3rd International Workshop on Offshore Geologic CO_2 Storage
May 3rd – 4th, 2018, The Research Council of Norway

Update on Leakage detection

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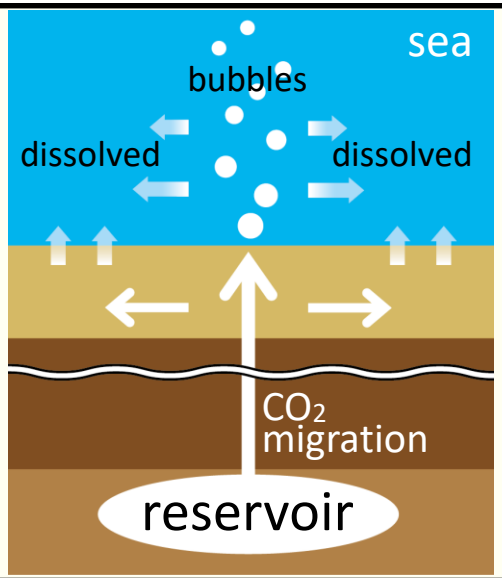
Detecting anomalies



←Some CO_2 is emitted in the form of bubbles, and dissolves in seawater within a few meters rise

←Some CO_2 dissolves in pore water in sediments and is emitted in a dissolve state

Signals of potential CO_2 leakage

- Increase in CO_2 concentration or partial pressure of CO_2 (pCO_2) in seawater near the sea bottom
- CO_2 bubbles in the water column

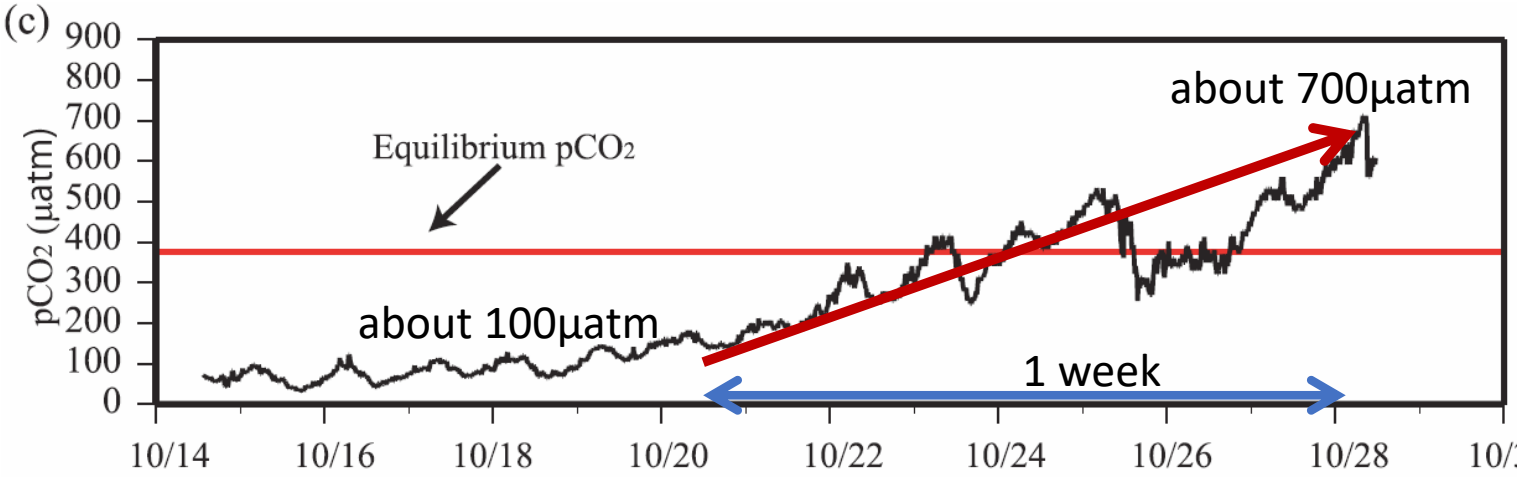
Detecting anomalously high pCO_2

Suspected signs of CO_2 leakage

✓Anomalously high pCO_2

✓Rapid increase in pCO_2

But these are also seen in the natural variability



pCO2 variation observed near the sea surface in a semi-enclosed bay by Fujii et al. (2011)

Two threshold methods

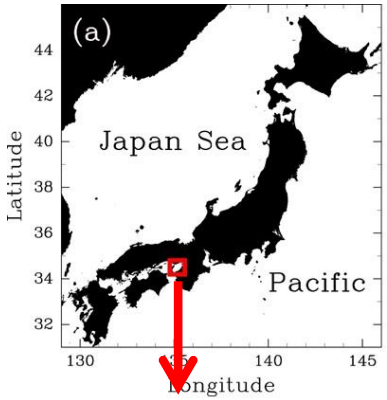
- Seasonal threshold
  - ➢a seasonally fixed value of pCO_2
- Covariance threshold
  - ➢the upper limit of a prediction interval of a linear regression of pCO_2 on DO (DO: Dissolved Oxygen)

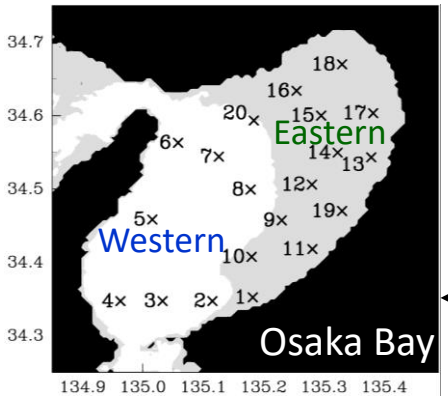
Which is the better of the two?

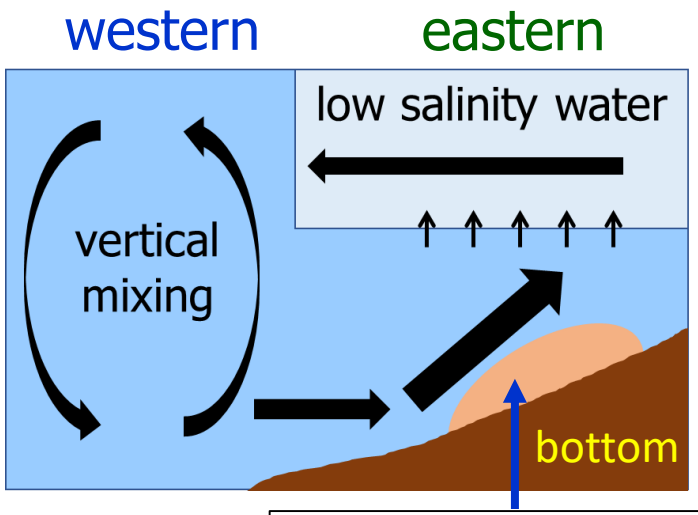
Case study: Osaka Bay

semi-enclosed bay in Japan

Eastern bay: prone to be stratified throughout the year
Western bay: prone to be vertically mixed







low DO and High pCO_2

pCO_2 and DO near the bottom

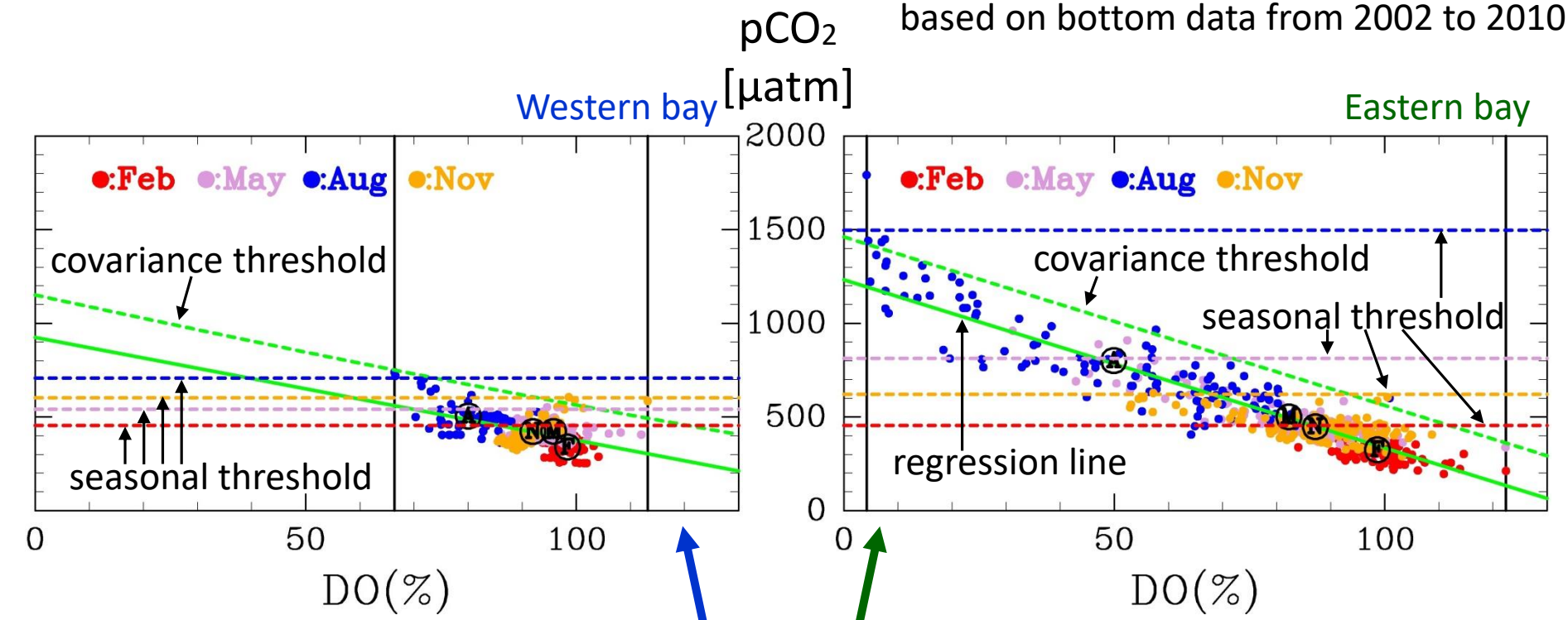
Eastern: often low DO and high pCO_2 during summer

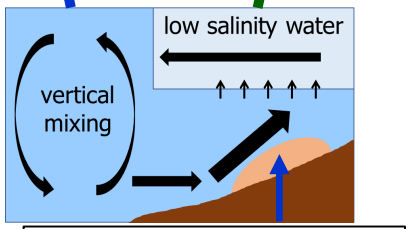
Western: relatively high DO and low pCO_2 throughout the year

Observation stations
- ✓ temperature, salinity, DO, pH etc.
- ✓ 4 times a year

Thresholds in Osaka Bay

based on bottom data from 2002 to 2010





low DO and High pCO_2

covariance threshold
the upper limit of 99% prediction interval of the straight line regression

seasonal threshold
average + 2.57 σ
(σ: standard deviation)

What is a good threshold?

- A threshold that **rarely** overlooks CO_2 leakage is **good**.

  ↓

  false-negatives

- A threshold that **often** misjudges natural phenomena as leakage is **bad**.

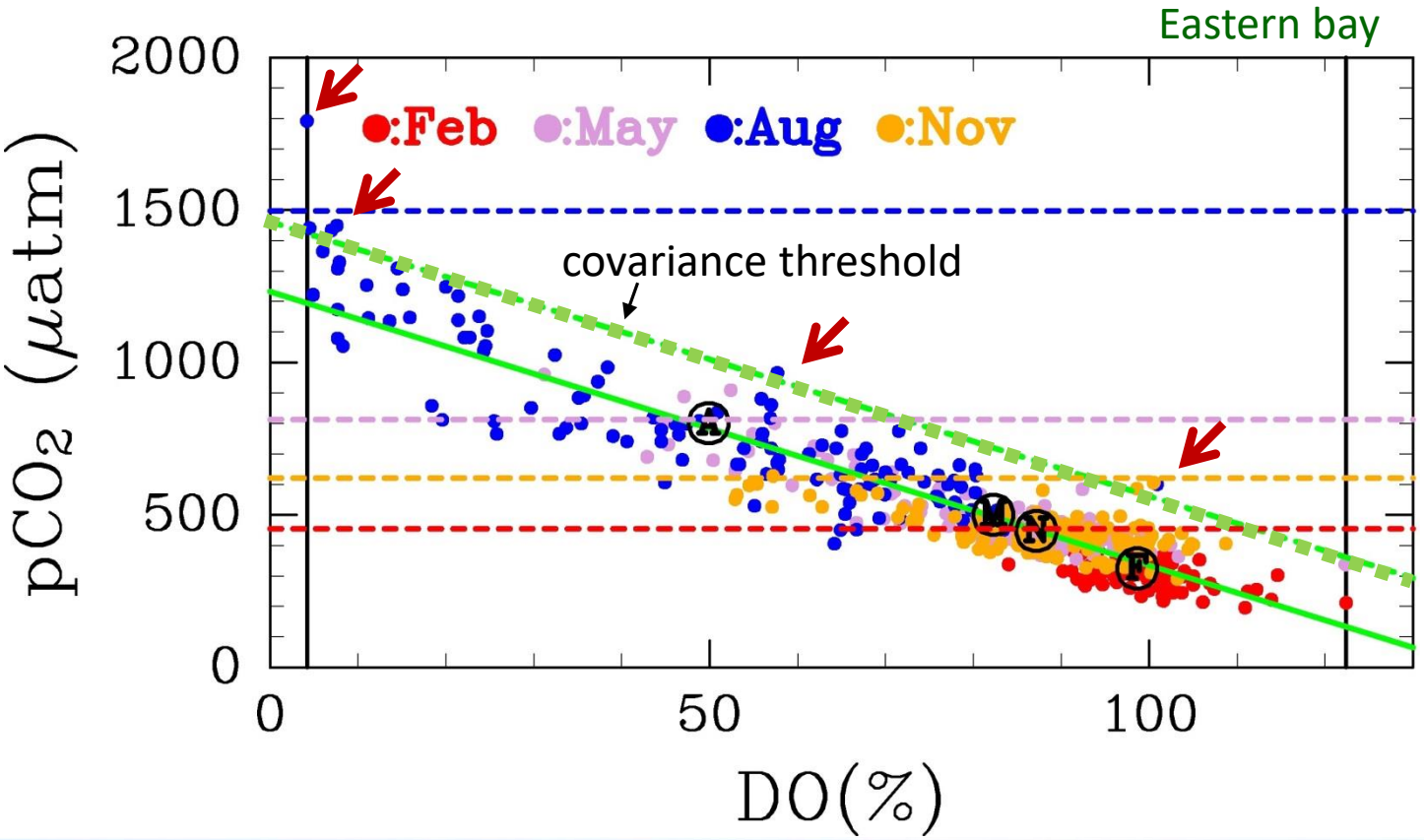
  ↓

  false-positives

We should compare false-negatives of the two thresholds under the same level of the occurrence of false-positives

False-positives

To misjudge natural phenomena as leakage



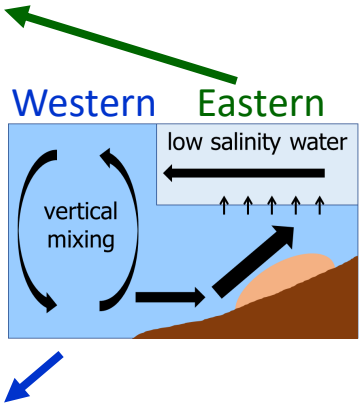
False-positives

Eastern bay: stratified area

Threshold	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Total
seasonal	0 (0%)	3 (2.59%)	1 (0.86%)	1 (0.85%)	**5 (1.08%)**
covariance	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (5.17%)	2 (1.71%)	**8 (1.72%)**

Western bay: vertically mixed area

Threshold	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Total
seasonal	0 (0%)	1 (1.59%)	2 (3.17%)	1 (1.59%)	**4 (1.59%)**
covariance	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4.76%)	**3 (1.19%)**



Difference of false-positives between the two thresholds is small

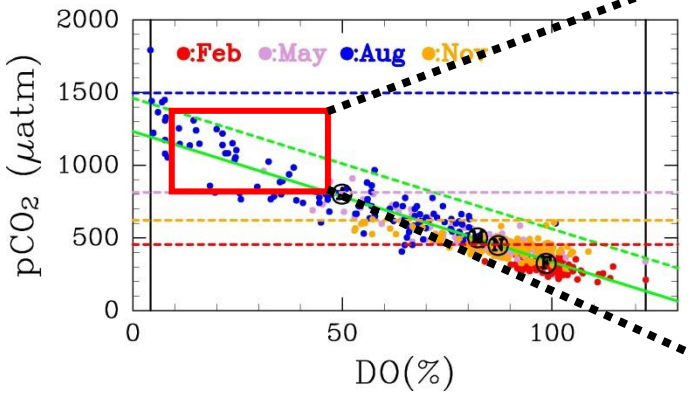
↓

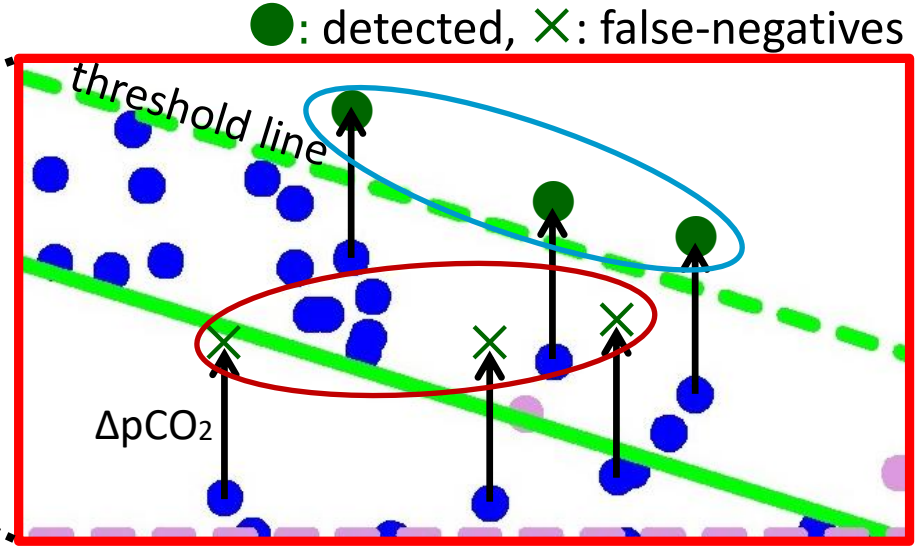
Regarding the level of false-positives as the same, we compared the false-negatives.

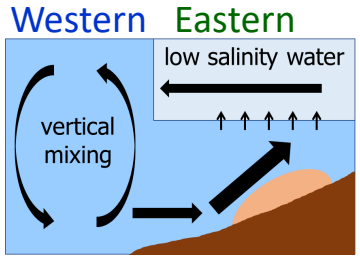
False-negatives

Assumption: CO_2 leakage makes pCO_2 increase by ΔpCO_2 but DO remains unchanged

Data are translated upward parallel to the vertical axis due to leakage

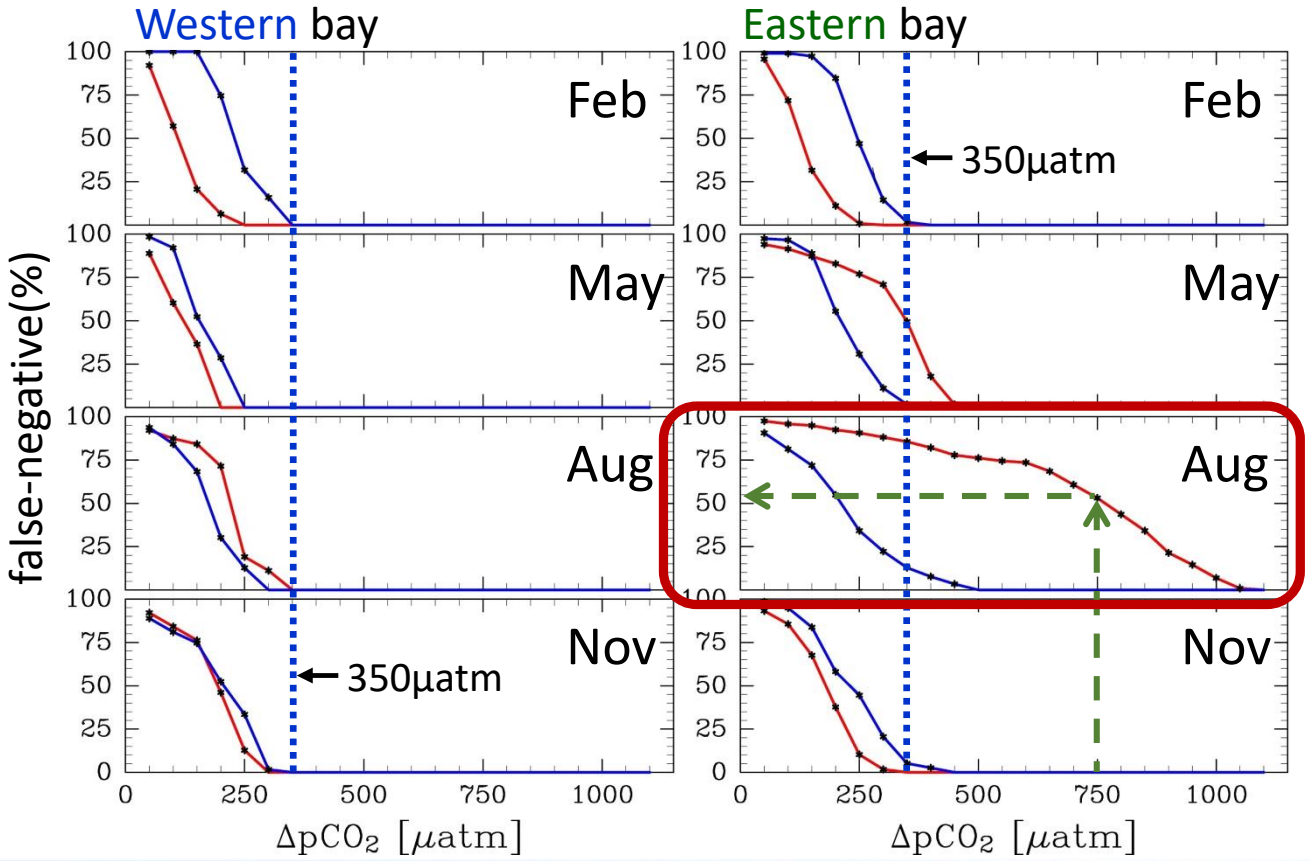


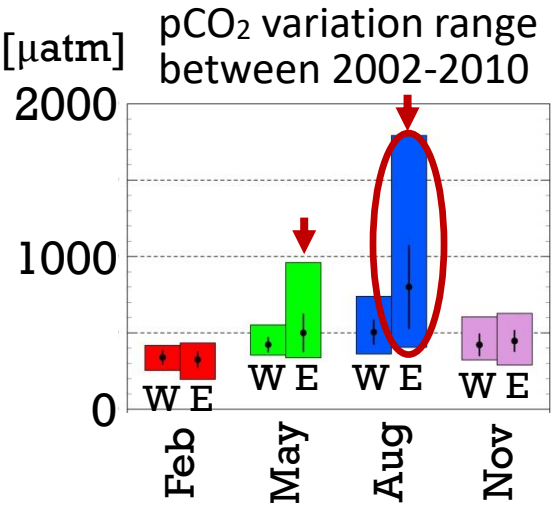




False-negatives

: covariance threshold
: Seasonal threshold





Summary

Observing pCO_2 in the sea around the storage sites is an option in marine monitoring to detect CO_2 leakage

- **Seasonal threshold**: good detectability in many cases but useless in some cases
- **Covariance threshold**: not necessarily the better but reasonable detectability in any case

Which threshold to use depends on the season and area;

it is conjectured that

- in areas and seasons with a large variation in pCO_2
  the **covariance threshold** is better,
- in areas and seasons with a small variation in pCO_2
  the **seasonal threshold** is better.

Acknowledgement: This work is part of an R&D project "Research and Development of Safety Technology for Geological CO_2 Storage", commissioned to the Geological Carbon Dioxide Storage Technology Research Association by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan.

The presentation is based on our paper:

Uchimoto, K., Nishimura, M., Kita, J., Xue, Z. (2018). Detecting CO_2 leakage at offshore storage sites using the covariance between the partial pressure of CO_2 and the saturation of dissolved oxygen in seawater. *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 72, 130-137.