



Global Climate & Energy Project
STANFORD UNIVERSITY



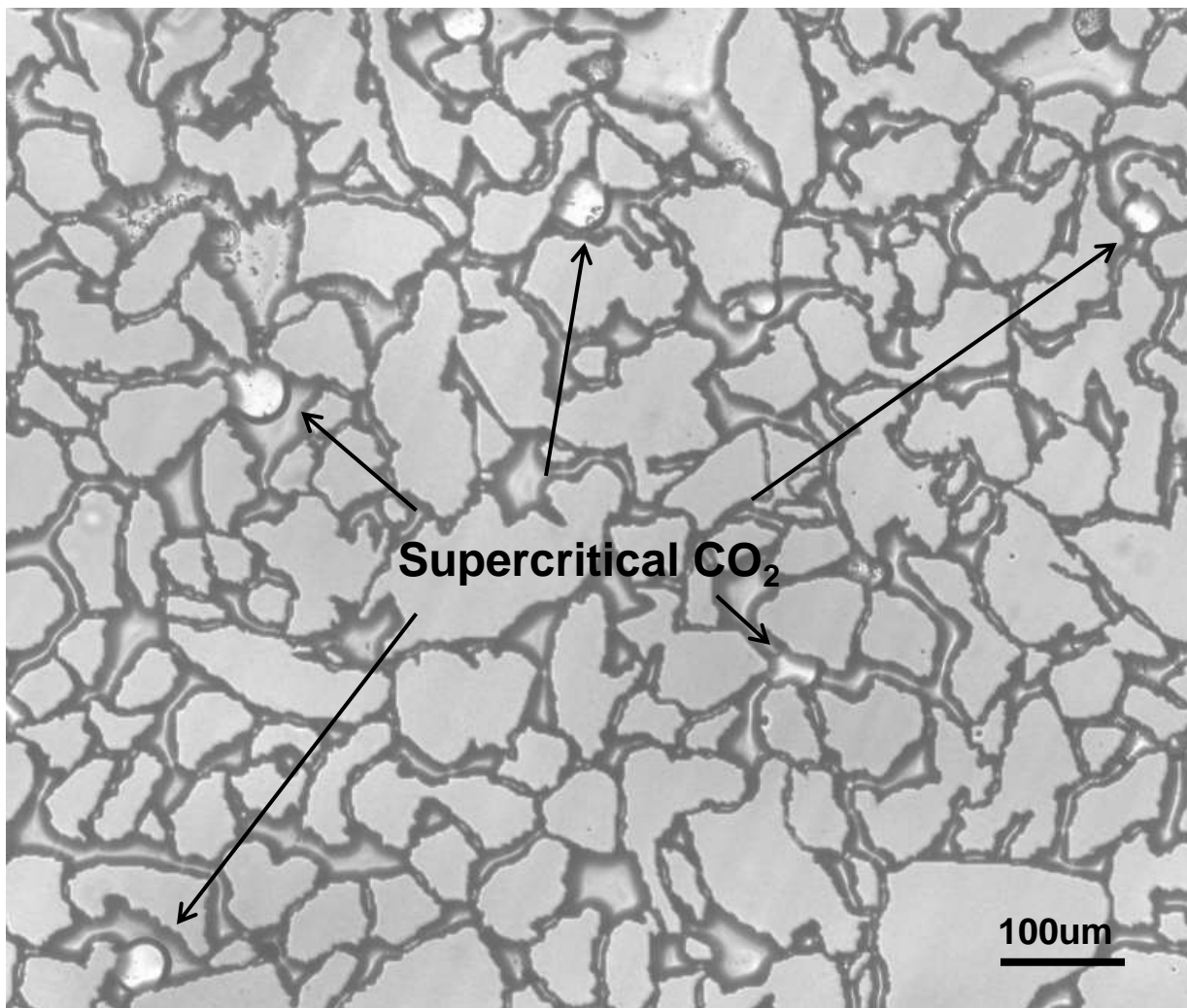
Water Conformance and Mobility Control by CO₂ Exsolution

Lin Zuo, Sally Benson
Nov 20, 2013

Collaborative Symposium on CO₂ EOR between Universities in Texas and Norway, oil industry in Texas and Norway and other CO₂ EOR stake holders
Nov. 19 – Nov. 21, 2013

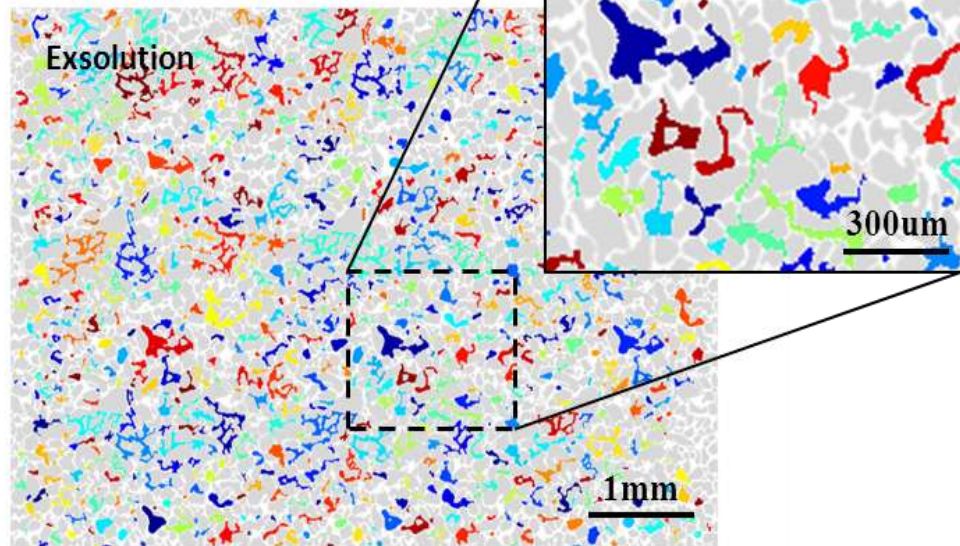
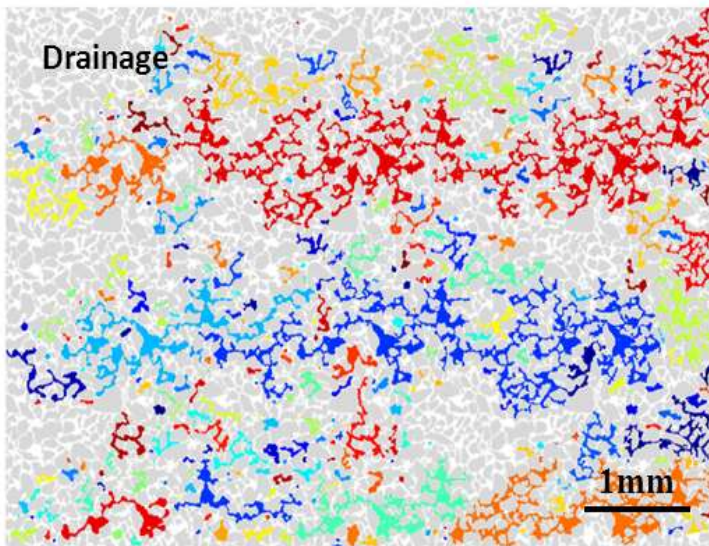
INTRODUCTION

- What is CO₂ exsolution?



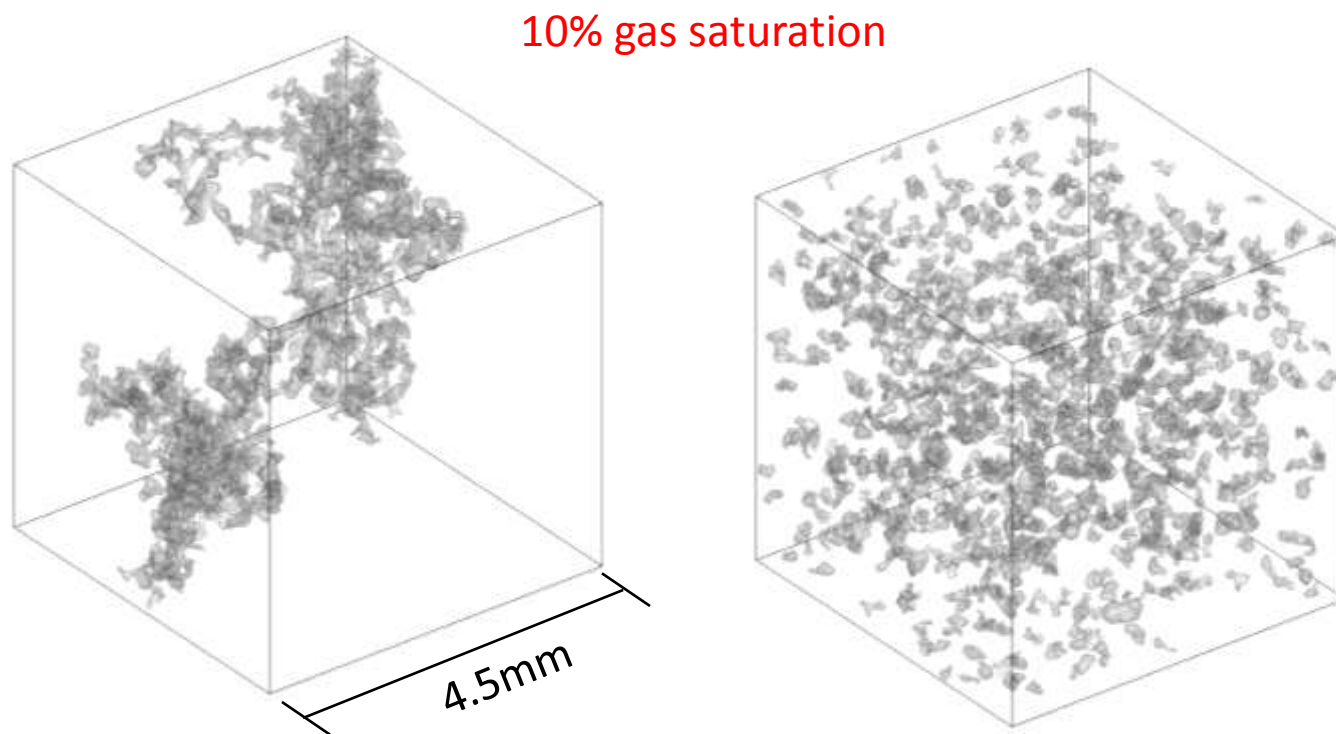
INTRODUCTION

- What is the difference between injected CO₂ and exsolved CO₂?



INTRODUCTION

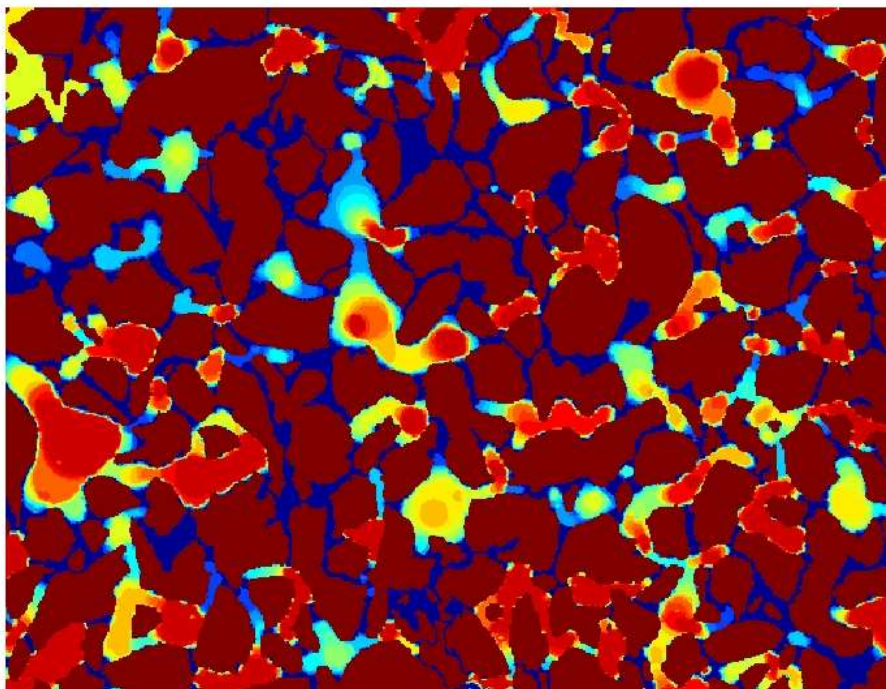
- What is the difference between injected CO_2 and exsolved CO_2 ?



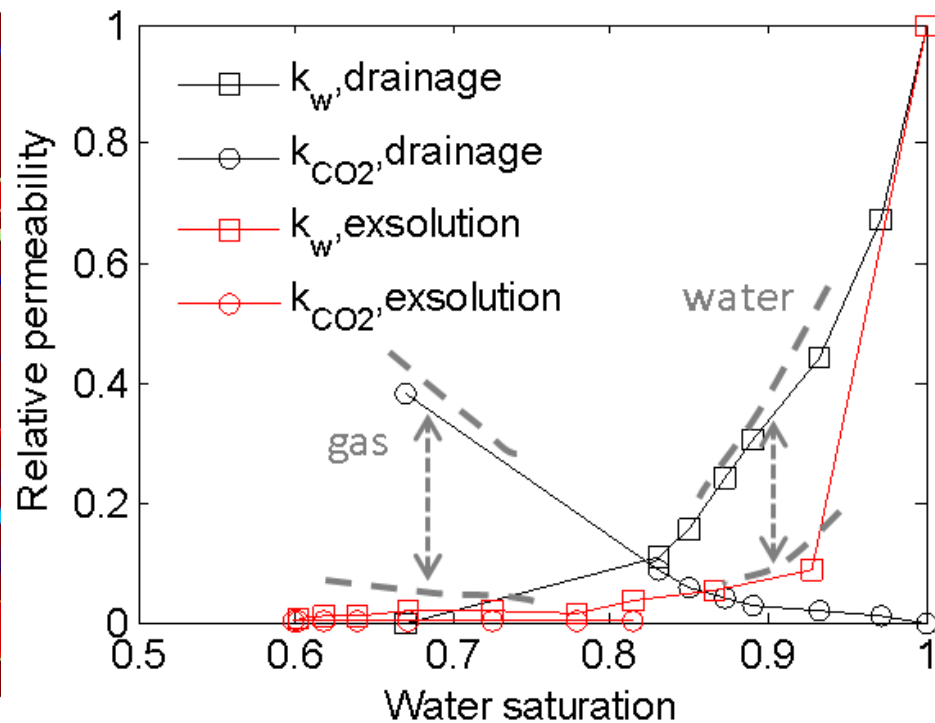
INTRODUCTION

- What are scientific implications?
 - Immobile gas
 - Disproportional water mobility reduction

Bubble Movements

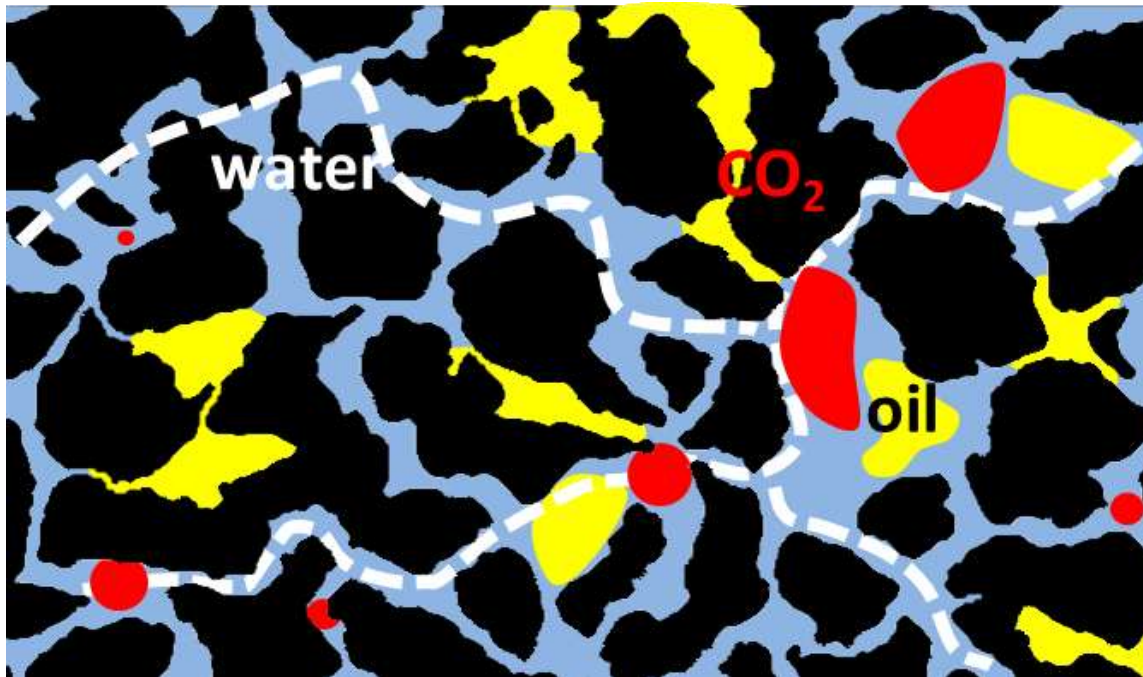


Relative Permeability



EXSOLUTION EOR

- Problems after waterflooding
 - Inefficient spatial displacement
 - Poor pore-scale displacement
- Concept
 - Deliver CO_2 to flooded zones by carbonated water injection
 - Drop pressure \rightarrow CO_2 exsolves and plugs established flow paths
 - Establish new flow paths



EXSOLUTION EOR

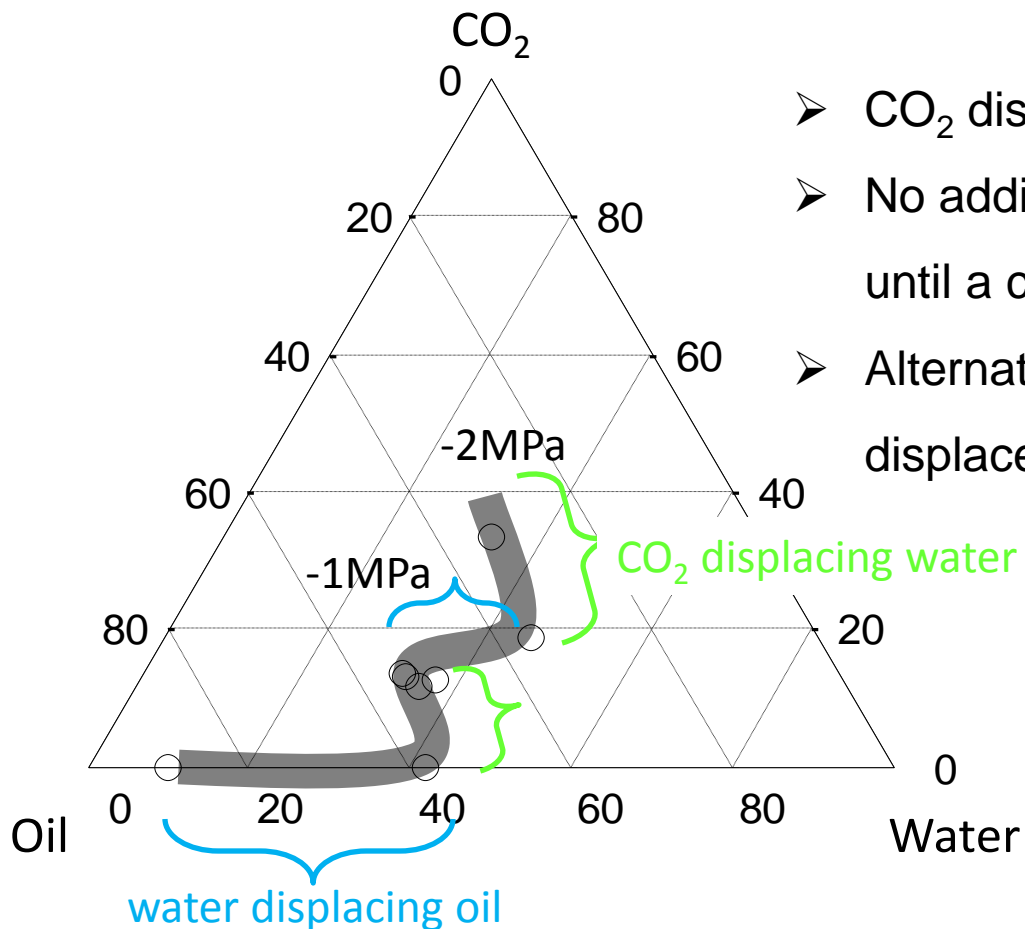
- Micromodel Experiment of Water Conformance
 - Constant injection rate, 1m/day ($CA \sim 10^{-7}$)
 - Constant producer pressure (650psi), 150psi below saturated pressure
 - Viscosity of mineral oil ~ 100 X viscosity of water @ 45C





EXSOLUTION EOR

- Oil/water/CO₂ interaction in Exsolution EOR



- CO₂ displaces water as exsolution occurs
- No additional oil recovered (by the water) until a certain CO₂ saturation is reached
- Alternating CO₂-water and water-oil displacement

EXSOLUTION EOR

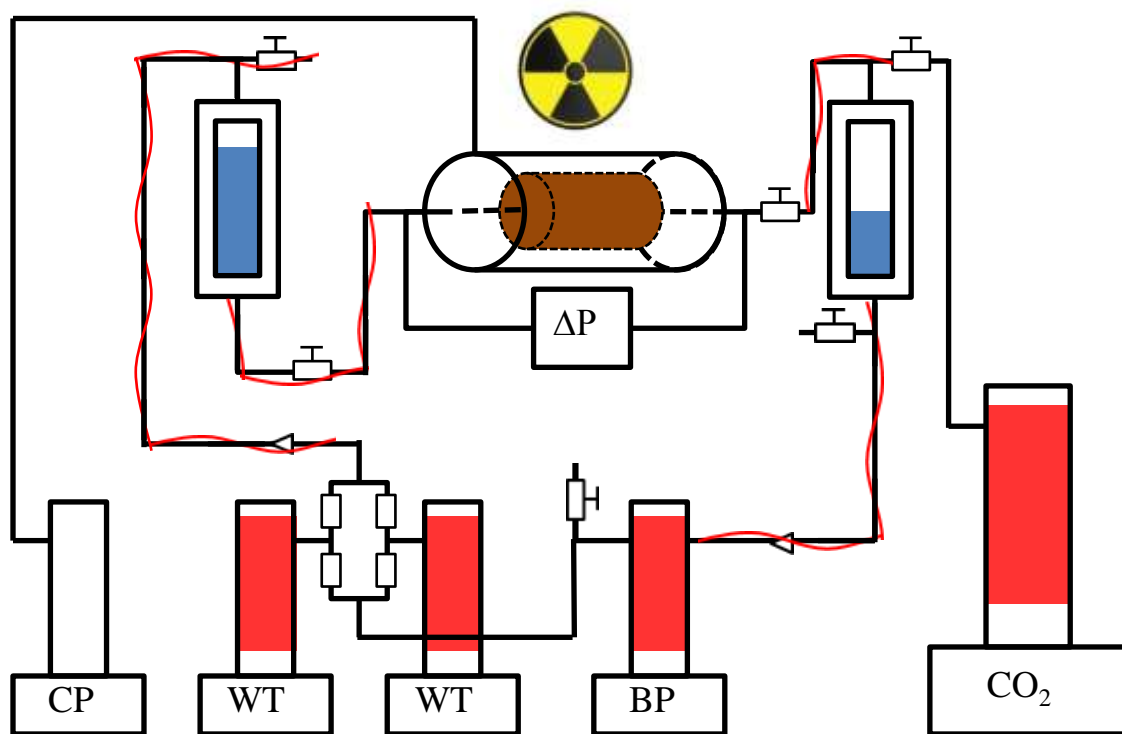
Aluminium Core Holder



Experimental Apparatus



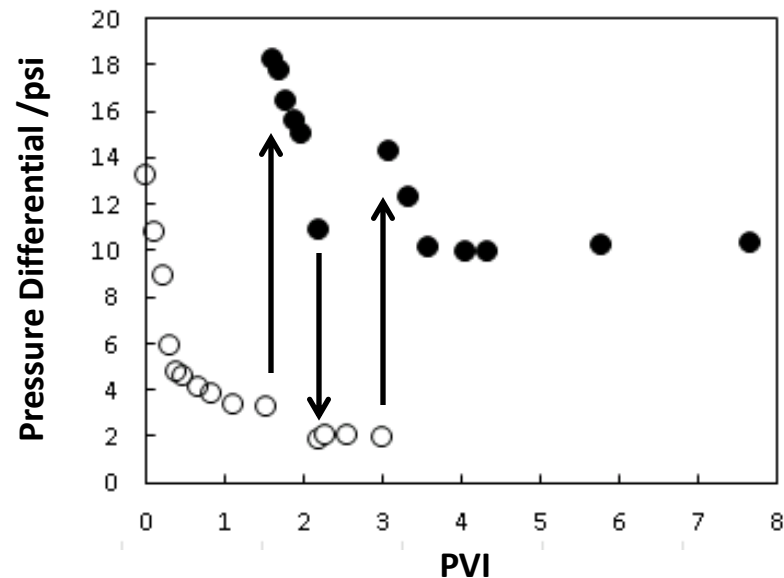
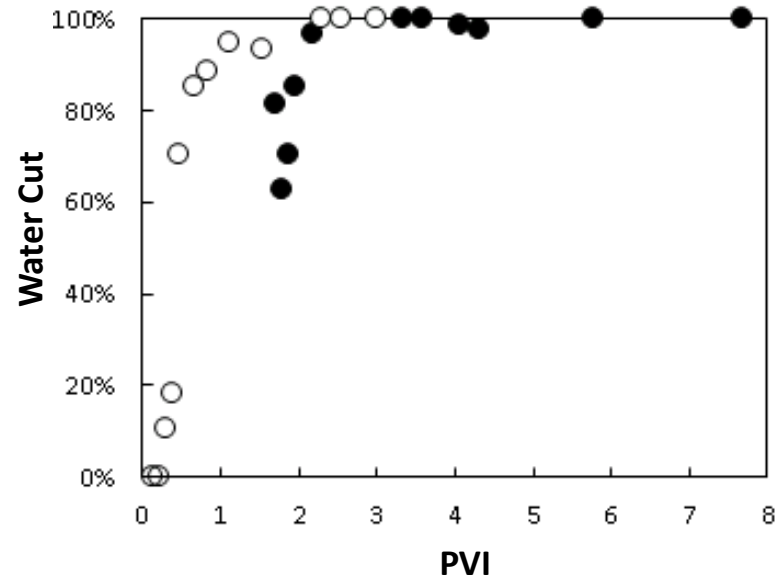
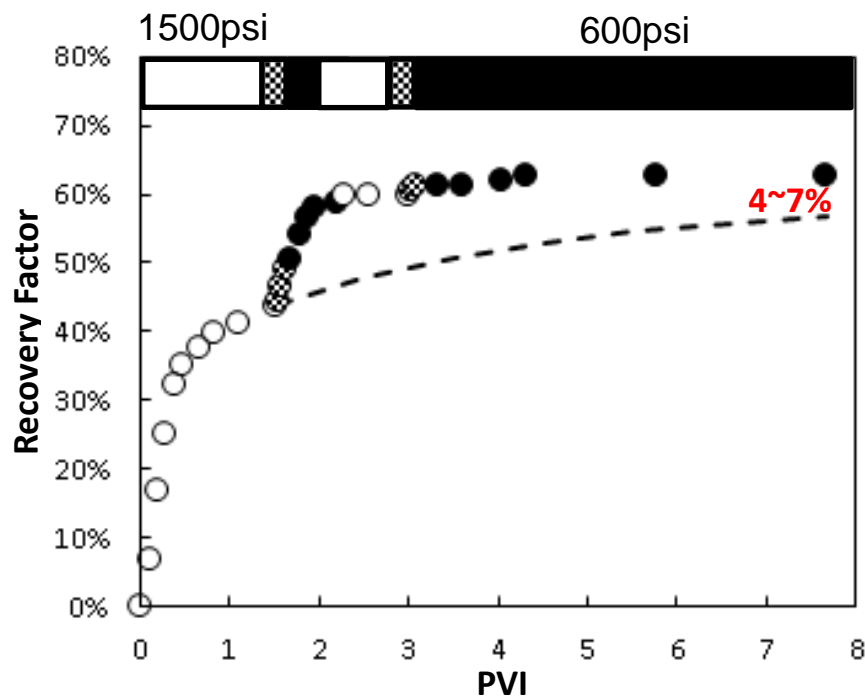
System Schematic





CORE FLOODING EXPERIMENTS

- Berea sandstone
- Constant injection rate, 1m/day ($CA \sim 10^{-7}$)
- Viscosity of mineral oil ~ 100 X viscosity of water
- Carbonated water injection at 1500psi
- ◐ Pressure transition from 1500psi to 600psi
- Carbonated water injection at 600psi





CONCLUSIONS

- Effective local mobility control by CO₂ exsolution;
- Production increase with significant less CO₂ use;
- Development potential for water flooded reservoirs (confined, <1500m depth, not for heavy oil).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work is funded by the Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) at Stanford University.

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