

# CO<sub>2</sub>RINA „A new Approach for an integrated Risk Analysis for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage”

## Aim of the research project

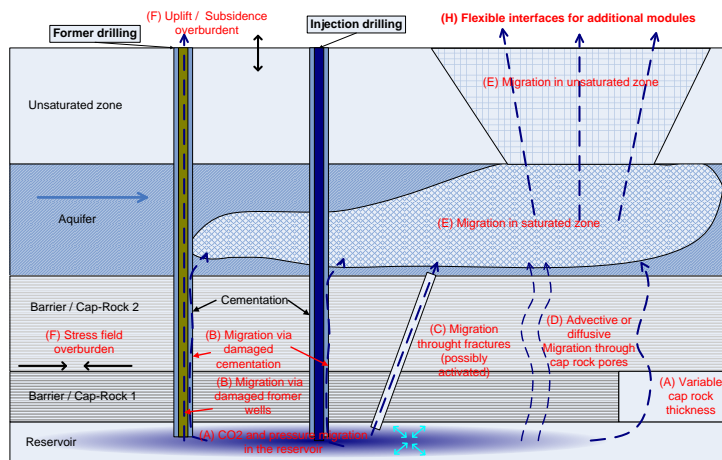
CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) is one of the promising options to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Due to this technology CO<sub>2</sub> shall be separated from the exhaust of power plants and be deposited in deep geological formations. Therefore a suitable risk assessment of CO<sub>2</sub> storage in deep geological formations is needed. Within the CO<sub>2</sub>RINA project which is funded by the „BMBF-/DFG GEOTECHNOLOGIEN“ programme, three institutes of RWTH-Aachen University and the companies GEOS, GFZ and DMT determine a new universal approach for an integrated risk analysis for CO<sub>2</sub> storage. The challenge of this project is to implement single relevant processes into the risk assessment software „GoldSim“ and to evaluate its risk for CO<sub>2</sub> discharge from reservoir in a probabilistic manner. Therefore a high degree of decoupling of the relevant interacting processes from each other is necessary. The focus of our institute is on the investigation of an approach for a modular hydro-mechanical (H-M) coupling for multiphase flow.

## Approach and Results

As a consequence of the high pressure after injection of CO<sub>2</sub>, the initial stress equilibrium will be influenced significantly. The module „Geomechanics“ deals with the reactivation of fault zones and cap rock integrity.

Based on a synthetic model, existing out of six stratigraphic layers and a 40m wide fault zone, a parametric study of 25 scenarios with a H-M-multiphase flow one-way coupling and an extended parametric study for single-phase flow considering an inclined fault zone with reduced transmissivity, have been executed.

It could be shown, that plastification of the fault zone is inherent for a significant increase of its permeability (see reverse). Furthermore a criterion of the necessity of a H-M two-way coupling could be defined and a new time independent principle between the volumetric strain of the fault zone and the pore pressure in a reference point could be derived.



Schematic overview of relevant processes  
for a discharge of CO<sub>2</sub> from reservoir

Projectpartners and sponsors:



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