

## Strategy for detection and monitoring of stored CO<sub>2</sub> leakage from seafloor

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CO<sub>2</sub> storage into the ocean and/or the seabed geological formations has been studied as one of possible options to limit the accumulation of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. To investigate the validity of CO<sub>2</sub> storage into the sub-seafloor, development of detection and monitoring techniques of leaked CO<sub>2</sub> from seafloor is important.

In-situ pH/pCO<sub>2</sub> sensor is high precision in-situ measurement technology of pH and pCO<sub>2</sub> in seawater. The pH sensor used an ion sensitive field effect transistor (ISFET) for the pH electrode and a chlorine ion selective electrode (Cl-ISE) for the reference electrode. For the pCO<sub>2</sub> sensor, the pH sensor was sealed with a gas permeable membrane filled with the inner solution. This sensor can detect the changes of pH and pCO<sub>2</sub> derived from leaked CO<sub>2</sub> precisely and rapidly. Towing multi-layer monitoring system is diffusion behavior observation technology in mid-depth of the ocean. This system can observe the diffusion behavior of leaked CO<sub>2</sub> by towing several in-situ sensors and transponders in the CO<sub>2</sub> leakage area. Automatic elevator is time-series observation technology of diffusion behavior. This equipment can observe diffusion behavior of leaked CO<sub>2</sub> in Eulerian method by going up and down the buoy which installed the in-situ pH/pCO<sub>2</sub> sensor and depth sensor. Bottom-installed acoustic tomography is detection technology for emission of liquid CO<sub>2</sub> and/or CO<sub>2</sub> gas bubble from seafloor. Several sensors installed AUV was applied for automatic detection and monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> leakage from seafloor. The performance of these technologies was confirmed by natural analogue in seafloor hydrothermal systems.

Detection and monitoring of leaked CO<sub>2</sub> from seafloor are performed as follows. Step 1: monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> leakage by bottom-installed acoustic tomography. Step 2: mapping survey of leakage point by pH/pCO<sub>2</sub> sensor installed AUV. Step 3: observation of impact area by ROV, automatic elevator or towing multi-layer monitoring system.