

# Storage of CO<sub>2</sub> at low temperature as liquid or solid gas hydrate - Application to the Biscay deep zone in the French EEZ

André Burnol, Isabelle Thinon, Pascal Audigane, Aurélien Leynet

► **To cite this version:**

André Burnol, Isabelle Thinon, Pascal Audigane, Aurélien Leynet. Storage of CO<sub>2</sub> at low temperature as liquid or solid gas hydrate - Application to the Biscay deep zone in the French EEZ. EGU General Assembly 2013, Apr 2013, Vienne, Austria. <hal-00805377>

**HAL Id: hal-00805377**

**<https://hal-brgm.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00805377>**

Submitted on 7 Aug 2015

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



## **Storage of CO<sub>2</sub> at low temperature as liquid or solid gas hydrate - Application to the Biscay deep zone in the French EEZ**

André Burnol, Isabelle Thinon, Pascal Audigane, and Aurélien Leynet  
BRGM, ORLEANS, France (a.burnol@brgm.fr)

Amongst the various CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage options currently under consideration, the deep saline aquifers (beyond 800-m depth) were considered to present the most interesting storage capacity due to the density of CO<sub>2</sub> in its supercritical state. However, at lower temperature, another form of storage is possible, either in the state of CO<sub>2</sub> hydrates or liquid CO<sub>2</sub> (1, 2). In Alaska, a first demonstrator showed recently the possibility of exchange of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> in natural gas hydrates. At higher pressures common in deep-sea sediments, liquid CO<sub>2</sub> can be denser than the overlying seawater and therefore be trapped in the marine sediments (2).

We explored in this work the storage capacity at the Biscay deep zone in the French Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). A local bathymetry of the zone (abyssal plain and continental margin) was used to define a potential interesting zone for the CO<sub>2</sub> storage, considering different safety criteria. A sensitivity analysis on the geothermal gradient was carried out using two extreme scenarios (Low and High gradient) based on the available Ocean Drilling Program's data. In both cases, the Negative Buoyancy Zone (NBZ) and the CO<sub>2</sub> Hydrate Formation Zone (HFZ) were calculated using the GERG-2008 Equation of State for liquid CO<sub>2</sub> and the CSMGem code for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrate, respectively. Following this sensitivity analysis, a CO<sub>2</sub> injection depth is proposed and the French "deep offshore" storage capacity is quantitatively evaluated and compared to the "onshore" storage capacity in deep saline aquifers.

### References

1. Le Nindre Y., Allier D., Duchkov A., Altunina L. K., Shvartsev S., Zhelezniak M. and Klerkx J. (2011) Storing CO<sub>2</sub> underneath the Siberian Permafrost: A win-win solution for long-term trapping of CO<sub>2</sub> and heavy oil upgrading. *Energy Procedia*4, 5414-5421
2. House K. Z., Schrag D. P., Harvey C. F. and Lackner K. S. (2006) Permanent carbon dioxide storage in deep-sea sediments. *PNAS*