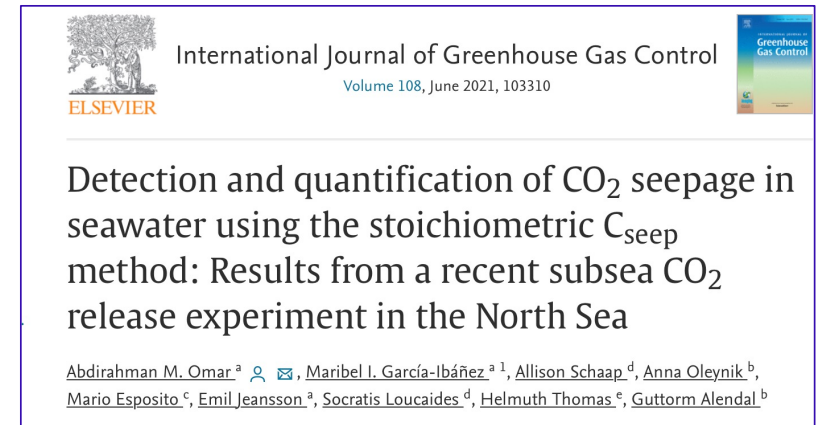
- Flexible implementation and area coverage
- Suitable for automation

## Requirements:

- Math. model of main processes - site specific
- Data: CO<sub>2</sub> system variables, hydrography and nutrients

## Further development:

- New sites & stakeholder friendly presentation

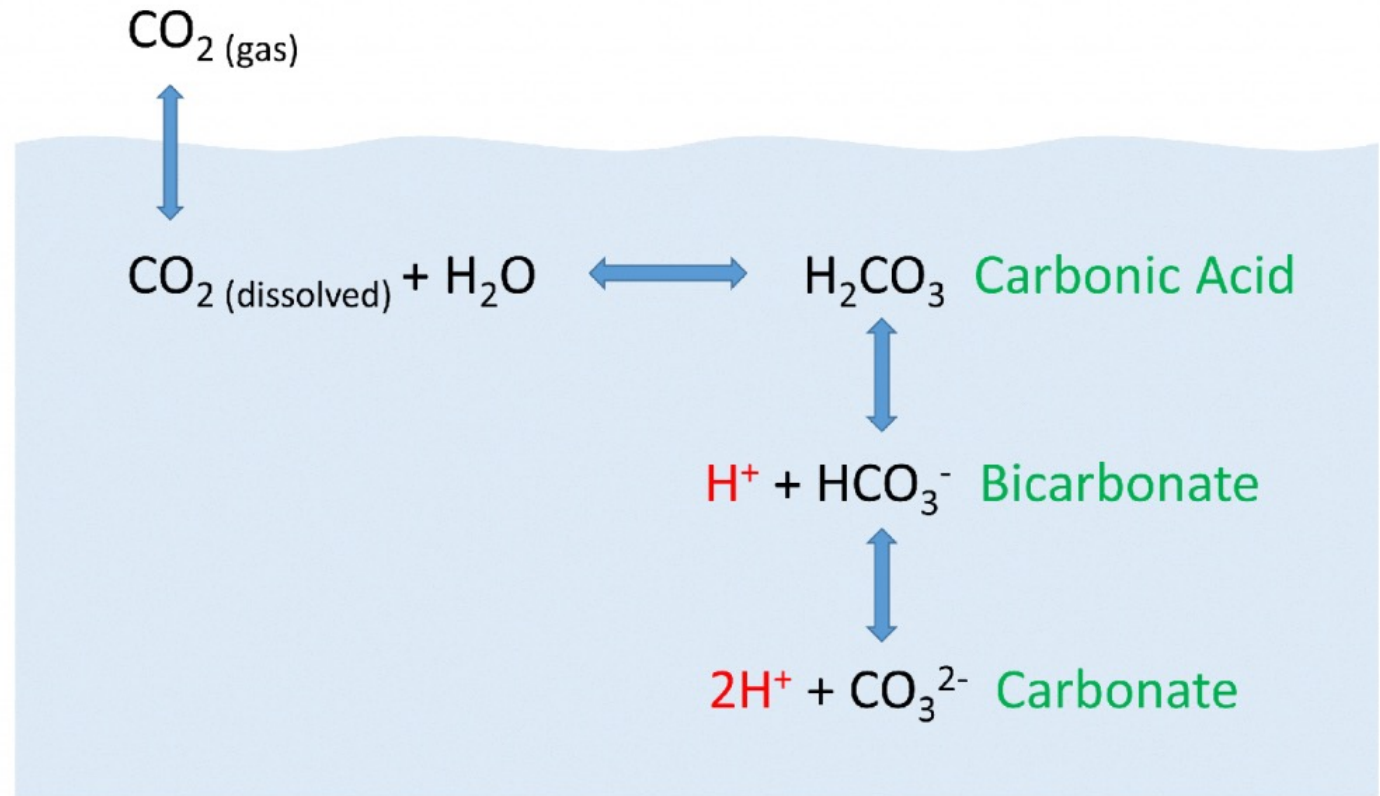


# The $C_{\text{seep}}$ approach



$$\text{Dissolved inorganic carbon}(C) = [CO_2] + [HCO_3^-] + [CO_3^{2-}]$$

$$C_b = C - C_{\text{nat}}$$



Approach: measure  $C$  and sequentially correct it for natural variations to recover the original concentration

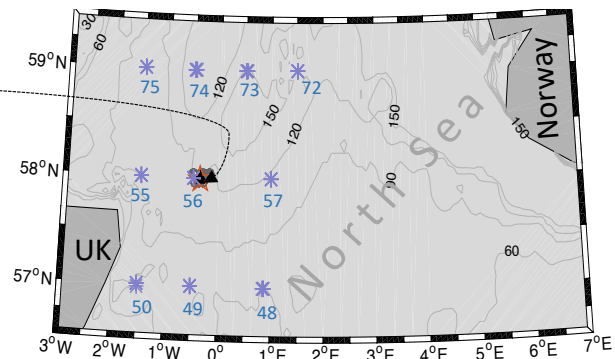
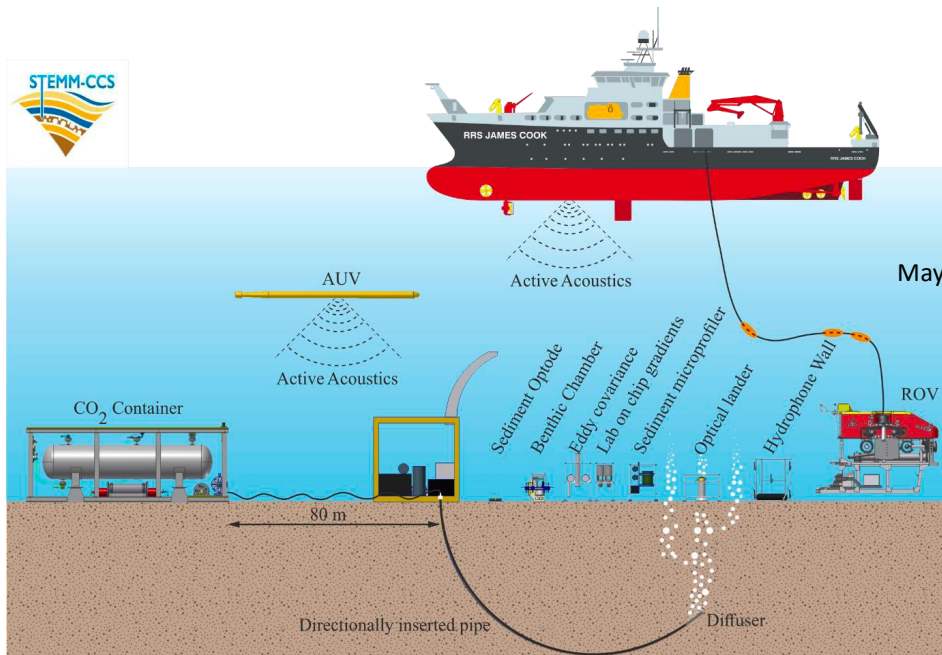
# Estimation of natural variability, an example **NORCE**

$$C_b = C - C_{nat}$$

Main processes governing C changes	Parameterisation
Organic matter cycling	$C_{omc} = R_{C:P} * \Delta PO_4$
Calcium carbonate cycling	$C_{ccc} = R_{C:PA} * \Delta PA$
Mixing between water masses	$C_{mix} = dPA/dS * \Delta S$
Air sea CO <sub>2</sub> exchange	$C_{ant} = dC/dt * \Delta time$

$C_{nat}$   
(estimated natural variability)

# Demonstrated in the STEMM-CCS experiment **NORCE**

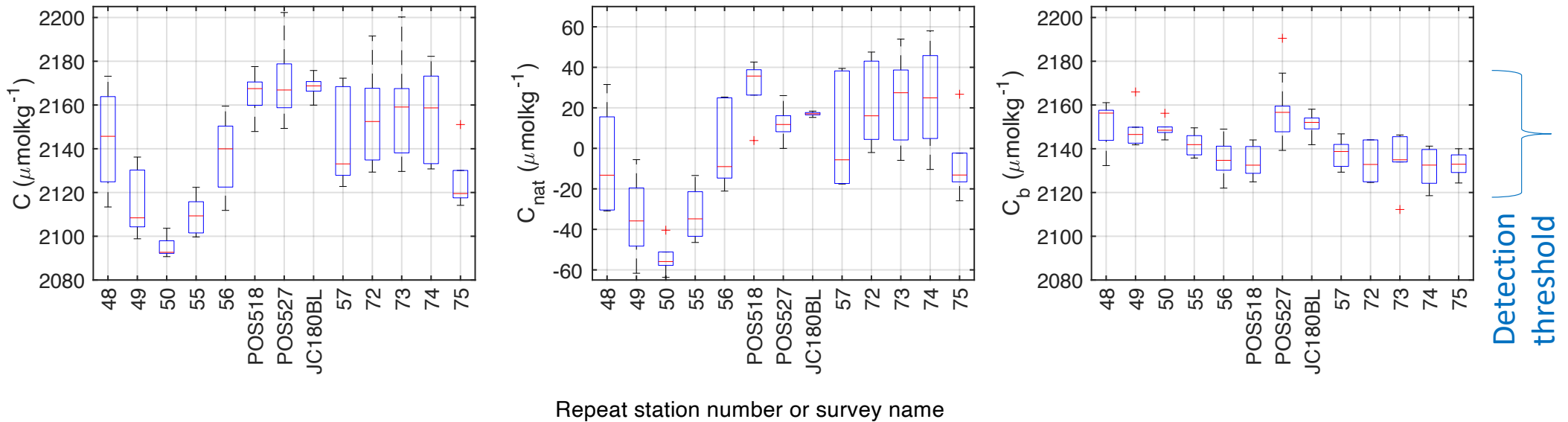


Data from: 2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2017, 2018, 2019

# Natural variability minimised



$$C - C_{\text{nat}} = C_b$$



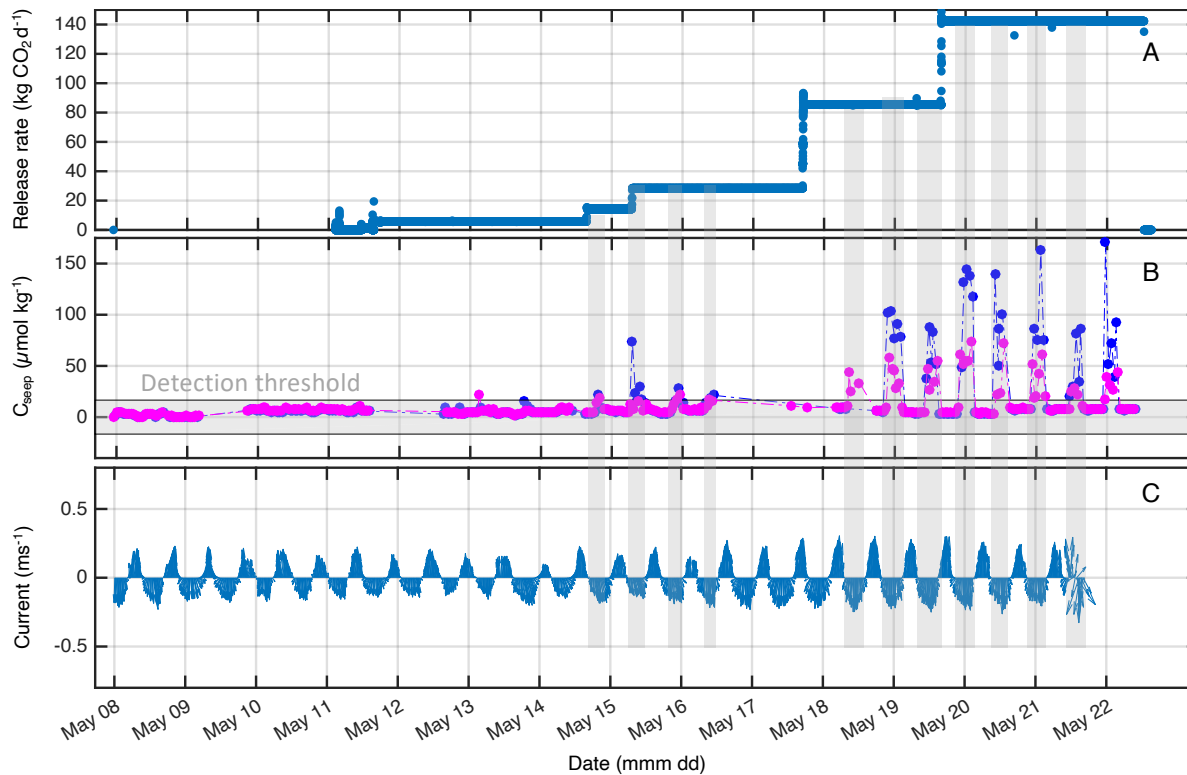
- $C_b$  is on average more than 2 times less variable than measured  $C$
- Remnant variability in  $C_b$  lay basis for detection threshold
- Note, correlation between observed  $C$  and estimated  $C_{\text{nat}}$



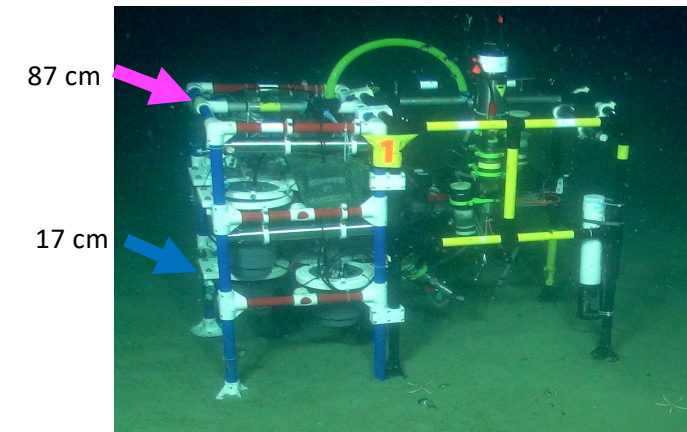
# Seepage CO<sub>2</sub> detected & C<sub>seep</sub> quantified



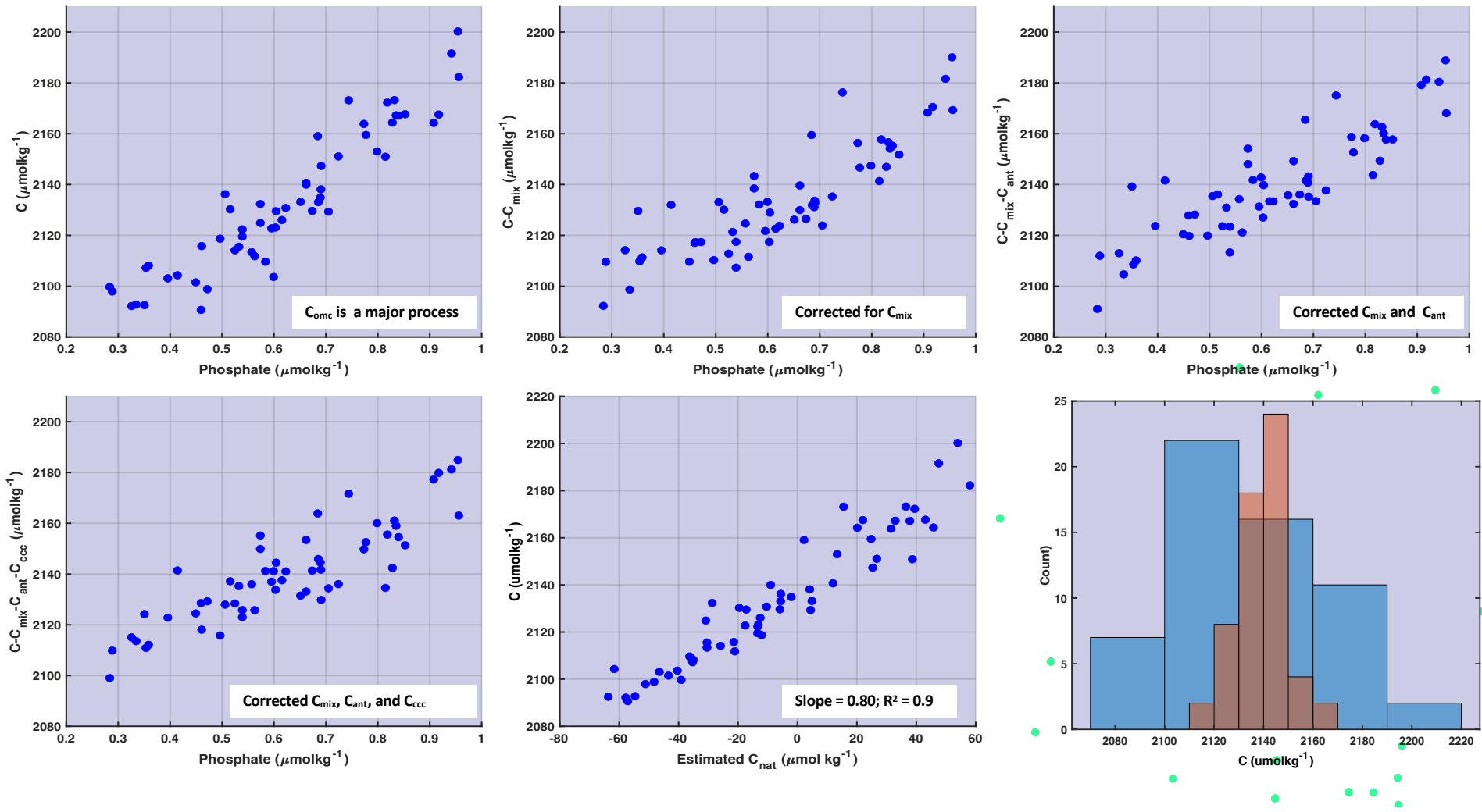
$$C_{\text{seep}} = C - C_{\text{nat}} - C_{\text{b}}$$



Sensors on a benthic lander with inlets at 87 and 17 cm above the seafloor



# Further development: stakeholder friendly presentation





# Further development: Gulf of Mexico data

