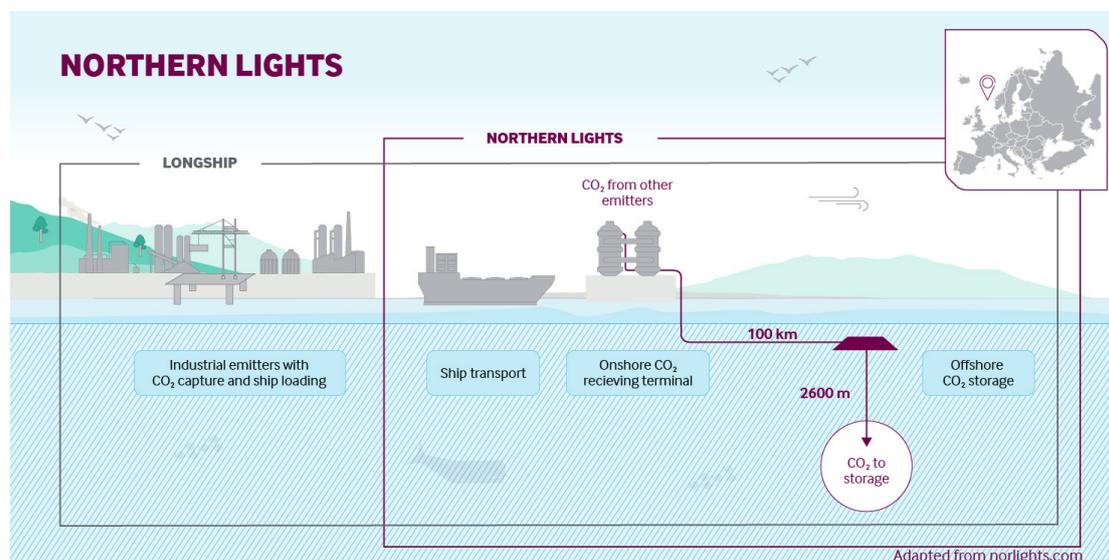


# — NORTHERN LIGHTS CO<sub>2</sub> TRANSPORT AND STORAGE - BASELINE SEISMIC SURVEY PLANNING AND OPTIMISATION

On this ground-breaking carbon transport and storage project, RPS is supporting Northern Lights JV with acquiring baseline seismic data using our Osprey software.

## About the Northern Lights

**Northern Lights JV** is a Joint Venture owned by TotalEnergies, Equinor and Shell and is the transportation and storage component of the full carbon capture and storage (CCS) value chain initiative by the Norwegian state called “Longship”. The project’s first phase will be completed in mid-2024, with an initial capacity of up to 1.5 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. The Northern Lights infrastructure is open to third parties and will deliver carbon transport and storage solutions as a service. Northern Lights holds Exploitation License 001, the first license for CO<sub>2</sub> injection and storage in subsea reservoirs on the Norwegian Continental Shelf.



Map adapted from [norlights.com](https://norlights.com)

# Monitoring for safe carbon storage on CCS projects

CO<sub>2</sub>, once captured, compressed and transported, can be injected into subsea reservoirs, usually depleted wells or saline reservoirs. Many pilot projects, such as the [Sleipner CO<sub>2</sub> storage](#) project - running since 1996, have stored CO<sub>2</sub> underground for decades. However, the right geological conditions must be present.

Once CO<sub>2</sub> is injected into a subsea reservoir, it must be closely monitored to understand how the injected CO<sub>2</sub> is causing geological changes in the reservoir or the well. For example, in the presence of water, CO<sub>2</sub> forms carbonic acid that can cause severe corrosion to the infrastructure. Migration paths in the upper layers of geology that trap the CO<sub>2</sub>, can be formed by poor well construction or geological faulting.

The first step in instituting a CCS monitoring plan is to establish a baseline survey of the reservoir by acquiring 3D seismic data. Then subsequent surveys are taken so any changes in the reservoir or trapping layers can be detected and interpreted, and the CO<sub>2</sub> plume development can be modelled.

## Optimising 4D seismic data acquisition

[Seismic survey design](#) for 4D seismic interpretation must take a pragmatic approach that combines geophysical and logistical considerations. The quality of data is paramount, and at the same time, data collection costs must be efficiently managed. RPS has a solid track record of 4D seismic survey optimisation and had previously provided Equinor with expertise on the [Sleipner CO<sub>2</sub> storage](#) project. We were selected to support Northern Lights on the seismic data acquisition for the baseline survey on this important project.

Before the survey, RPS optimisation specialists used Osprey, proprietary software, to model different acquisition options. The model considers the multiple infield [simultaneous operations \(SIMOPS\)](#) while the survey occurs. In the Norwegian North Sea, the location of the Northern Lights project, there are many shipping vessels and multiple construction projects in development.

Once in the field, the specialists use the optimised plan and Osprey software to assist with the daily management of the operation, making adjustments as required. The optimisation specialist communicates with other vessels so that everyone is up-to-date and working safely.

The planning of the baseline survey is critical. If the seismic data acquisition is inefficient, there are possible impacts on the subsequent surveys concerning data quality and project costs.

*“RPS is excited to be supporting the seismic data acquisition that will be used to develop the underground storage of CO<sub>2</sub> for the Northern Lights offshore storage. We recognise that CCS is an essential part of the energy transition and are eager to see this project move forward.”* **Keith Watt**, Technical Director - Seismic survey optimisation and SIMOPS planning, RPS.