

# Storing CO<sub>2</sub> underground can curb carbon emissions, but is it safe?

November 27 2018, by Jonathan O'callaghan

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Scientists at Hellisheidi geothermal power plant in Iceland have demonstrated a carbon capture and storage cycle at half the cost of previous estimates. Credit: Arni Saeberg, CarbFix

At first glance, it almost sounds crazy. Can we really take carbon dioxide emissions from an industrial plant and store them underground? To find

out, research is currently taking place to test if such an idea is not only viable but safe, and prove that to the public.

This approach is known as carbon capture and [storage](#) (CCS) and it's been around for decades but has never really taken off. In its recent reports, however, the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said that CCS could have a [key role to play](#) if we're going to meet our climate goals in the coming years.

If everything is done right, the signs are promising. Studies have shown that CO<sub>2</sub> can be safely stored underground, such as in deep, porous rock formations, for [thousands of years](#), and we've even found natural pockets of CO<sub>2</sub> that have existed for [millions](#).

Public and scientific opinion on CCS [remains divided](#), however, not least because the approach seems to encourage the continued use of fossil fuels rather than switching to renewable sources of energy. It's also unclear how much CCS can be scaled up.

It is estimated that up to 90% of carbon emissions from the industrial use of fossil fuels could be captured by CCS, which has resulted in [more than a dozen](#) large-scale projects taking place around the world in the past two decades. But questions remain about how effective CCS really is, alongside low adoption rates due to a [limited business case](#) and lingering public [concerns](#) about safety.

One major concern with CCS is that CO<sub>2</sub> could leak out of these underground reservoirs into the surrounding air and contribute to climate change, or taint nearby water supplies. Another is the risk of human-made tremors caused by the build-up of pressure underground, known as induced seismicity.

Scientists in a project called [ENOS](#) are conducting research at five test

sites across Europe to examine some of the issues facing carbon storage.

"The overall aim of ENOS is to demonstrate safe and secure storage," says Rowena Stead, project manager at France's Bureau of Geological and Mining Research (BRGM) which is coordinating the project. "That involves developing and testing techniques in the field and in real conditions."

## **Injection**

To investigate the issue of leakage and safe storage techniques, ENOS is carrying out research on the injection – or pumping – of CO<sub>2</sub> into the ground at the Hontomin Technology Development Plant (TDP), near the city of Burgos in Spain, where CO<sub>2</sub> is being pumped into a 1,600-metre-deep well alongside an underground reservoir.

Running until September 2020, the project will use a variety of underground and surface-level sensors to monitor the wells and look for any gas that could be leaking out into the nearby water supply.

ENOS will also use geophysical sensors to monitor any seismic activity, such as tremors, caused by injecting CO<sub>2</sub>.



The CarbFix2 project in Iceland injects CO<sub>2</sub> in liquid form, rather than as a gas, into porous basaltic rock underground. The CO<sub>2</sub> reacts with the rock to form less harmful calcite. Credit: Sandra O. Snaebjornsdottir, CarbFix

"The magnitude of such events is small, meaning that the risk of having any tremors at the surface is null," says Dr. Pascal Audigane, head of the groundwater resources unit at BRGM. "But geophysical monitoring tools can detect these events to prevent any risk of unexpected pressure."

ENOS will model how seismic waves caused by CO<sub>2</sub> injections move through the ground. The idea is that if we know how these tremors are caused, this could then help with the selection of future carbon storage sites that pose minimal risk.

At two more sites in the UK and in Sardinia, Italy, which are due to begin injecting soon, ENOS will also conduct experiments to understand how overlying rocks or faults – places in the ground where rocks slip past each other—contribute to leakage. These experiments are designed to help build better detection tools and select safe sites.

Key to ENOS' research will be not only to test if CCS is safe and viable but also to address public concerns. According to Stead, ENOS has been holding meetings with local communities near the test sites to answer their questions and explain how the technology works.

### **Full cycle**

While ENOS is still testing the safety of carbon storage, another project called [CarbFix2](#) in Iceland is demonstrating how to capture, transport and store carbon permanently as a mineral. This builds on an earlier project that tested how to capture and inject CO<sub>2</sub> into rock formations.

The project, which began in August 2017, will run for three and a half years and is taking place at the Hellisheidi geothermal power plant near the Icelandic capital Reykjavik. Here, CO<sub>2</sub> is being captured from the plant, transported via pipelines and then stored hundreds of metres underground.

To deal with the issues of leakage, CarbFix2 has a novel solution. They dissolve their CO<sub>2</sub> in water before it is injected underground, meaning it is stored dissolved in liquid rather than a gas. And they've chosen basaltic rock as their storage point, which reacts with carbon to form calcite.

"We are doing the injection in a totally different way than (traditional) [carbon capture](#) storage," said project coordinator Dr. Edda Sif Aradóttir, deputy managing director at Reykjavik Energy. "So we don't have to

worry about leaks."

To tackle seismicity the plant closely manages the injection of water and dissolved gases to avoid causing tremors in an already seismically active area. The type of rock is important too – a high permeability and porosity mean the CO<sub>2</sub> can circulate more easily without getting clogged up.

The biggest risk in this [project](#) does not come from the CO<sub>2</sub> capture, transport or storage, notes Dr. Aradóttir, but rather from the co-capture of hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S), which is also produced at the plant. In high concentrations this can be poisonous, so care must be taken to avoid gas leaks in the capture process that could harm workers.

CarbFix2 has demonstrated an entire CCS cycle by capturing, transporting and storing CO<sub>2</sub> at €22 per metric tonne, which is less than half of previous [cost estimates](#). Currently, their system captures about 35% of CO<sub>2</sub> coming from the plant, but Dr. Aradóttir said there would be no issues scaling this up to 100%. "We have more than enough capacity theoretically to store permanently all the CO<sub>2</sub> coming from burning (fossil fuels)," she said.

Before that can happen, there would need to be the political will to invest in carbon storage, according to Dr. Aradóttir. Key to that will be addressing safety concerns. But if projects like ENOS and CarbFix2 can prove the technology is both safe and viable, then it might be important to our future. '(It) could be a major factor in the battle against climate change," she said.

Provided by Horizon: The EU Research & Innovation Magazine

Citation: Storing CO<sub>2</sub> underground can curb carbon emissions, but is it safe? (2018, November

27) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-11-co2-underground-curb-carbon-emissions.html>

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