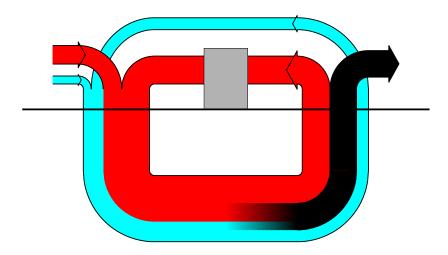
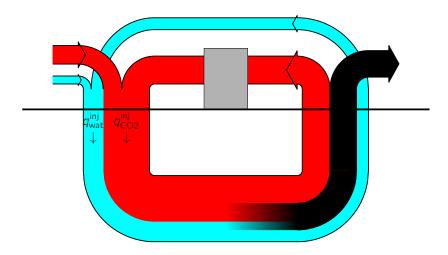
The Economics of CO₂ Sequestration through Enhanced Oil Recovery

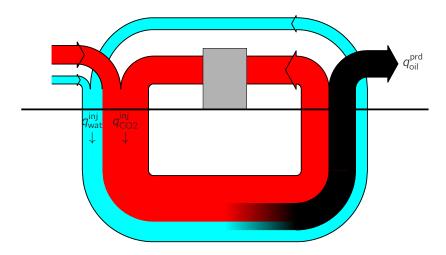
Charles F. Mason H. A. True Chair in Petroleum and Natural Gas Economics Department of Economics & Finance University of Wyoming

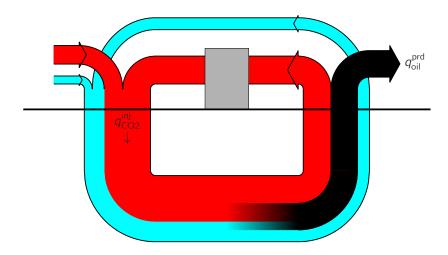
(co-authored with Klaas van 't Veld, University of Wyoming, and Andrew Leach, University of Alberta)

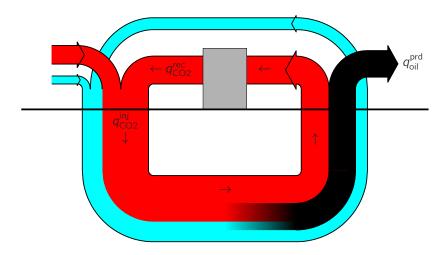
- Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) is the process of injecting CO₂ into mature oil fields to encourage increased production
 - typically undertaken after secondary production (water flood)
 - hence called tertiary production
- CO₂ mixes with oil, raising pressure and lowering viscosity
- so oil flows to well bore more efficiently, resultant production is mix of oil, water and CO₂
- process involves combination of incremental purchases of CO₂ and recycled CO₂
- CO₂replaces oil in pore space resulting in carbon sequestration
- many examples in US (mainly Texas and Wyoming), also some in Europe

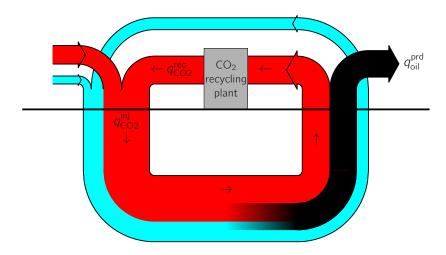


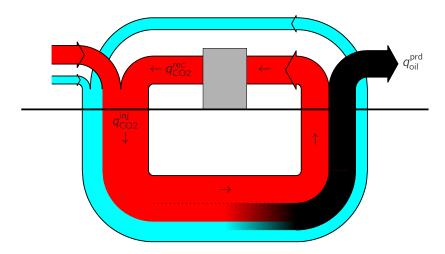


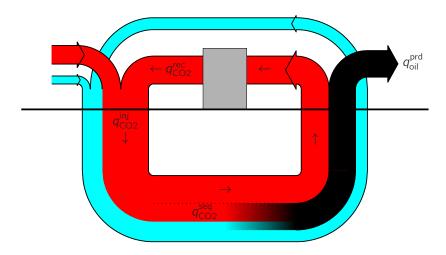


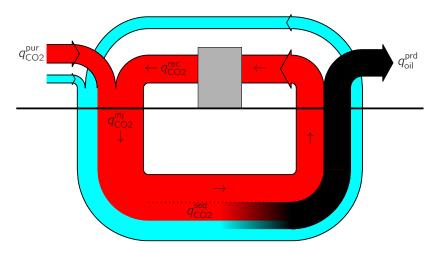


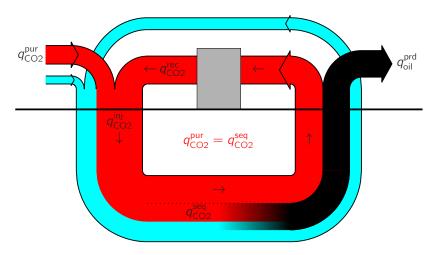


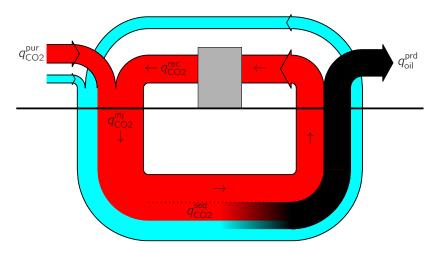


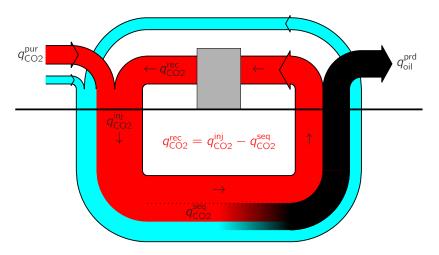




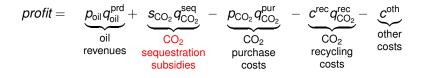


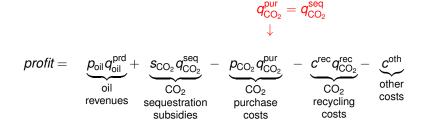


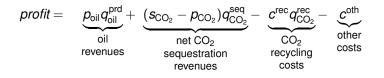


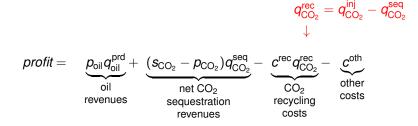


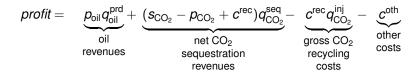


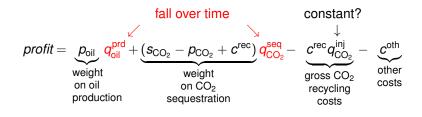






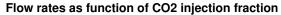


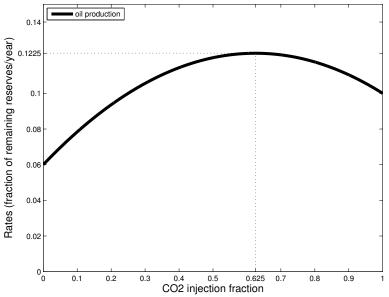




Problem: ad hoc engineering assumptions

Assumption 1: Oil production is an inverse U-shaped function of the CO₂ injection fraction $q_{CO_2}^{inj}/(q_{CO_2}^{inj} + q_{wat}^{inj})$.





Optimal policy

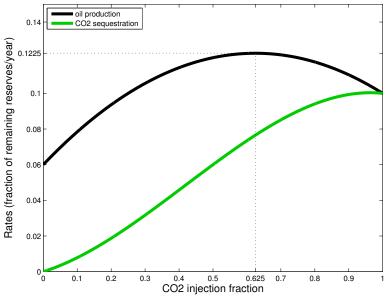
Problem: ad hoc engineering assumptions

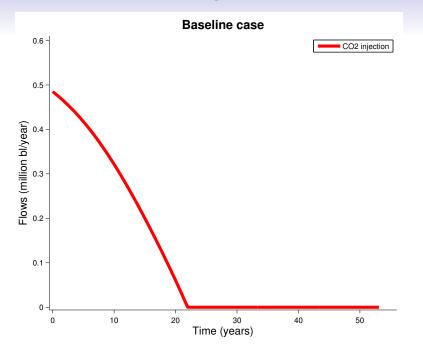
Assumption 1: Oil production is an inverse U-shaped function of the CO₂ injection fraction $q_{CO_2}^{inj}/(q_{CO_2}^{inj} + q_{wat}^{inj})$.

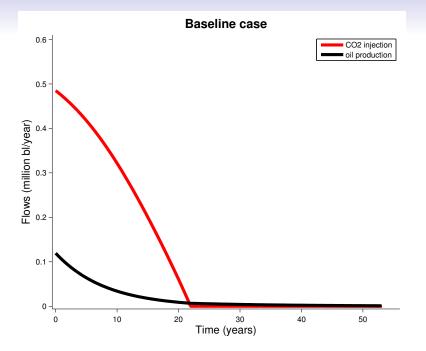
Assumption 2: CO₂ sequestration is the product of the CO₂ injection fraction and oil production:

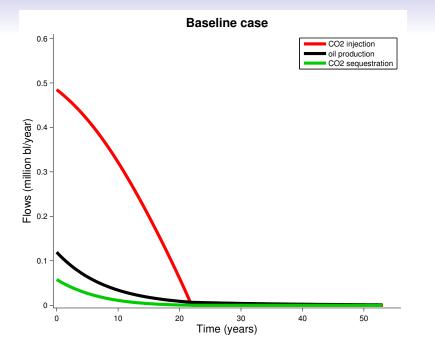
$$q_{ ext{CO}_2}^{ ext{seq}} = rac{q_{ ext{CO}_2}^{ ext{inj}}}{q_{ ext{CO}_2}^{ ext{inj}} + q_{ ext{wat}}^{ ext{inj}}} imes q_{ ext{oil}}^{ ext{prd}}$$

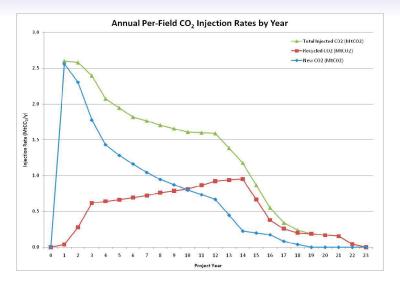
Flow rates as function of CO2 injection fraction



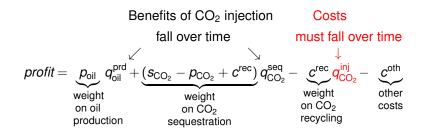


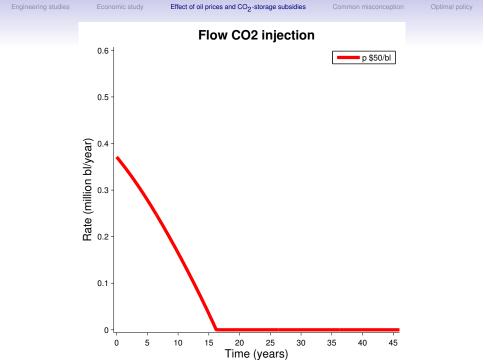


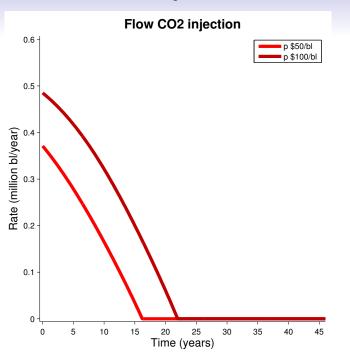


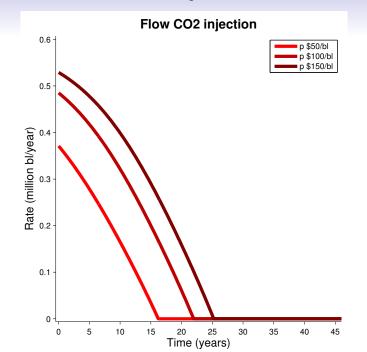


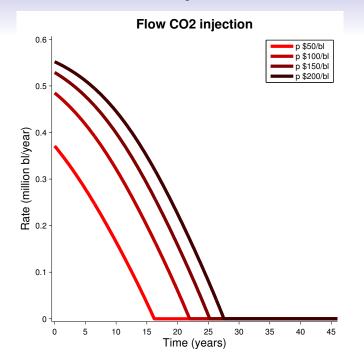
Source: Davidson, C.L. et al. (2011) "A quantitative comparison of the cost of employing EOR-coupled CCS supplemented with secondary DSF storage for two large CO₂point sources," *Energy Procedia* 4: 2361–2368

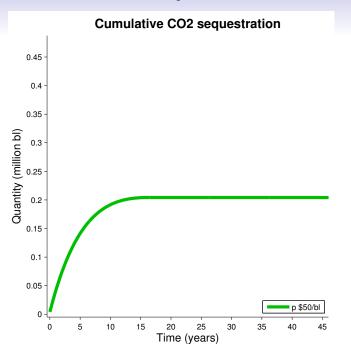


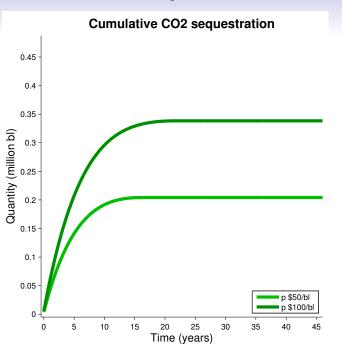


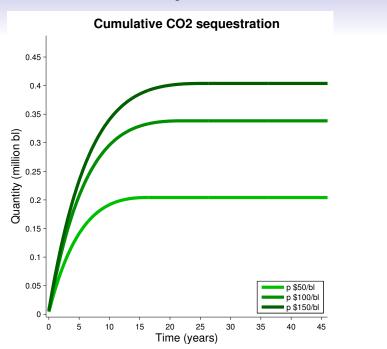


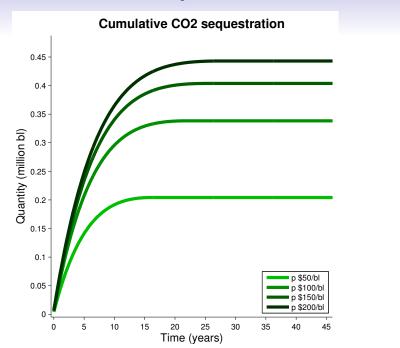


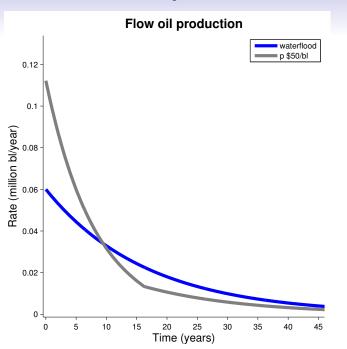


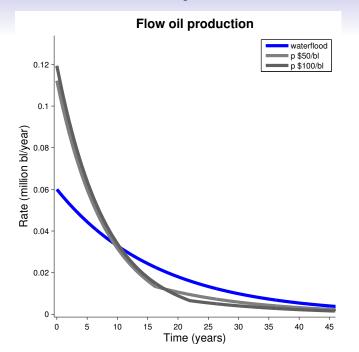


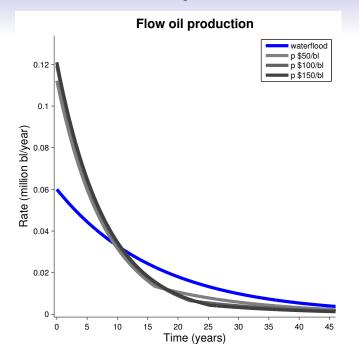


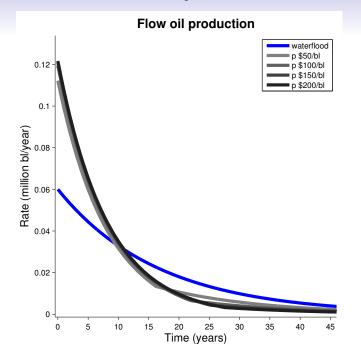


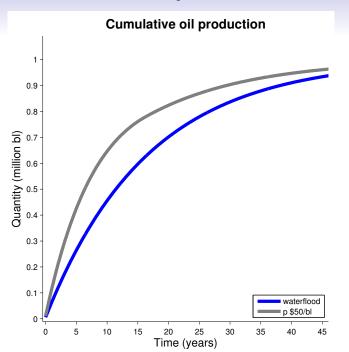


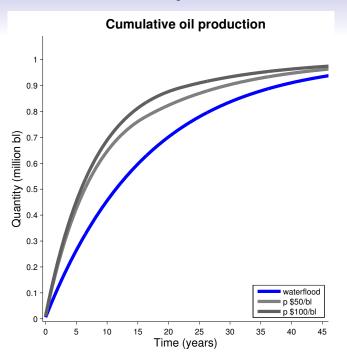


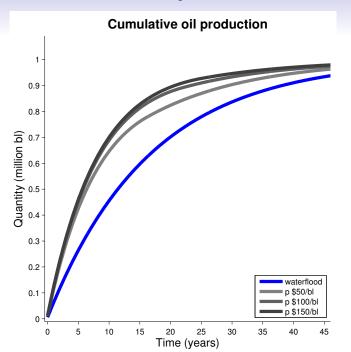


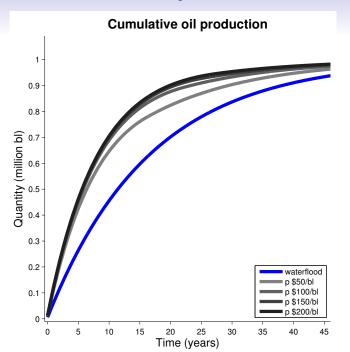


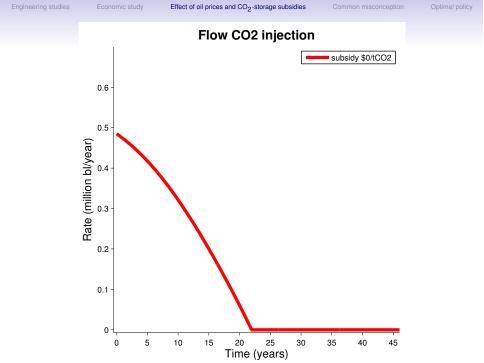


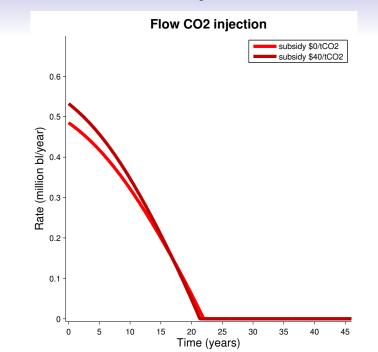


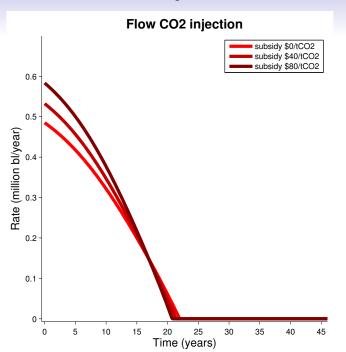


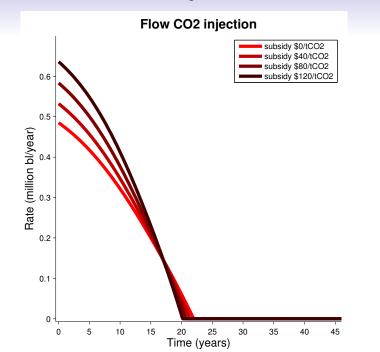


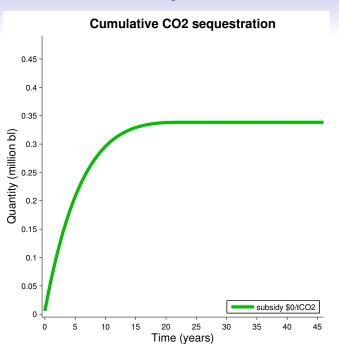


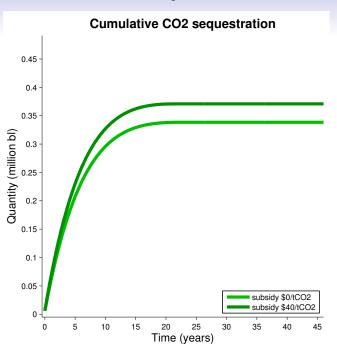


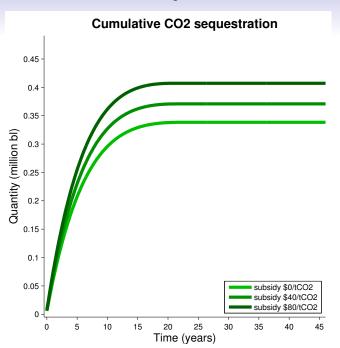


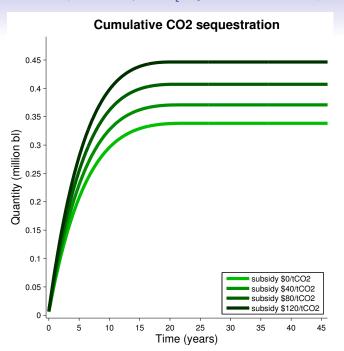


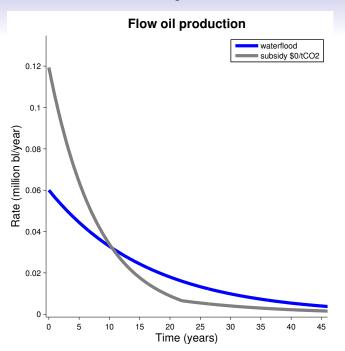


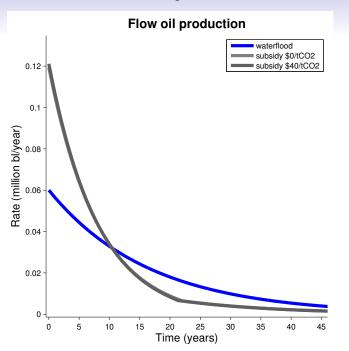


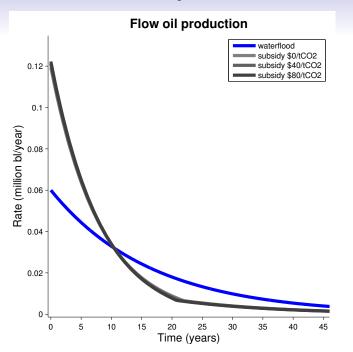


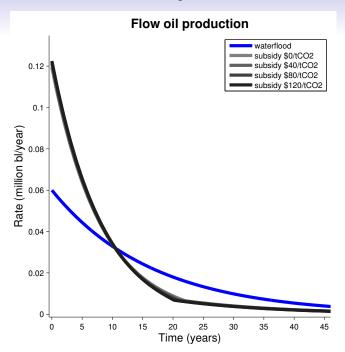


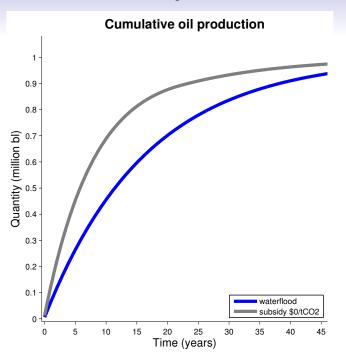


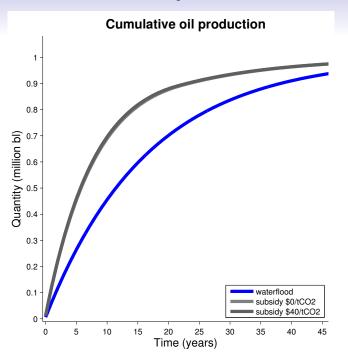


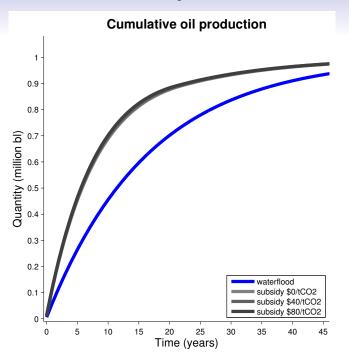


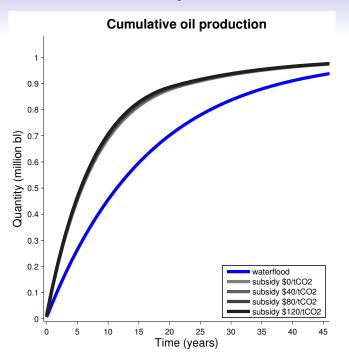








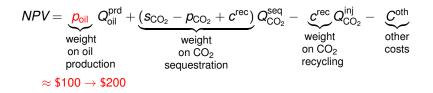




Effect of oil prices and CO2-storage subsidies

Common misconception

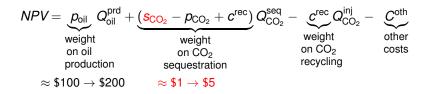
Optimal policy



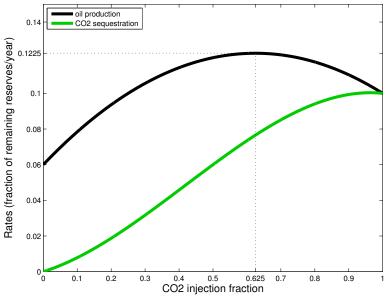
Effect of oil prices and CO2-storage subsidies

Common misconception

Optimal policy



Flow rates as function of CO2 injection fraction





... are high oil prices the environmentalist's best friend?

- On the demand side: discourage oil use
- On the supply side: promote CO₂ storage through EOR

Not necessarily, for two reasons:

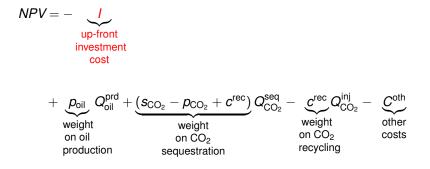


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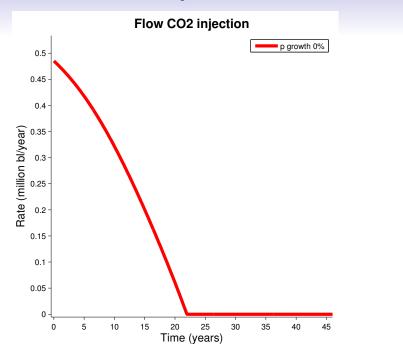
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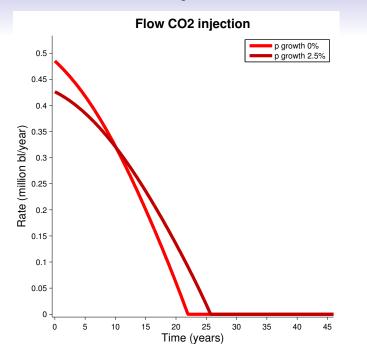
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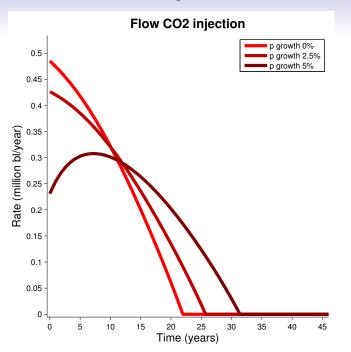
• Increasing oil prices may reduce CO₂ storage through EOR

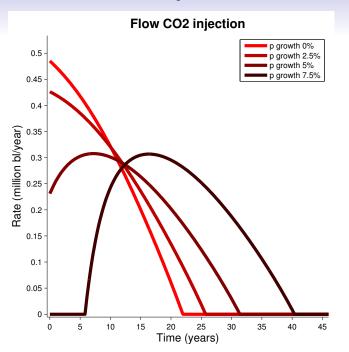


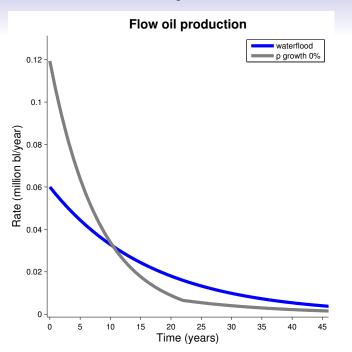
$$NPV = - \underbrace{I}_{\substack{\text{up-front}\\\text{investment}\\\text{cost}}} + \underbrace{p_{\text{oil}}}_{\substack{\text{veight}\\\text{on oil}\\\text{production}}} Q_{\text{oil}}^{\text{prd}} + \underbrace{(\underline{s_{\text{CO}_2} - p_{\text{CO}_2} + c^{\text{rec}}})}_{\substack{\text{weight}\\\text{on CO}_2\\\text{sequestration}}} Q_{\text{CO}_2}^{\text{seq}} - \underbrace{c^{\text{rec}}}_{\substack{\text{weight}\\\text{on CO}_2\\\text{recycling}}} - \underbrace{c^{\text{oth}}}_{\substack{\text{other}\\\text{other}\\\text{costs}}}$$

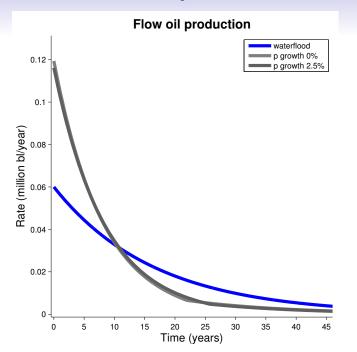


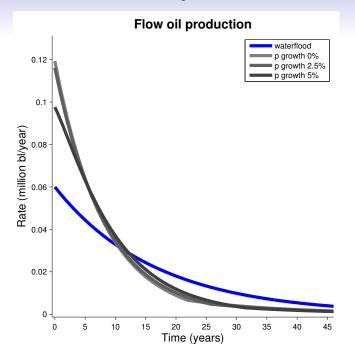


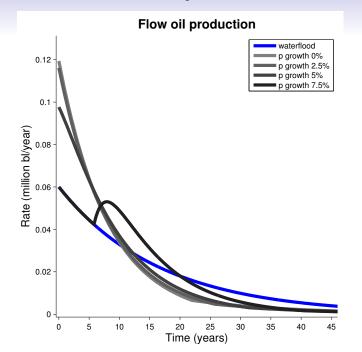


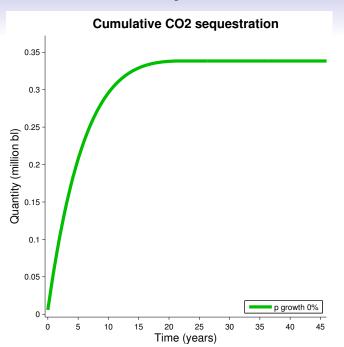


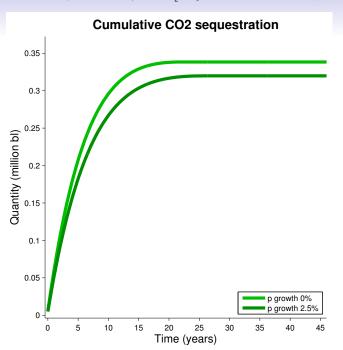


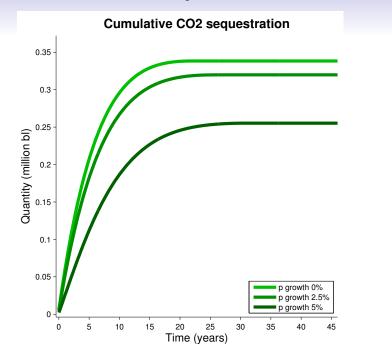


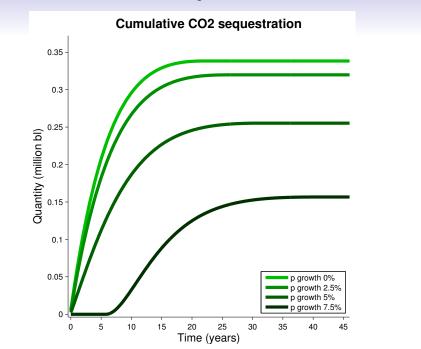














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- On the supply side: promote CO₂ storage through EOR

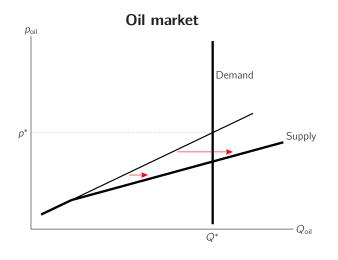
Not necessarily, for two reasons:

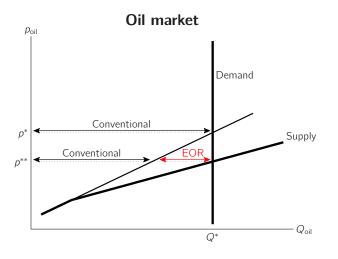
- Increasing oil prices may reduce CO₂ storage through EOR
- Promoting CO₂-EOR may increase net CO₂ emissions

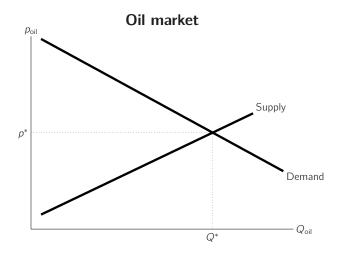
Emissions from incremental oil produced with CO₂-EOR don't matter.

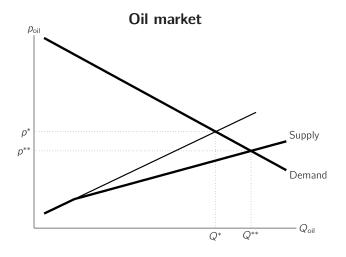
"World oil production is determined by world oil demand and if CO₂-EOR projects were not undertaken, some other source of oil would step forward and fill the gap. Therefore, executing CO₂-EOR projects will not result in incremental aggregate refining and consumption emissions."

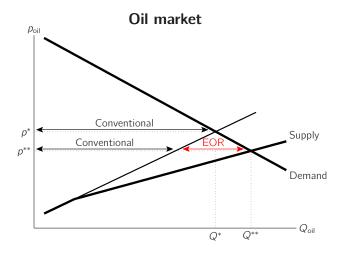
Faltinson, J. and Gunter, B. (2011). "Net CO₂ Stored in North American EOR Projects." *J. Can. Pet. Technol.* 50 (7/8): pp. 55–60.

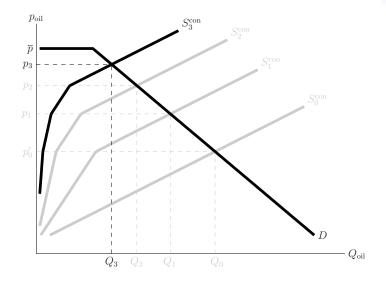


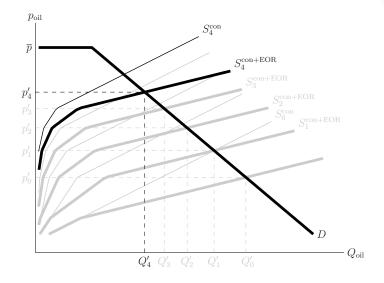


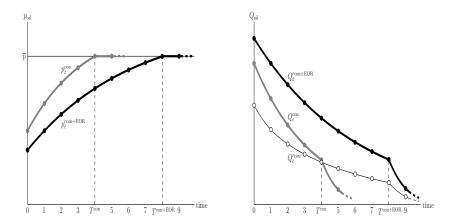


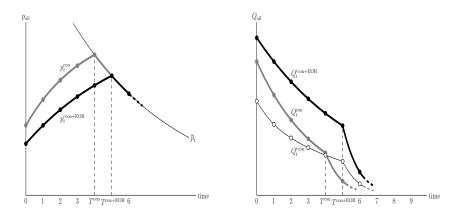












- · So displacement of conventional oil is not one-for-one
- Moreover, conventional oil is also "displaced" by ...
 - wind
 - solar
 - ethanol
 - nuclear
- Does that make their net CO₂ emissions negative?
- But if some CO₂-EOR projects generate positive net emissions, while others generate negative net emissions, what then is the optimal way of promoting EOR?
- Do we need taxes for some, and subsidies for others?

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- Do we need taxes for some, and subsidies for others?
- No, the optimal policy to promote CO₂-EOR is quite simply
 - tax on CO_2 emissions (equal to the per-unit emission damages) which for CO_2 -EOR producers acts exactly like

- a subsidy on CO₂ sequestration (i.e., on avoided CO₂ emissions)