



**Assessing sensitivity to well leakage from three years of continuous reservoir pressure monitoring during CO<sub>2</sub> injection at Cranfield, MS, USA**

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**T.A. Meckel  
M. Zeidouni  
S.D. Hovorka  
S.A. Hosseini**

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**BUREAU OF  
ECONOMIC  
GEOLOGY**



**TEXAS Geosciences**  
*Bureau of Economic Geology*  
Jackson School of Geosciences  
The University of Texas at Austin

## Abstract

Understanding and predicting physical and chemical trapping mechanisms are important for designing successful CO<sub>2</sub> storage projects. The processes have been investigated extensively by numerical modeling and, to a lesser degree, by laboratory experiments. The results of modeling and laboratory studies need to be verified at field conditions and scales. A variety of field data sets have been collected at the Cranfield CO<sub>2</sub> injection and monitoring site of the Southeast Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership (SECARB) where 3.54 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> had been injected by February 2012. Field characterization and extensive monitoring provide unique insights into the trapping processes that help in immobilizing injected CO<sub>2</sub>. The four-way closure of the injection zone ensures effective structural trapping of buoyant CO<sub>2</sub> and maximum opportunity for chemical trapping. The fluvial reservoir shows a high degree of lithologic and petrophysical heterogeneity associated with multiple episodes of fluvial-channel incision and deposition. Variable diagenetic chlorite further exerts a complex overprint on rock properties because chlorite grain coatings prevent quartz cementation and preserve porosity. CO<sub>2</sub> solubility in the brine under the field condition is approximately 36 g/L (9 kg/m<sup>3</sup> rock volume). The CO<sub>2</sub>–brine contact area is maximized within the sinuous and focused flow pathways that could increase dissolution. Yet geochemical reactions are found to be very slow in the reservoir. Mineral trapping capacity is limited because the reservoir rocks contain only trace amount of reactive minerals that supply cations to convert CO<sub>2</sub> into carbonate minerals. Two parallel multiphase flow experiments show that CO<sub>2</sub> residual saturation varies significantly between conglomerate and sandstone (31% and 3.5%) facies in the reservoir, which complicates estimates of residual trapping capacity.