

In-Situ CO₂ Imaging in Laboratory EOR Research

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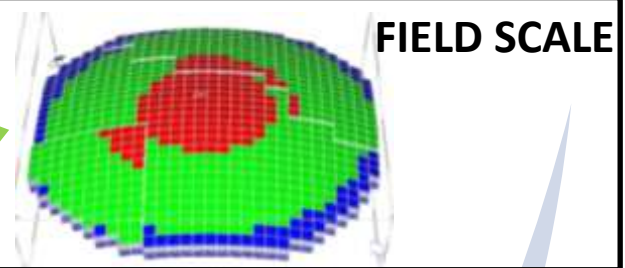
CO₂ for EOR as CCUS, Rice U., Houston, TX, USA Nov. 19th-21st, 2013



From Pore-to-Core-to-Field Scale

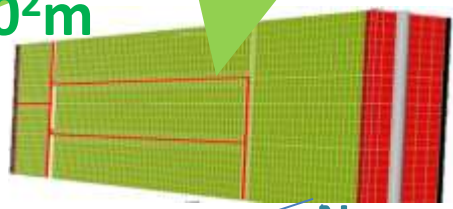
Length Scales

10^2-10^4m



10^1-10^2m

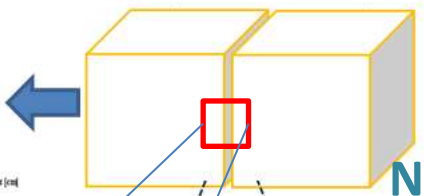
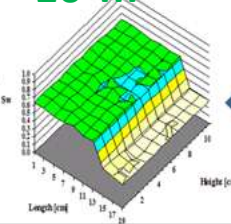
GRIDBLOCK SCALE



Numerical Simulations

$10^{-1}-10^0m$

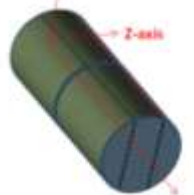
BLOCKSCALE



NTI, PET

$10^{-3}-10^{-2}m$

CORESCALE



MRI, CT, PET

$10^{-5}-10^{-3}m$

MICROSCALE



Microscopy

Imaging techniques

Way Forward

Core analysis:

- Micromodels
- Core plugs
- Blocks
- Numerical simulations

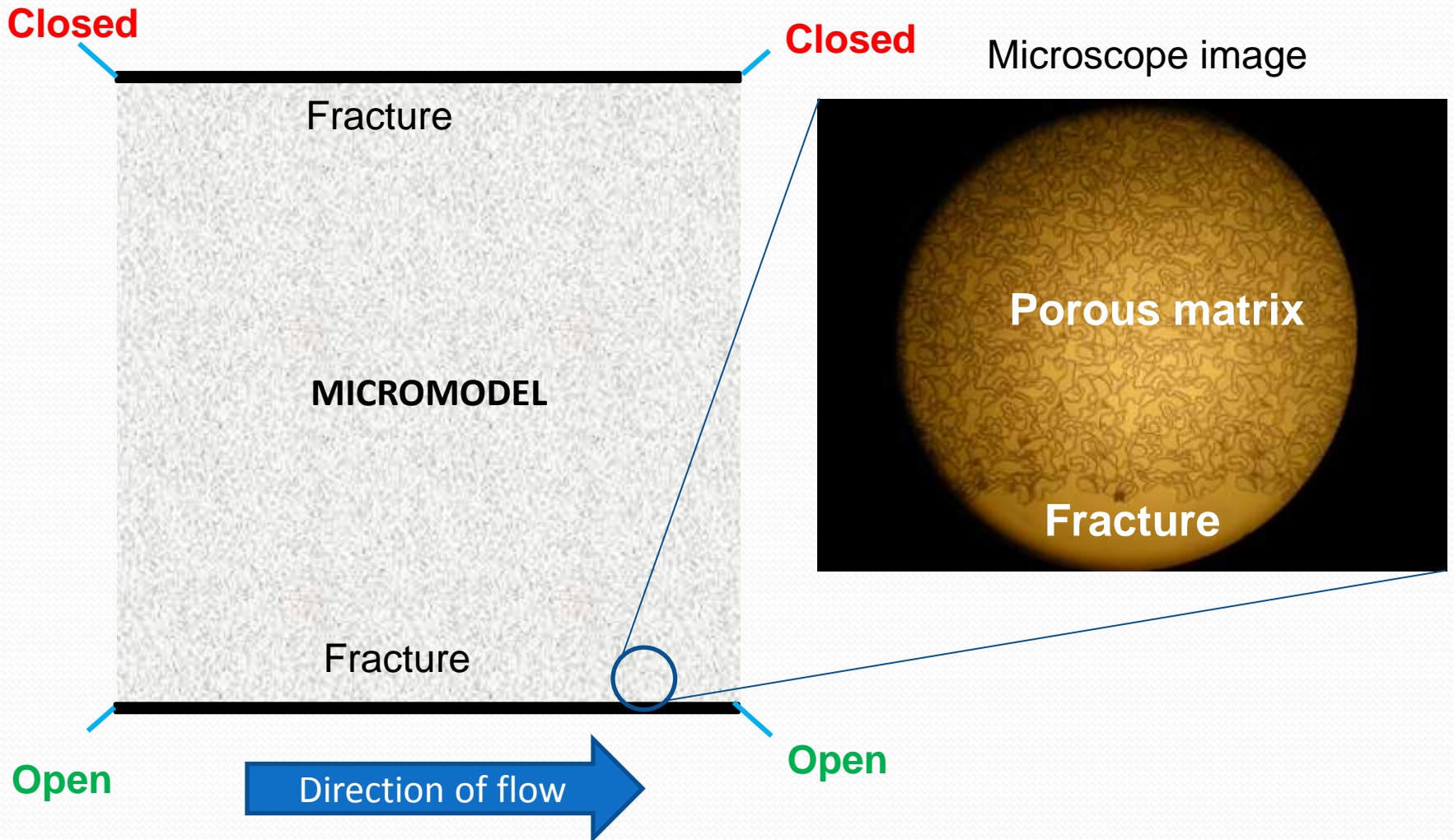
Upscaling:

- Numerical modelling on pore scale
- Numerical modelling on field scale

Pilot field tests:

- Texas (Operator: Tabula Rasa)
- Ekofisk (between close horizontal wells)

Experimental setup micro model experiments



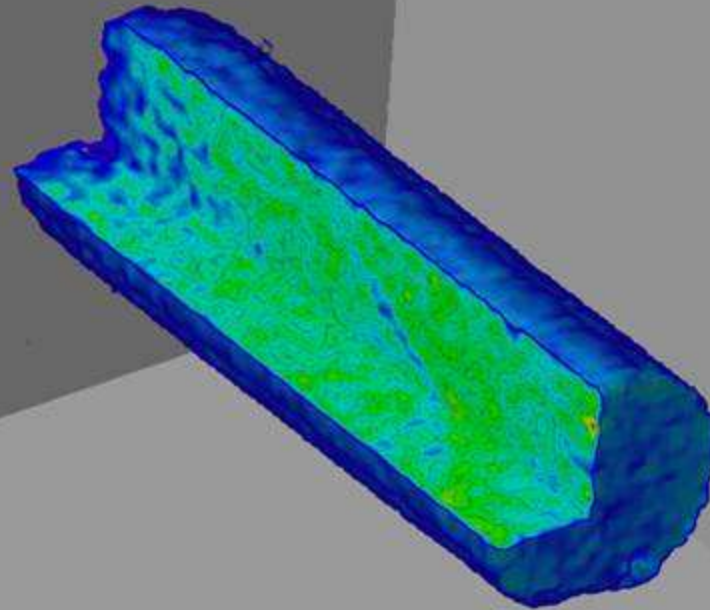
In-Situ Fluid Saturations by Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

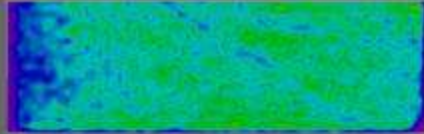


Tertiary CO₂ Injection of Neutral-Wet Chalk

Temp.: 20°C

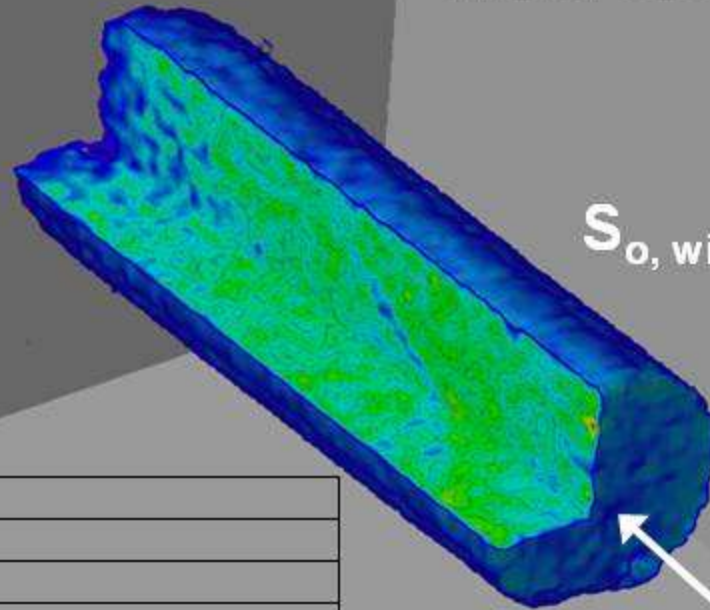
Amott Index 0.15



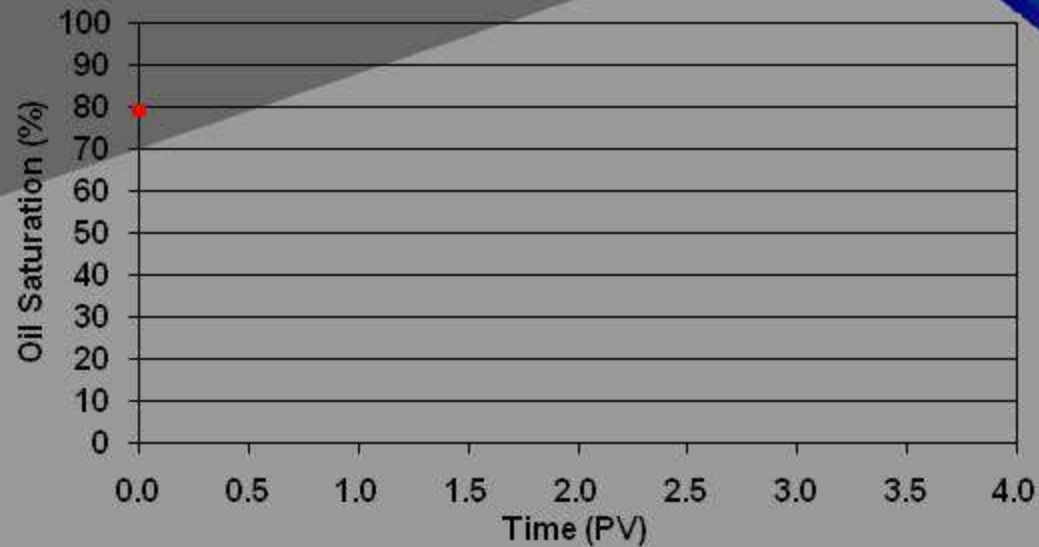


Time: 0.00 PV

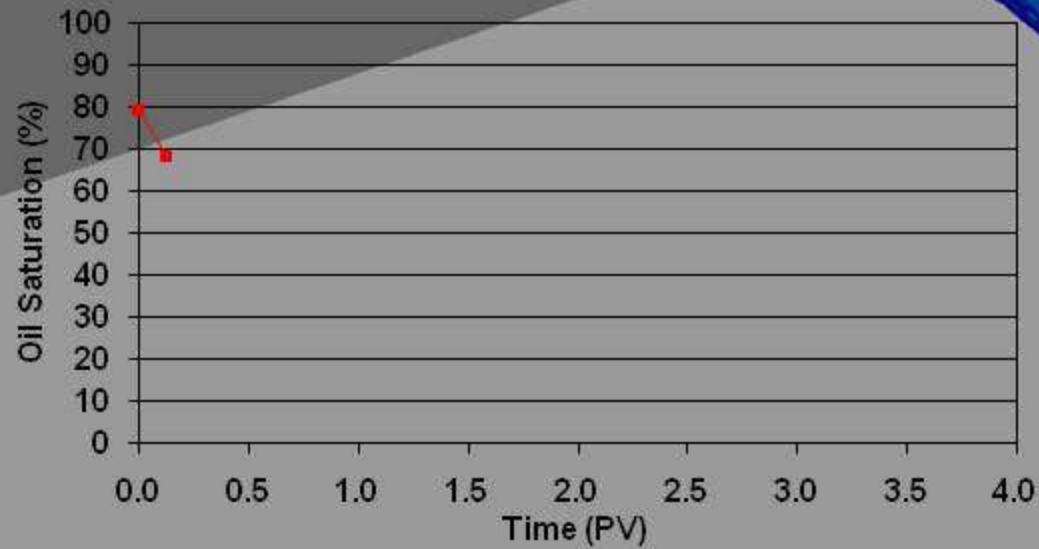
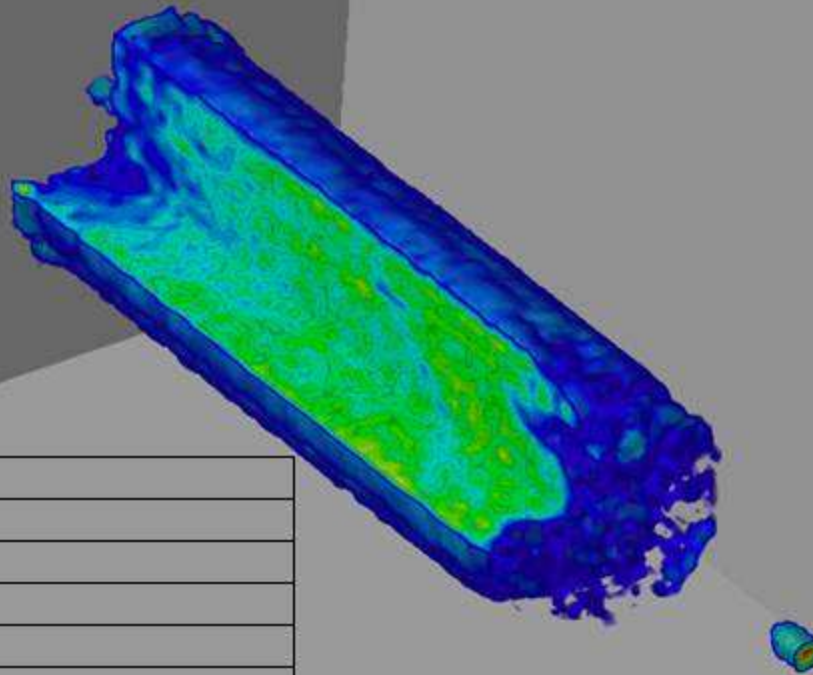
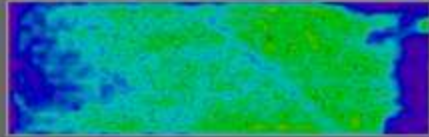
$S_{o, wi} = 79.9 \%$



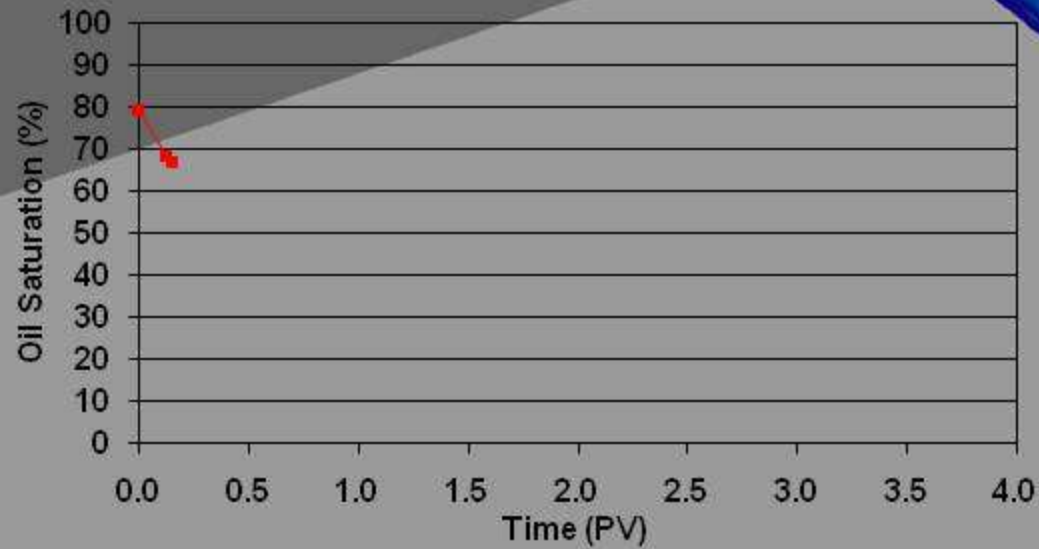
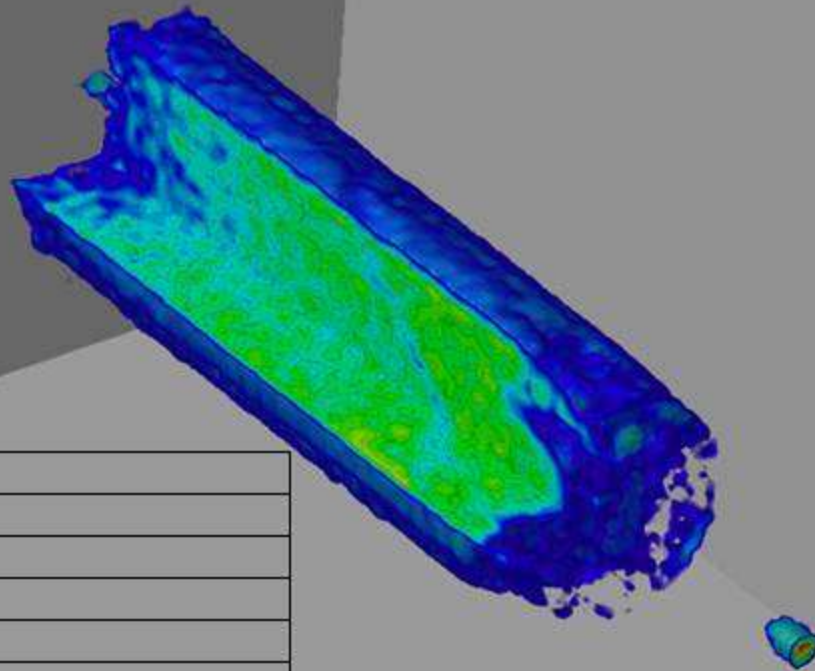
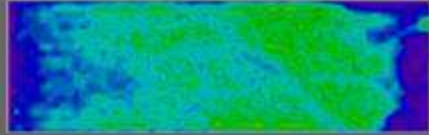
D₂O Injection



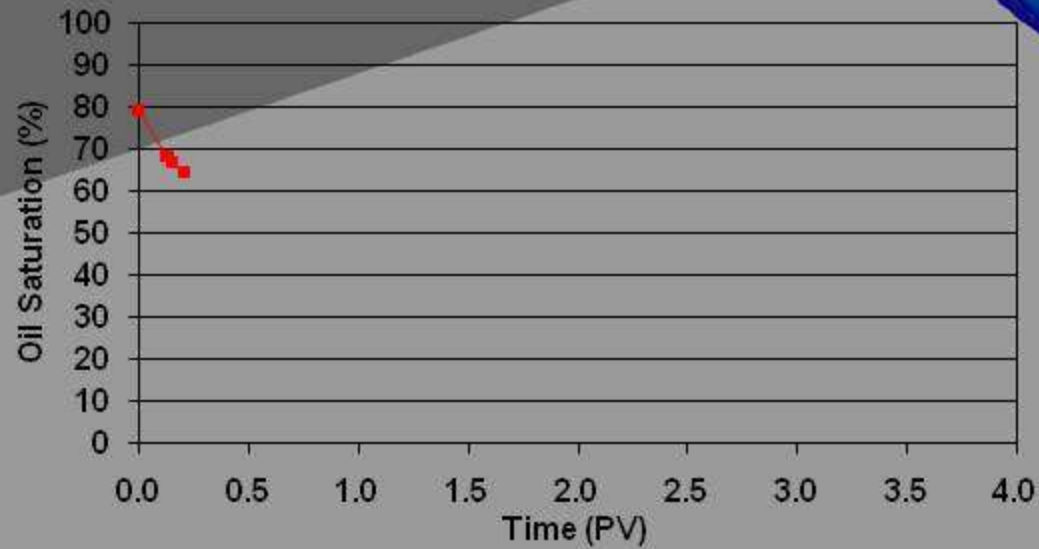
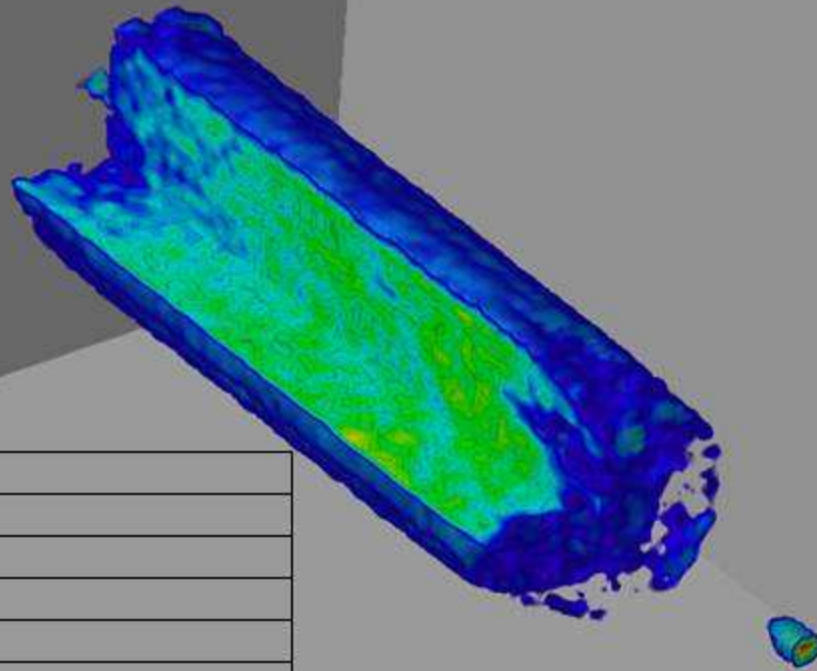
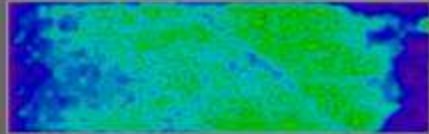
Time: 0.13 PV



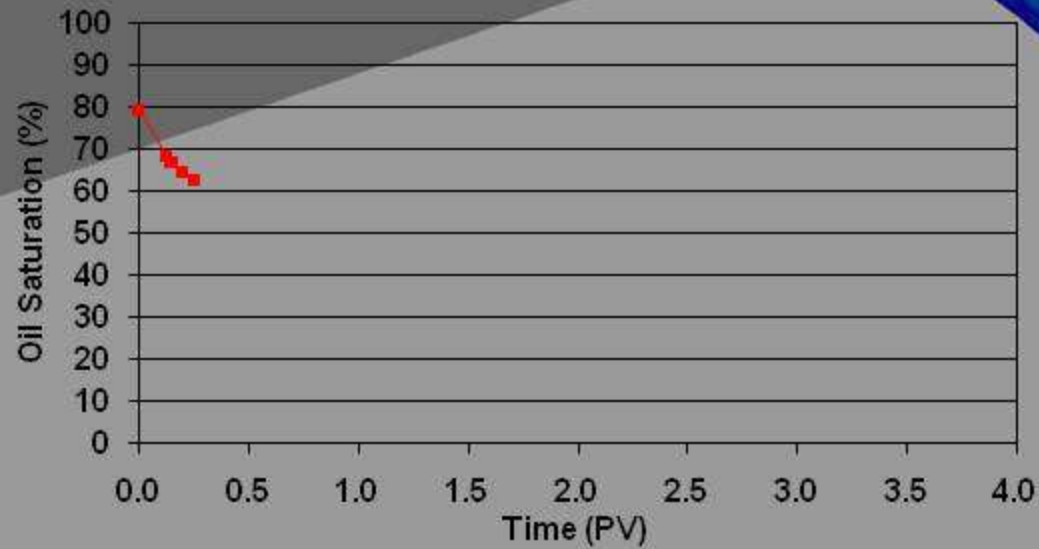
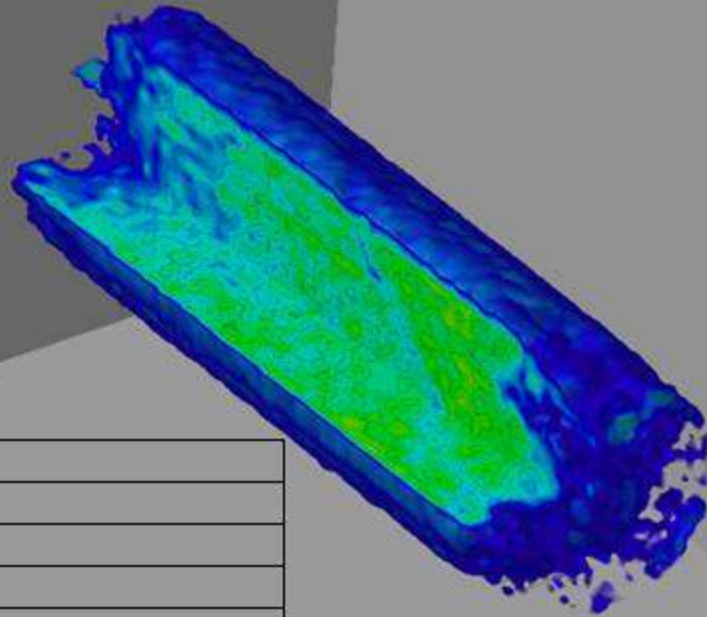
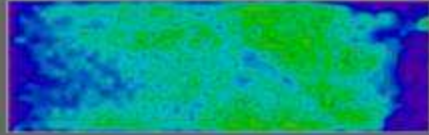
Time: 0.15 PV



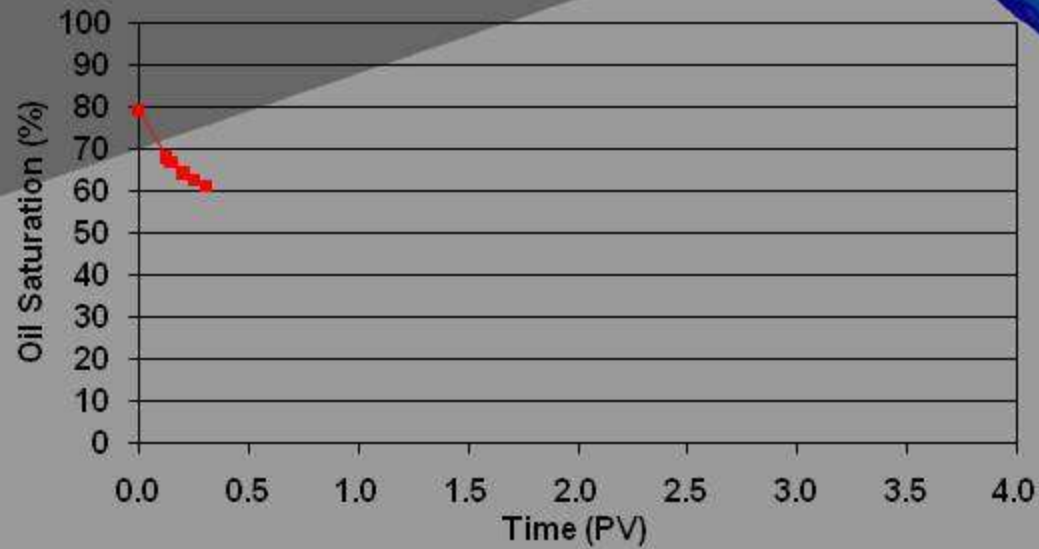
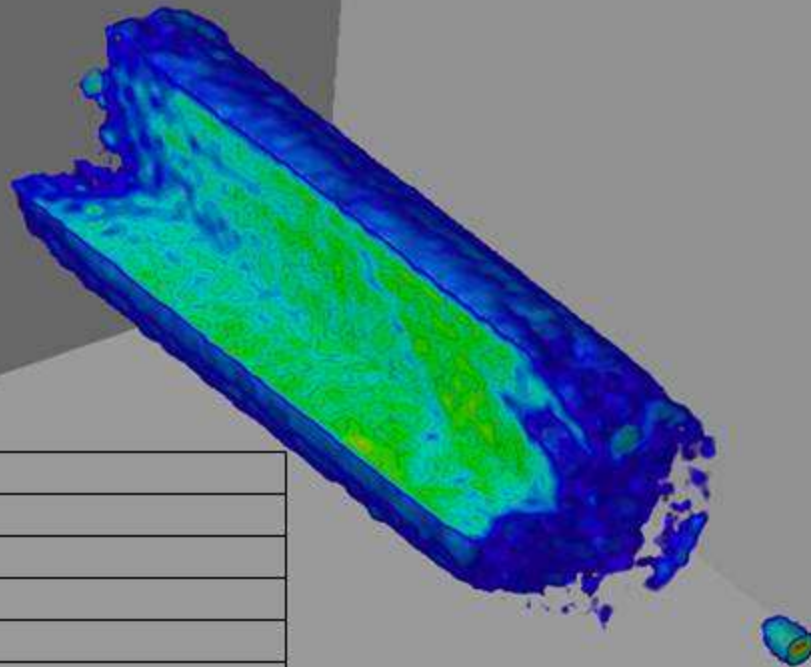
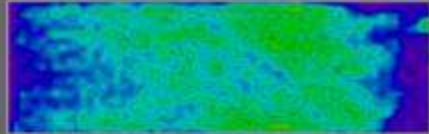
Time: 0.20 PV



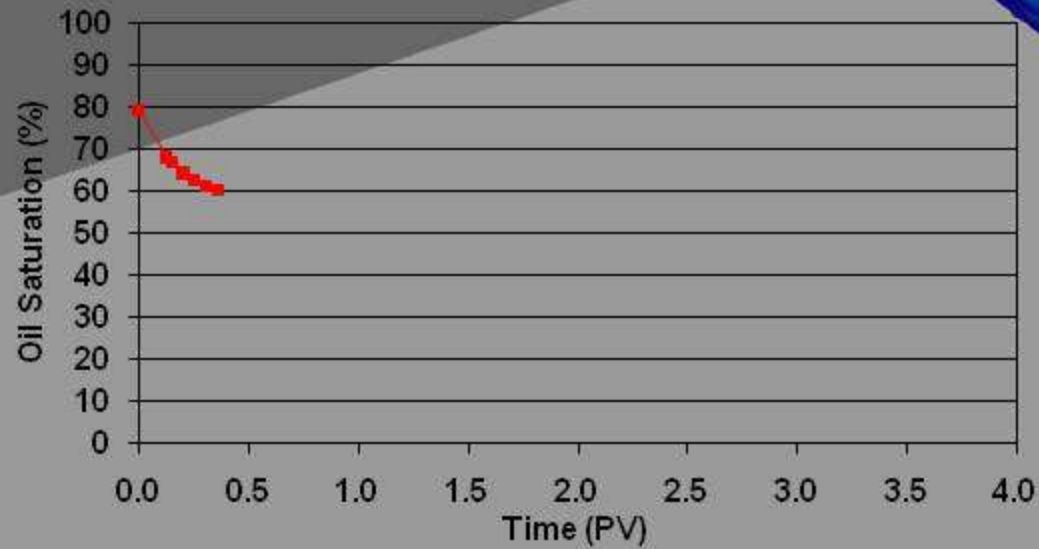
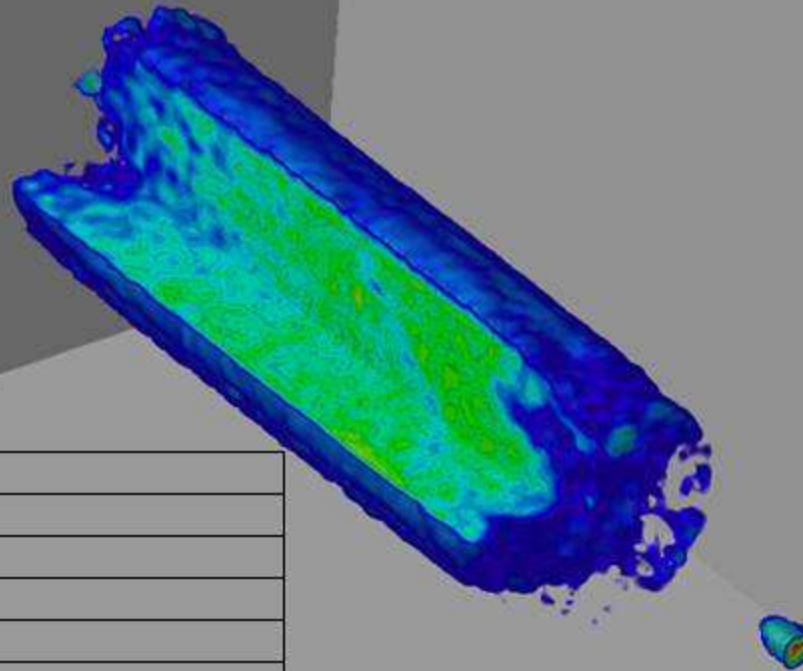
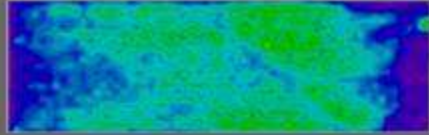
Time: 0.25 PV



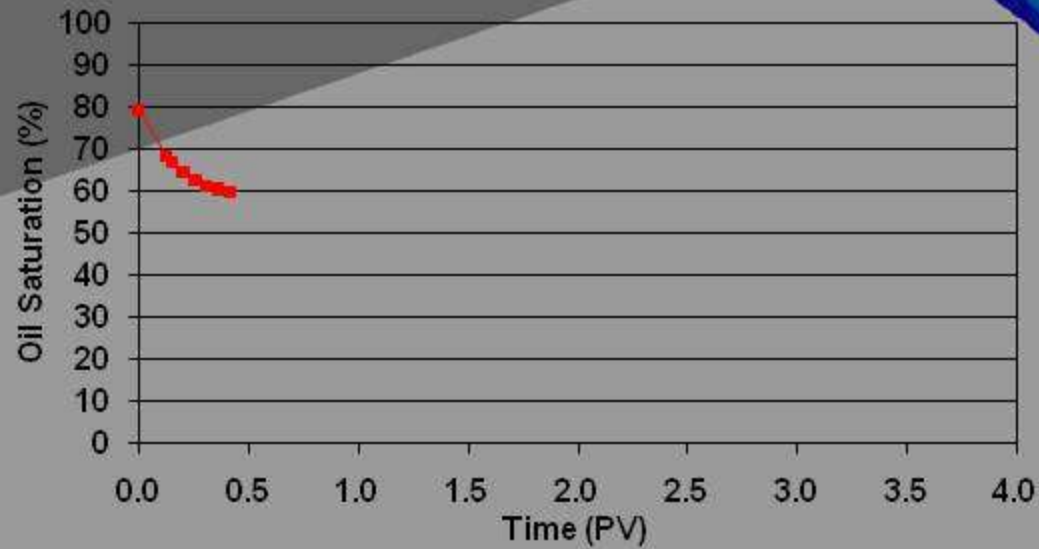
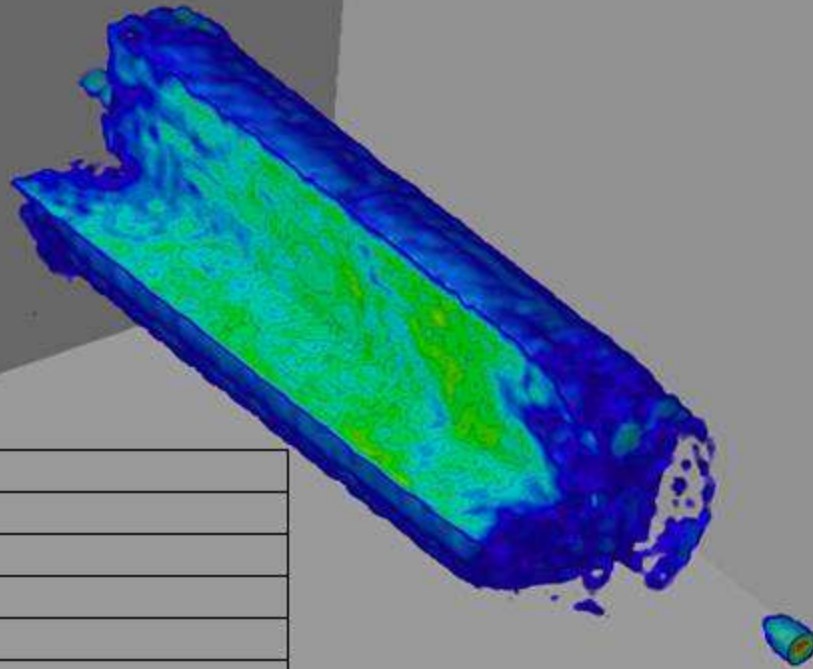
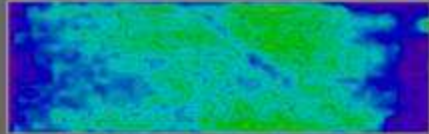
Time: 0.31 PV



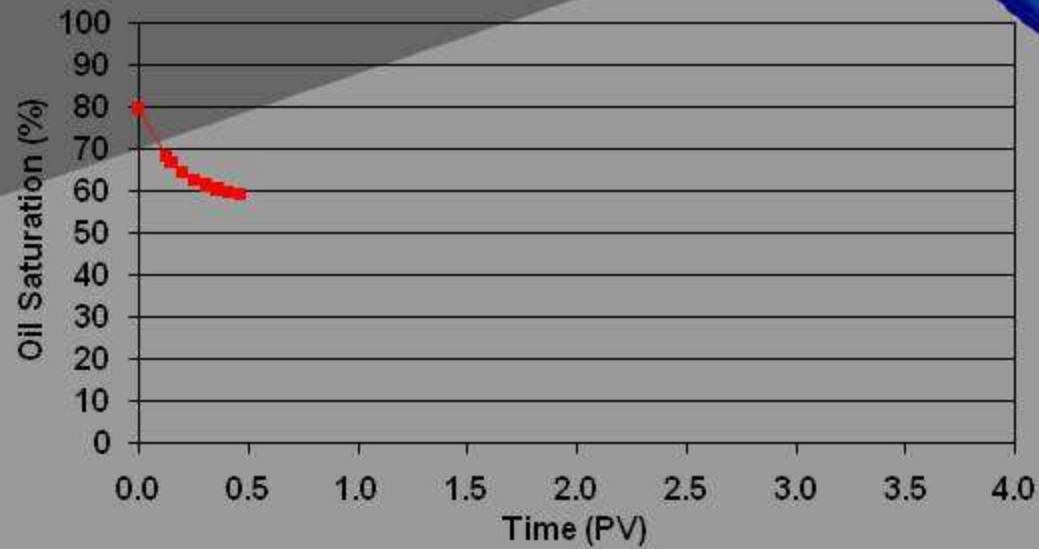
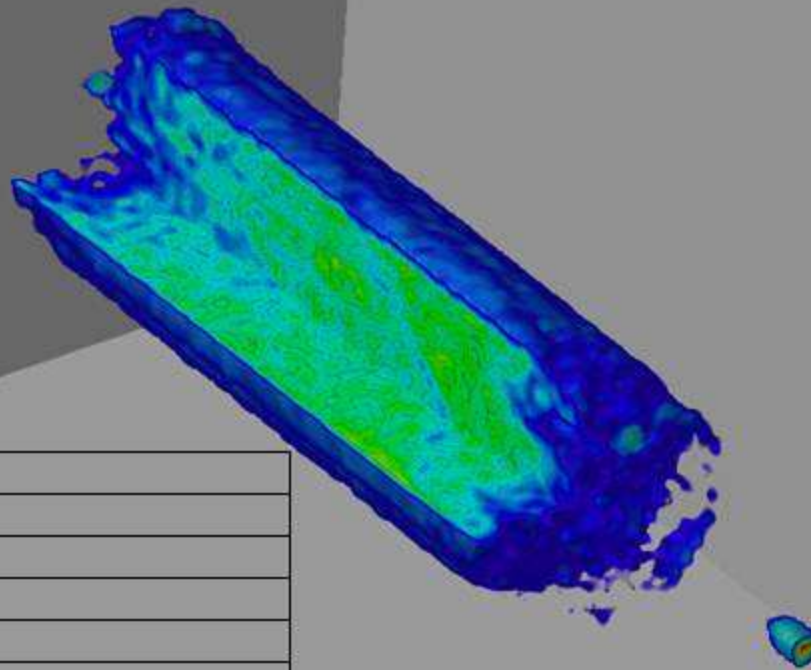
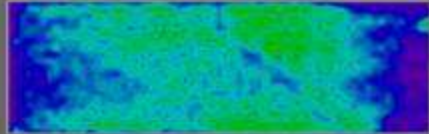
Time: 0.36 PV



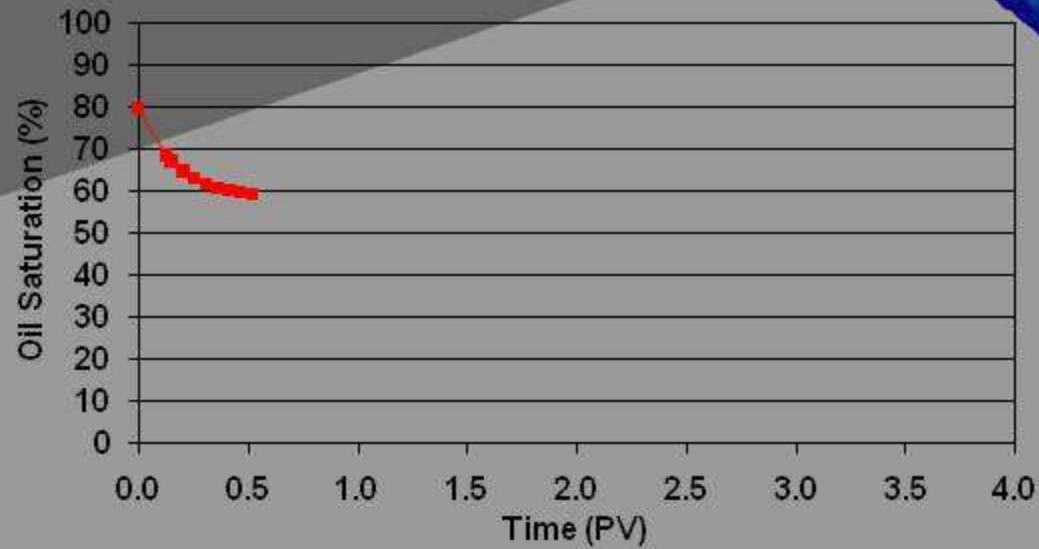
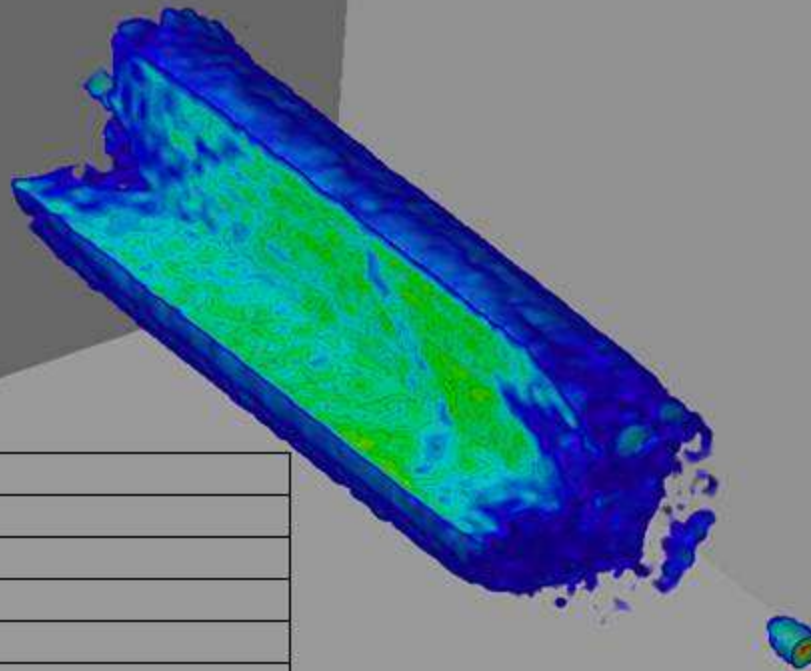
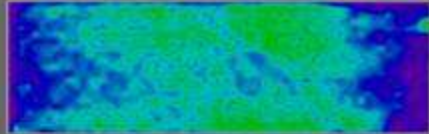
Time: 0.41 PV



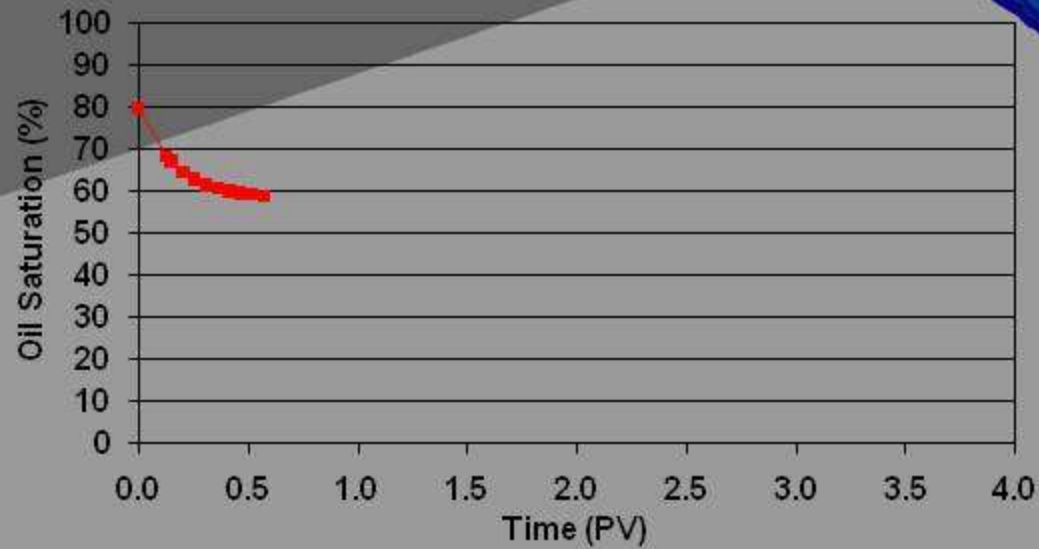
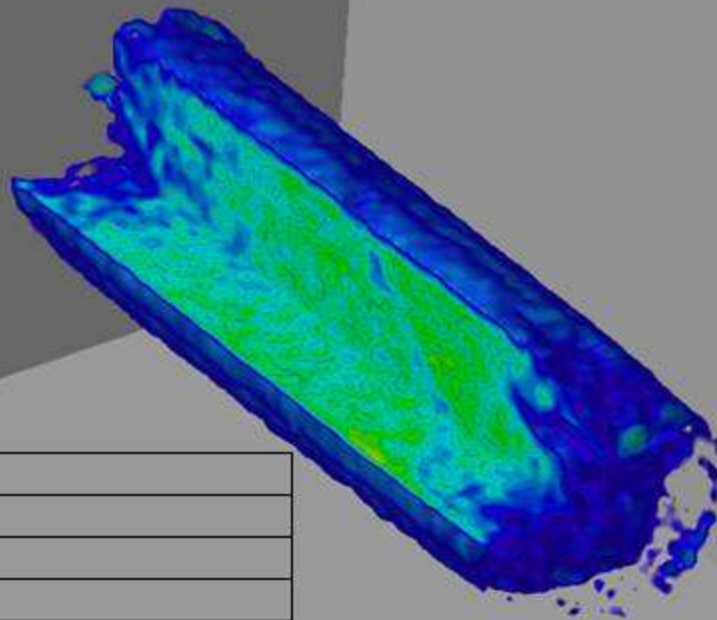
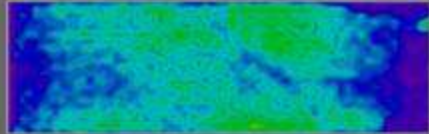
Time: 0.46 PV



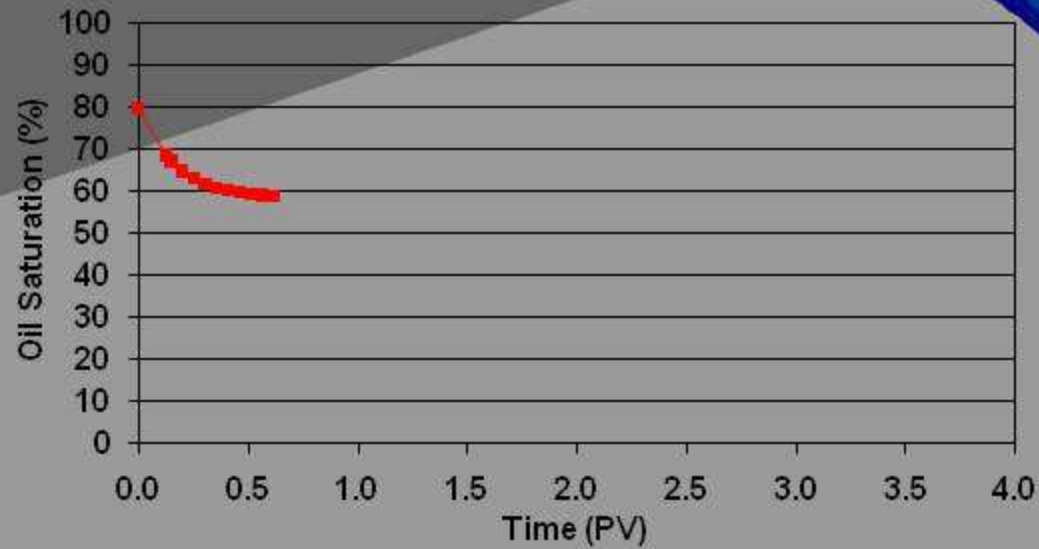
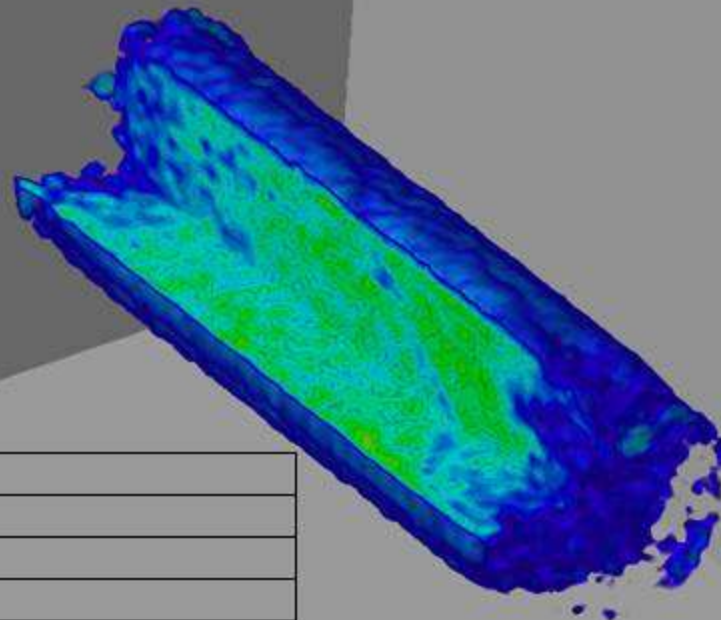
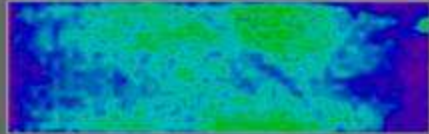
Time: 0.52 PV



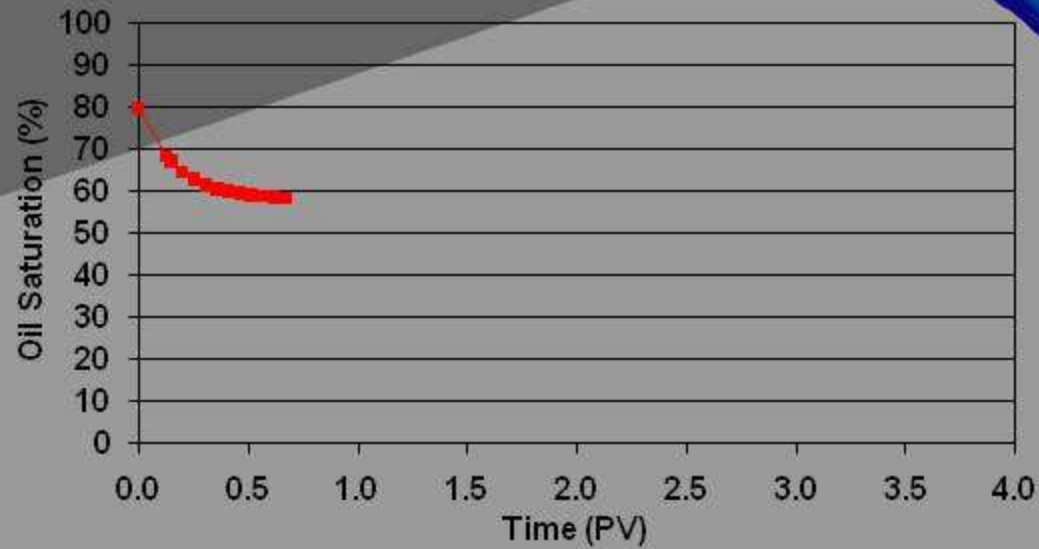
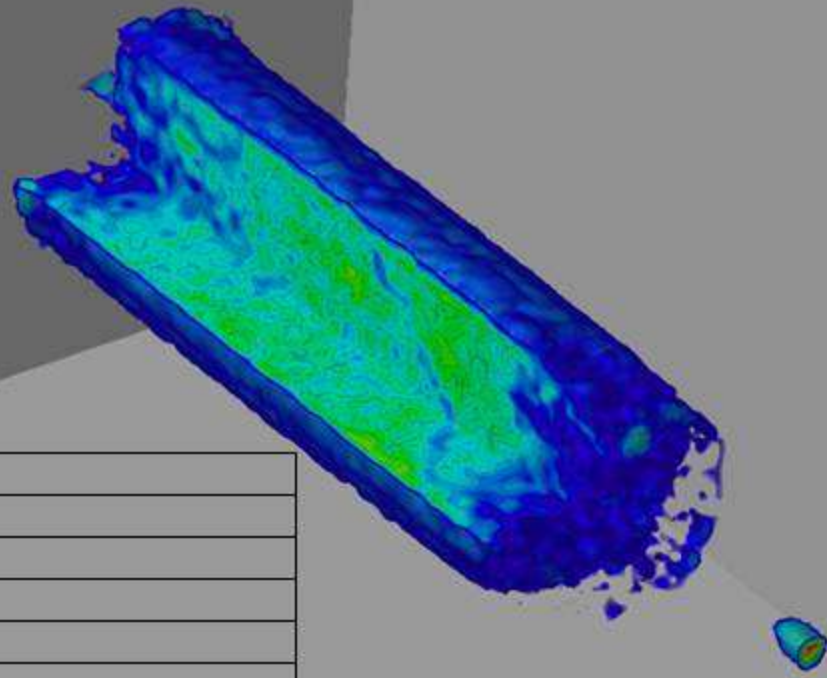
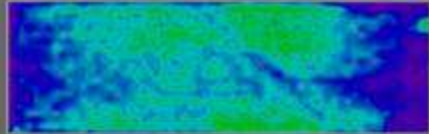
Time: 0.57 PV



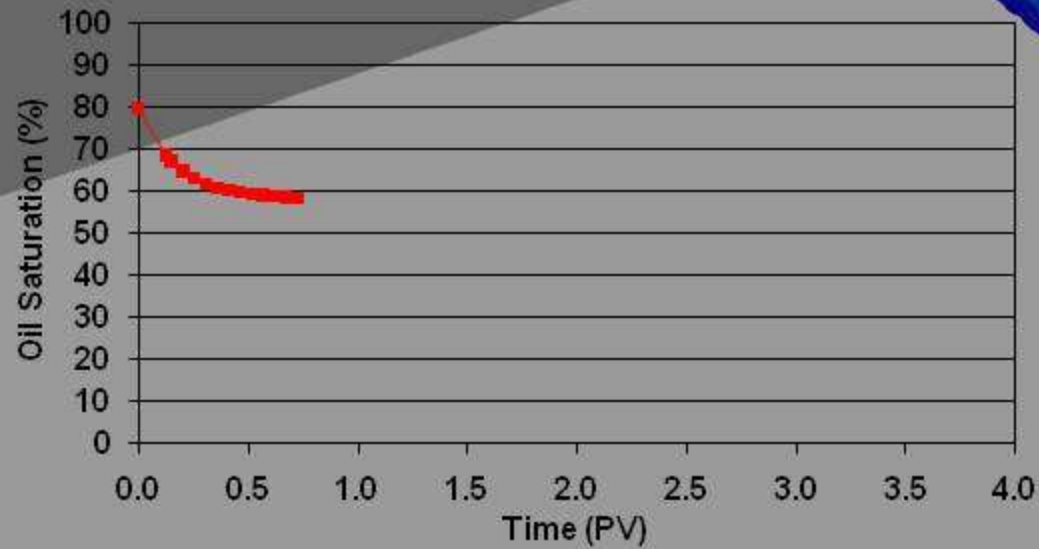
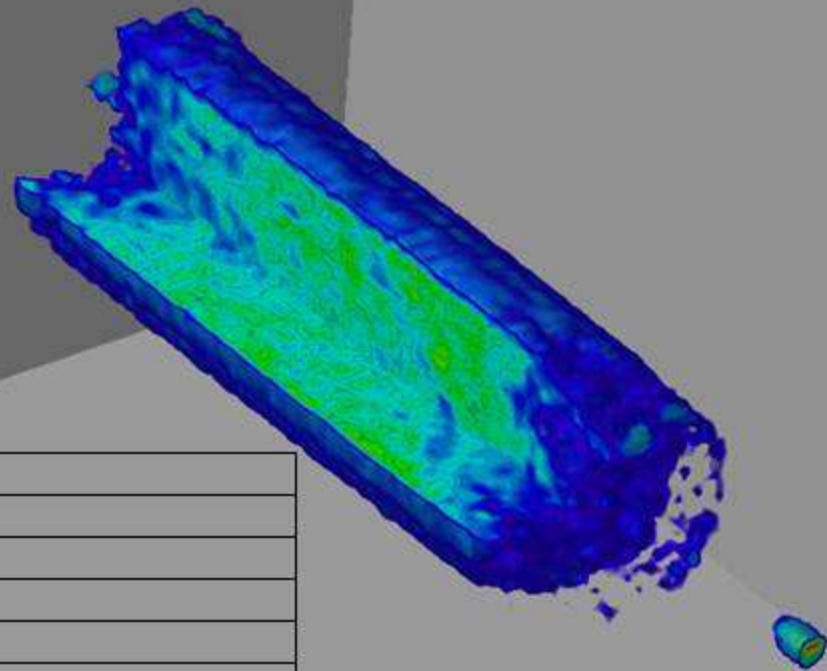
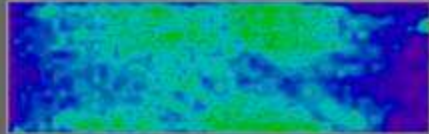
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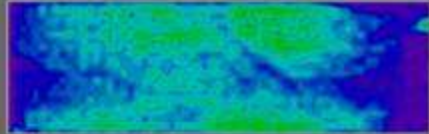


Time: 0.67 PV

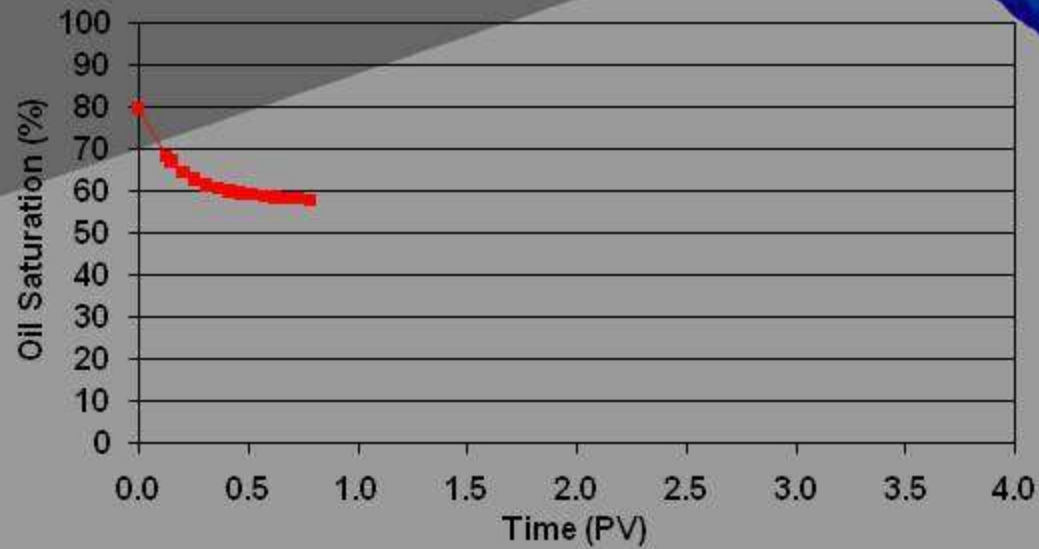
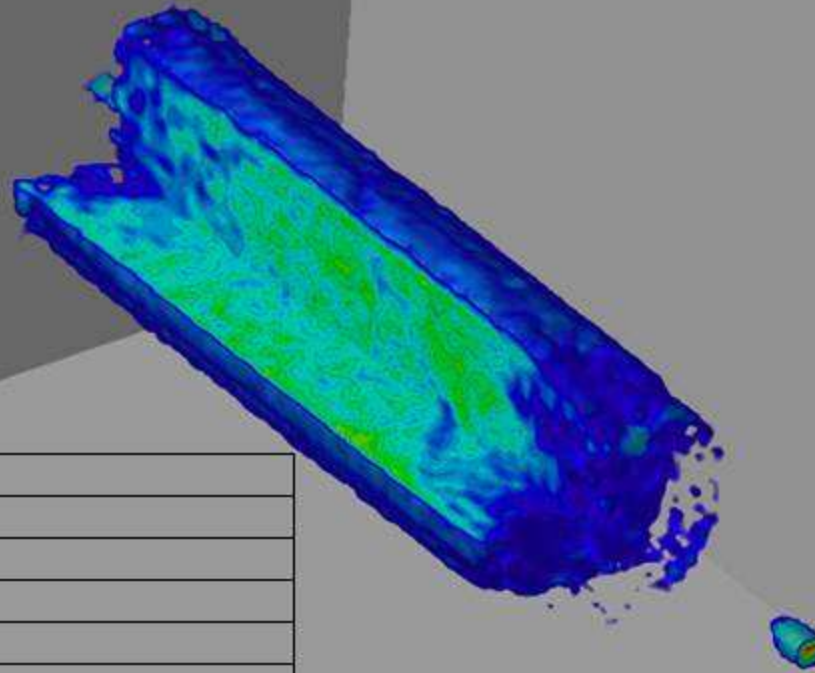


Time: 0.72 PV

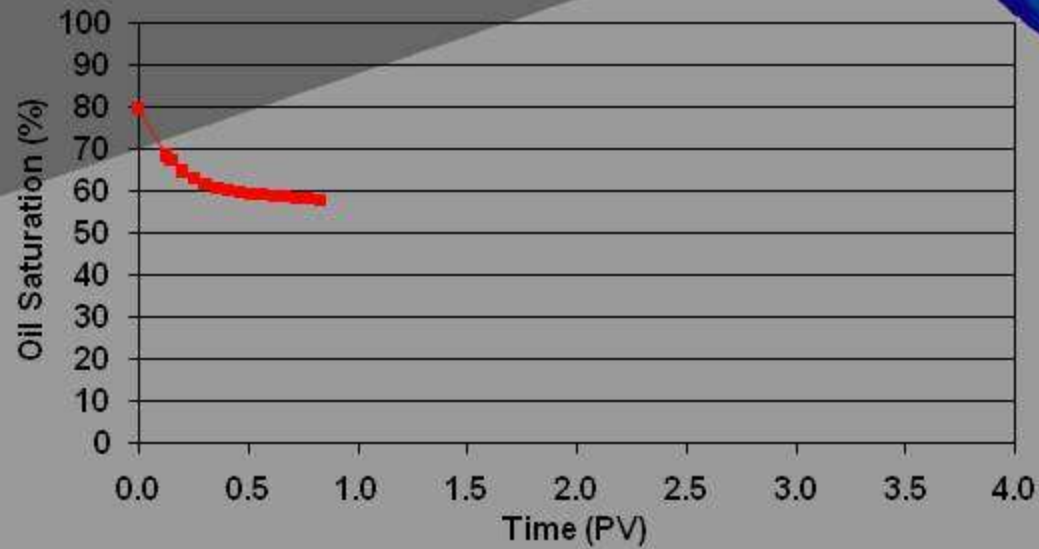
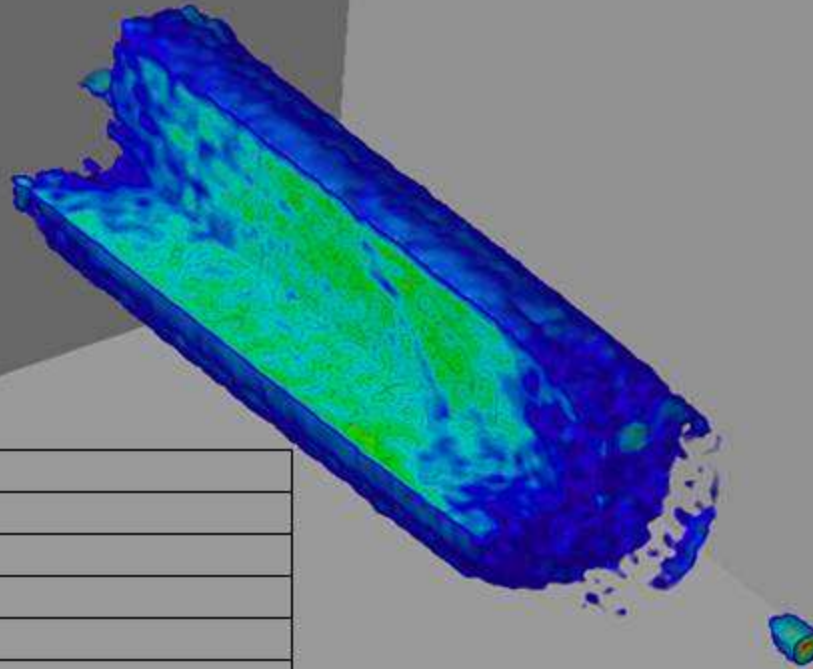
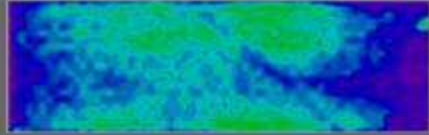




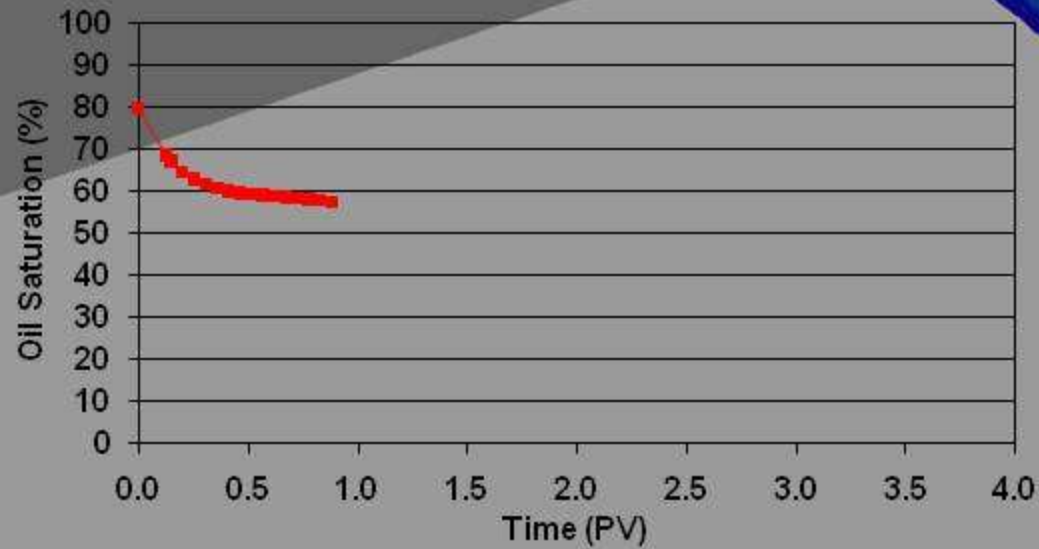
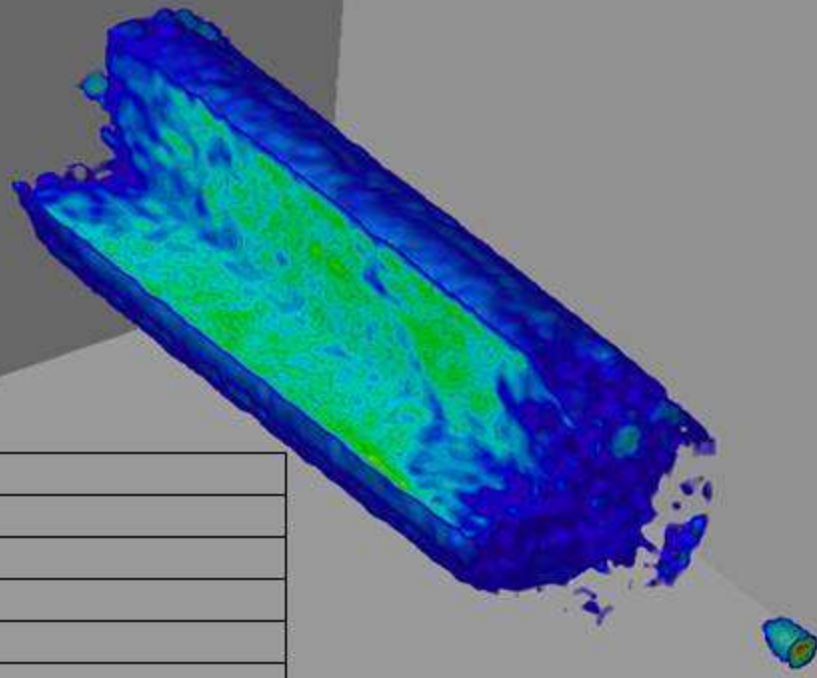
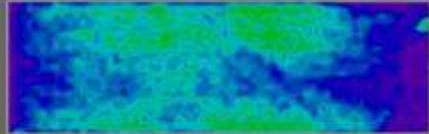
Time: 0.78 PV



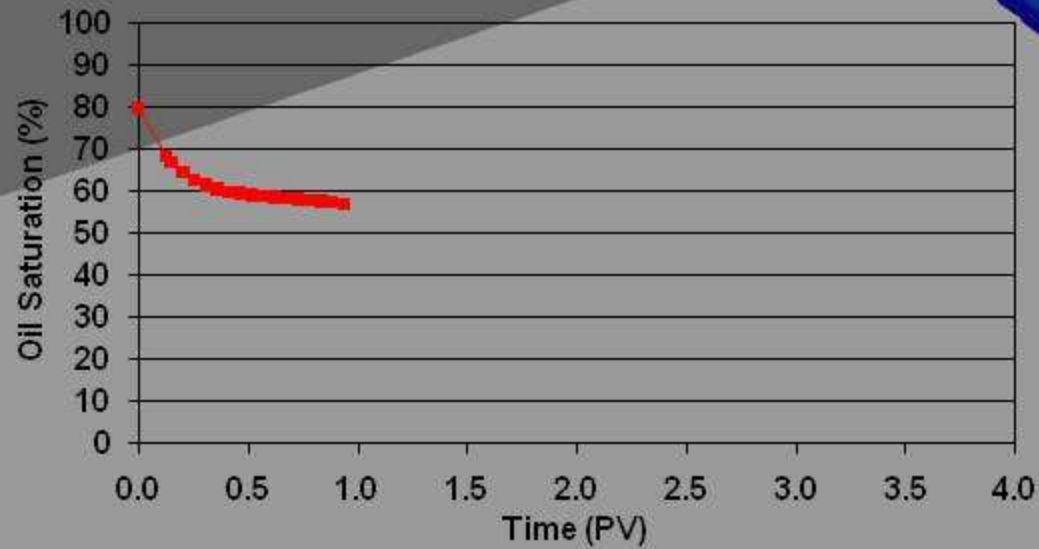
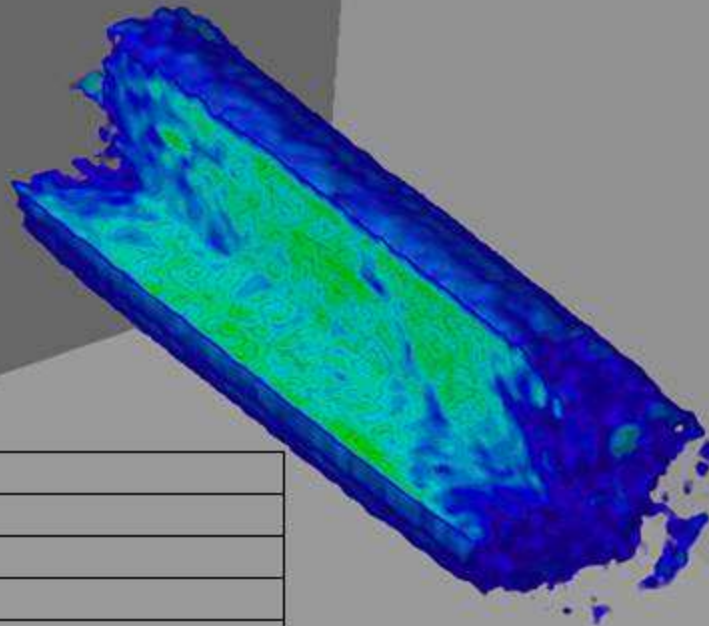
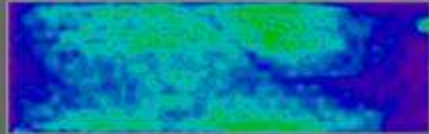
Time: 0.83 PV



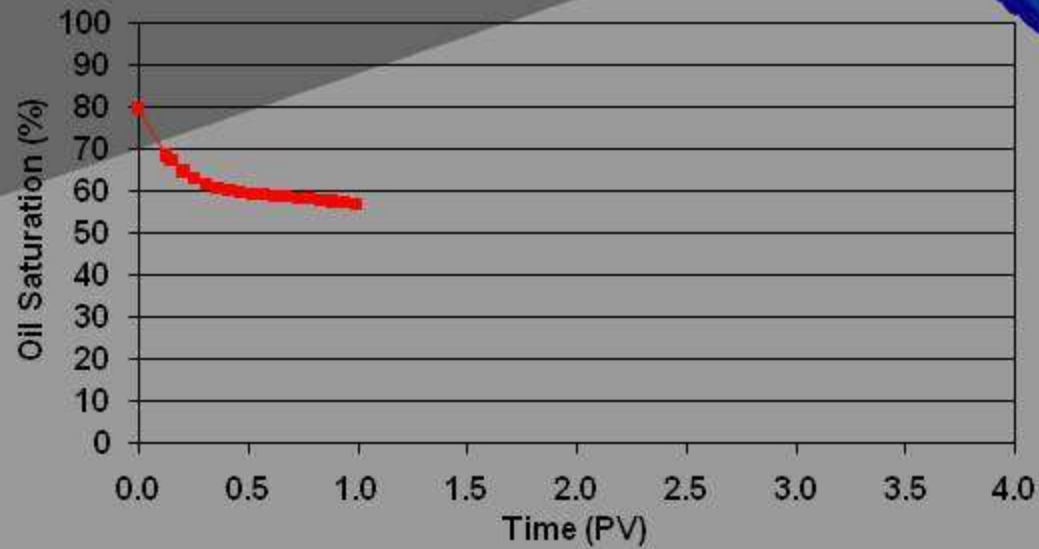
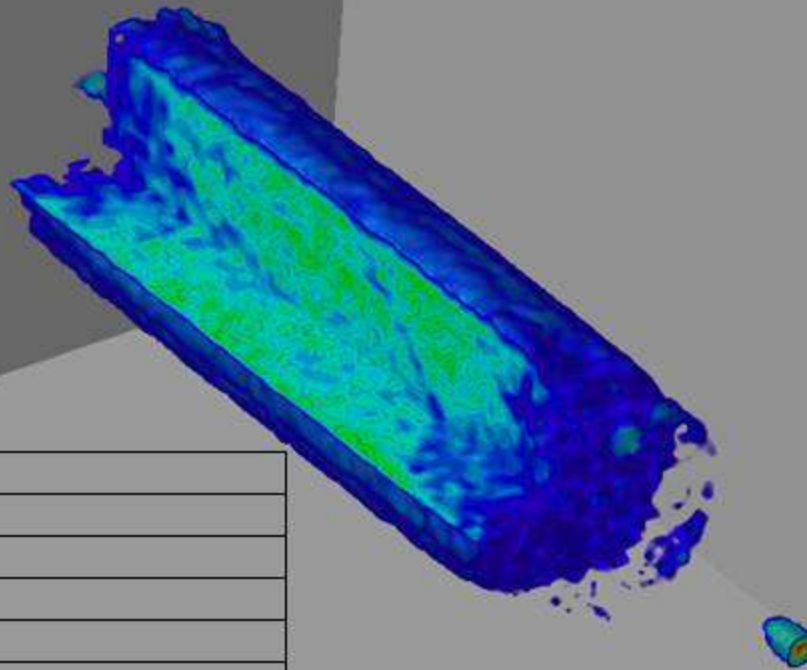
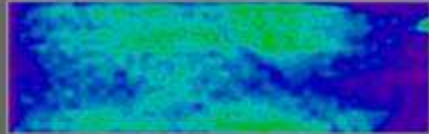
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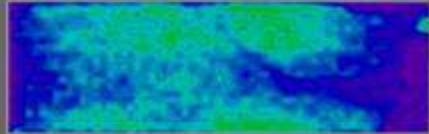


Time: 0.93 PV

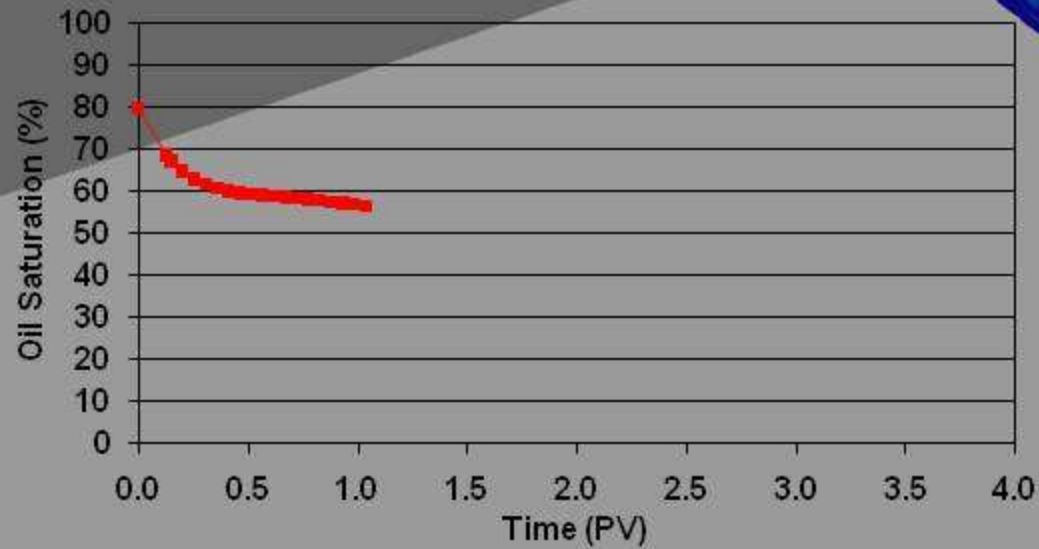
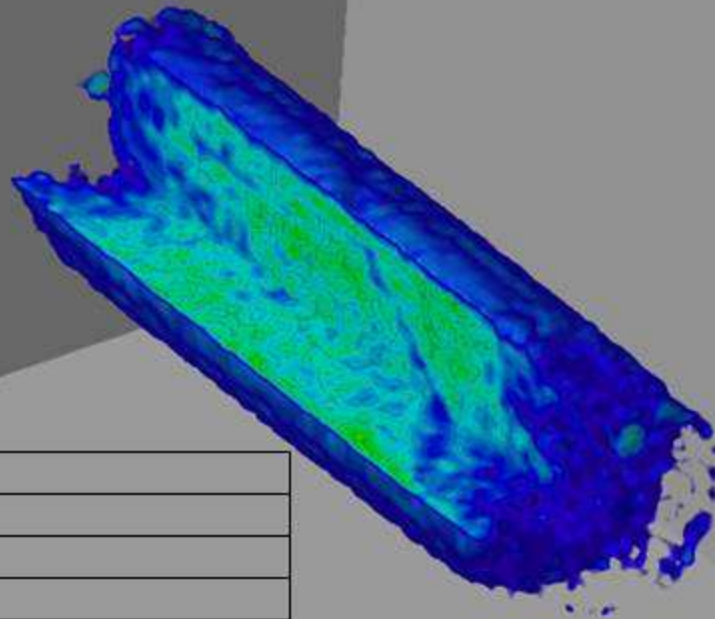


Time: 0.99 PV

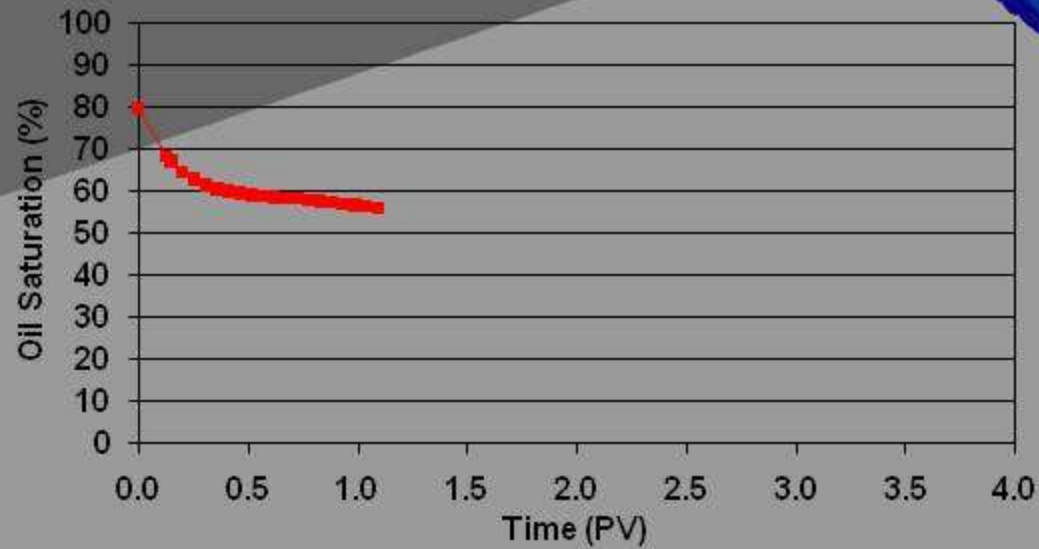
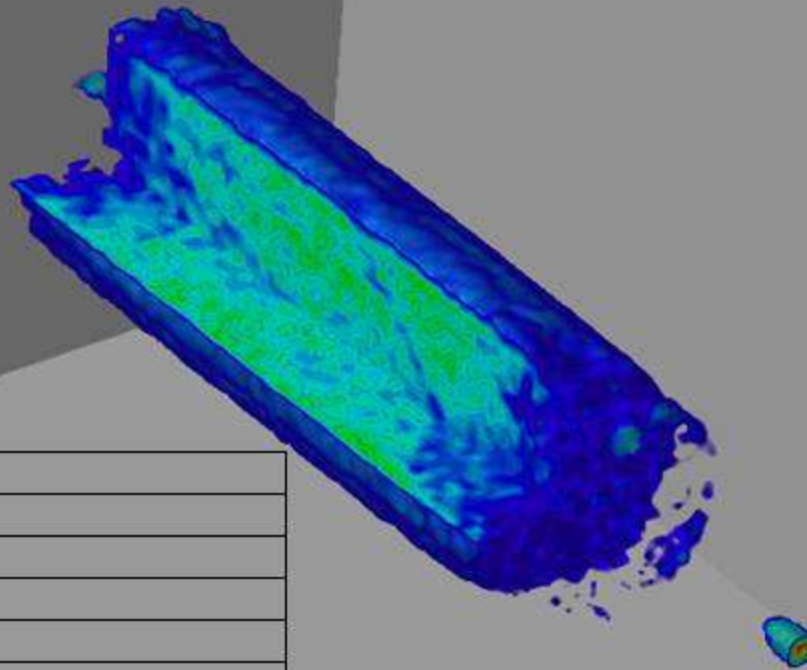
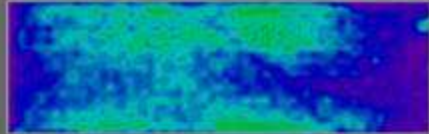




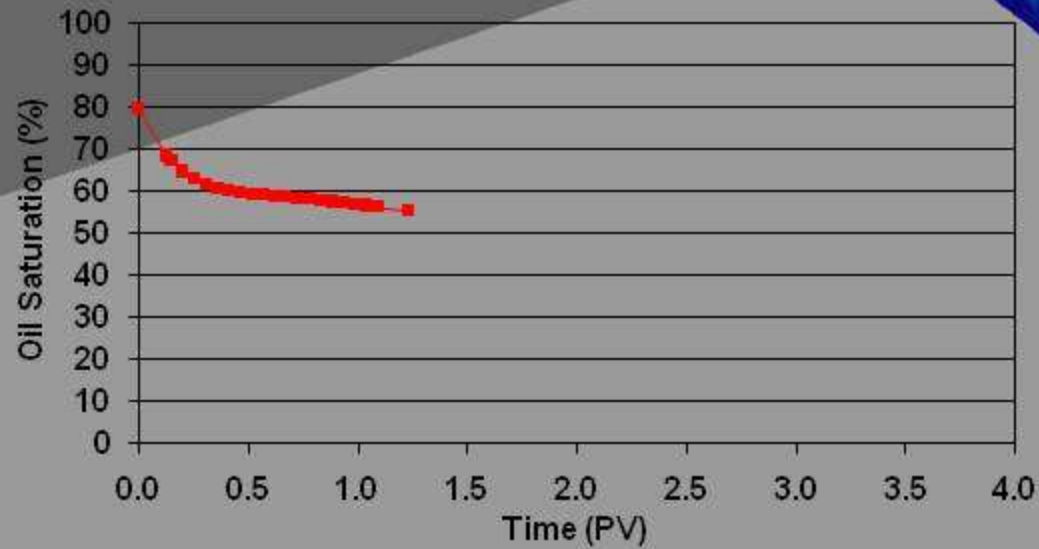
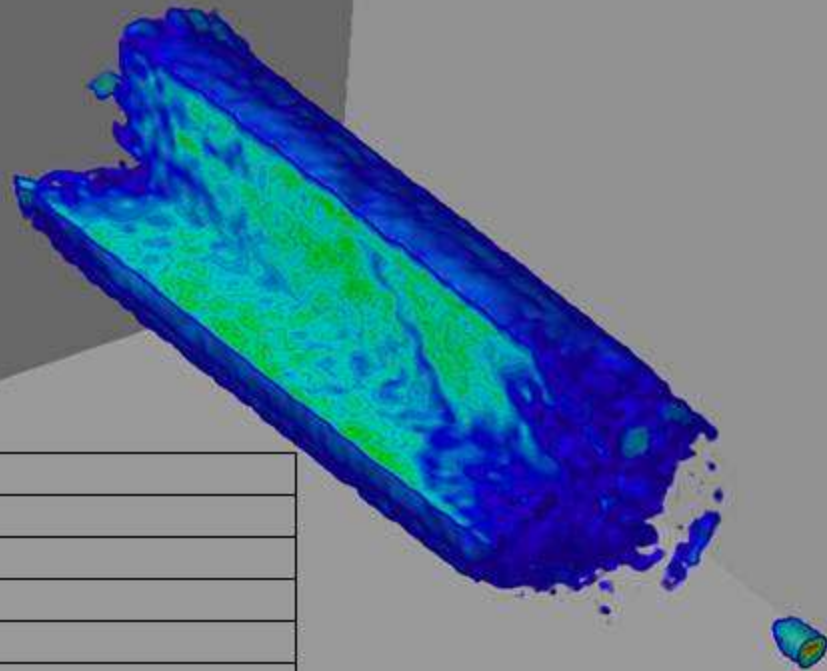
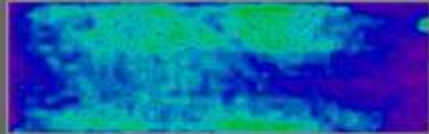
Time: 1.04 PV



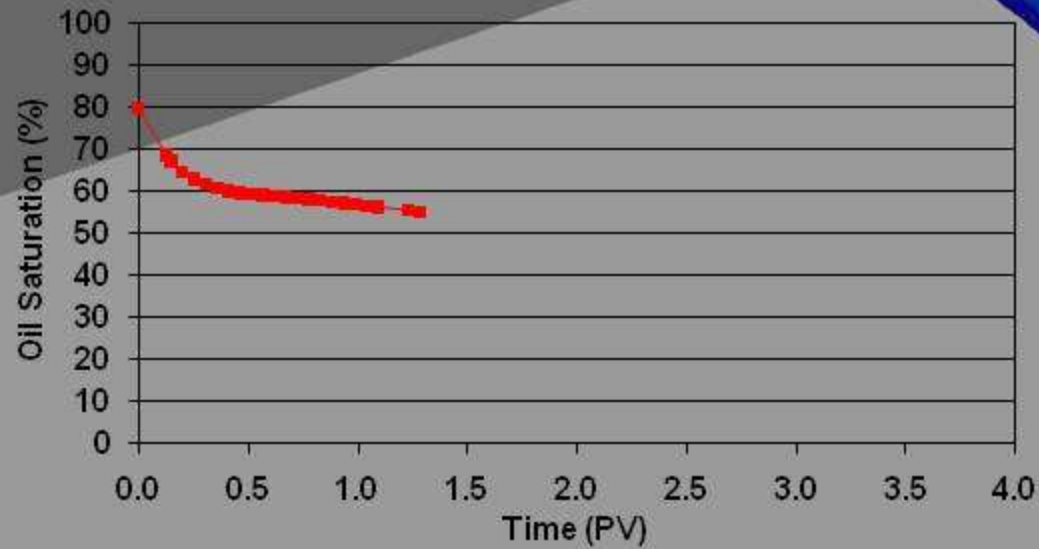
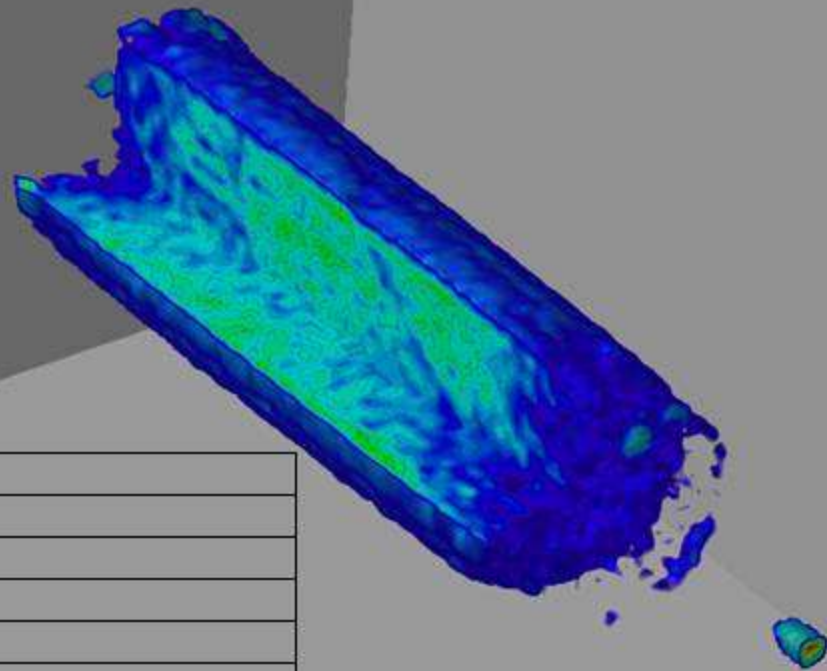
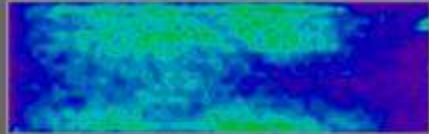
Time: 1.09 PV



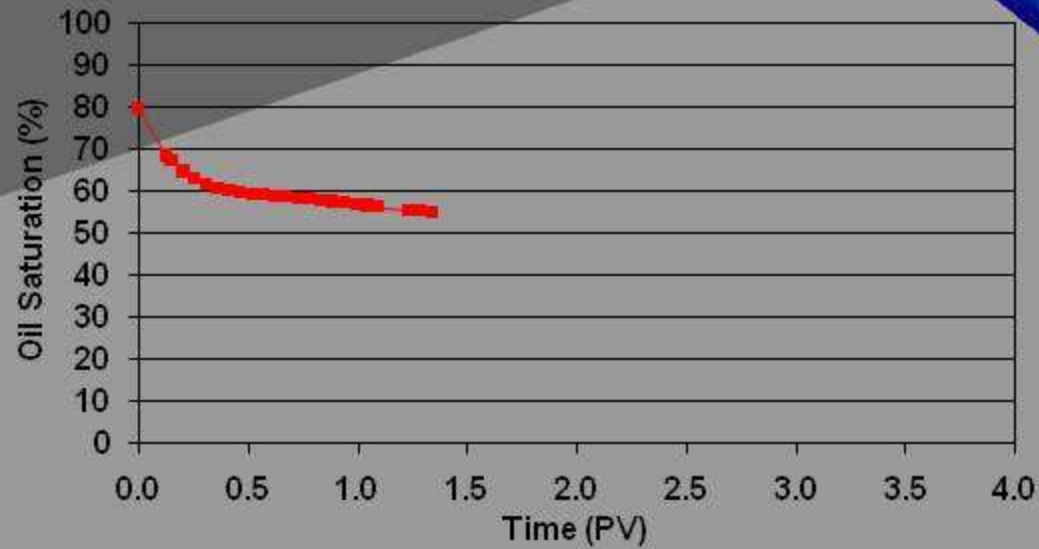
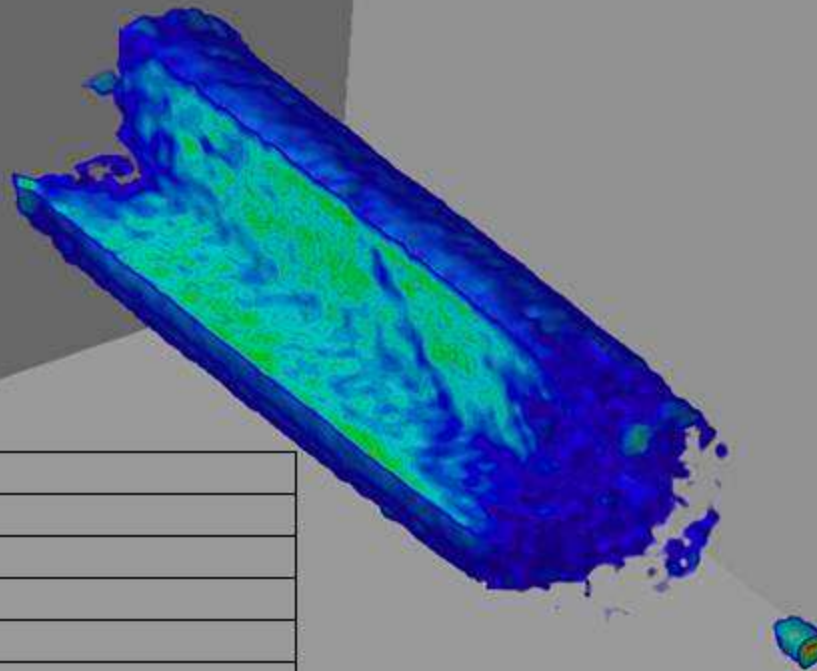
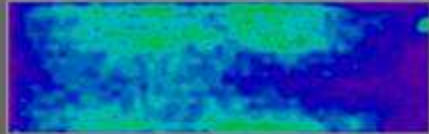
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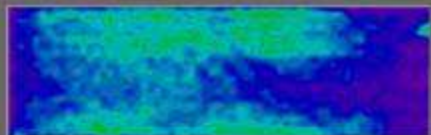


Time: 1.28 PV

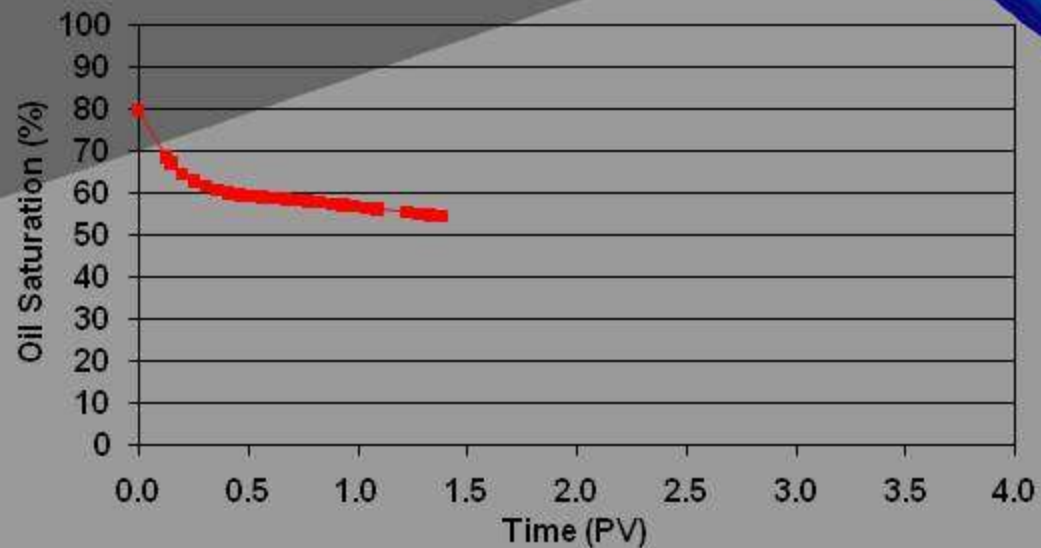
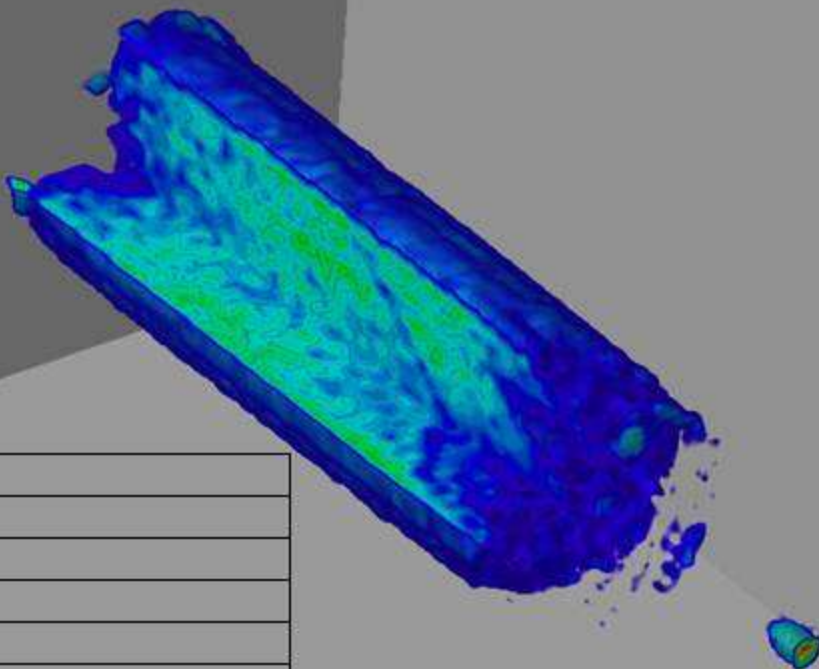


Time: 1.33 PV

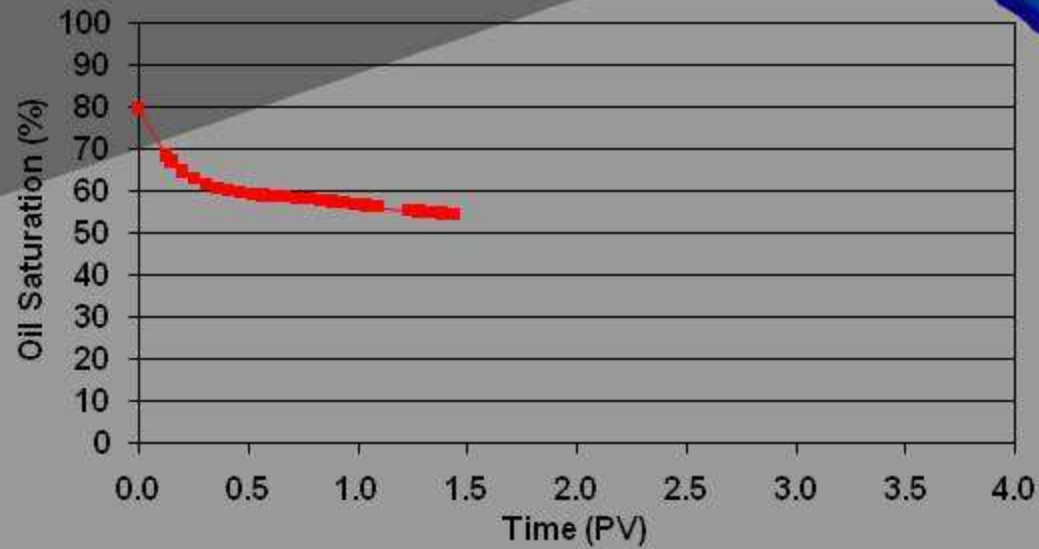
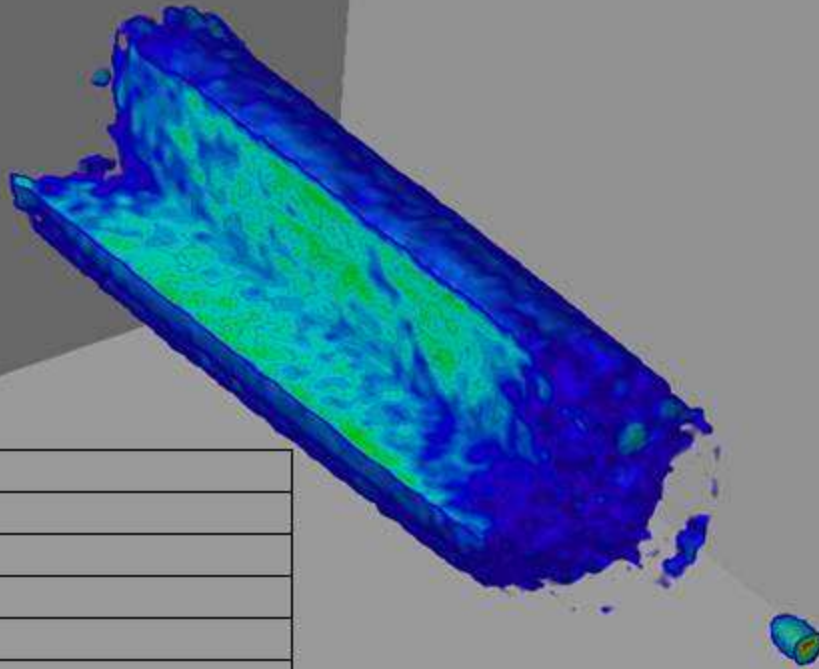
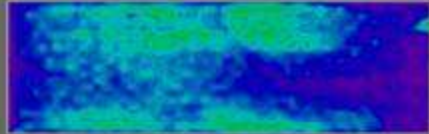




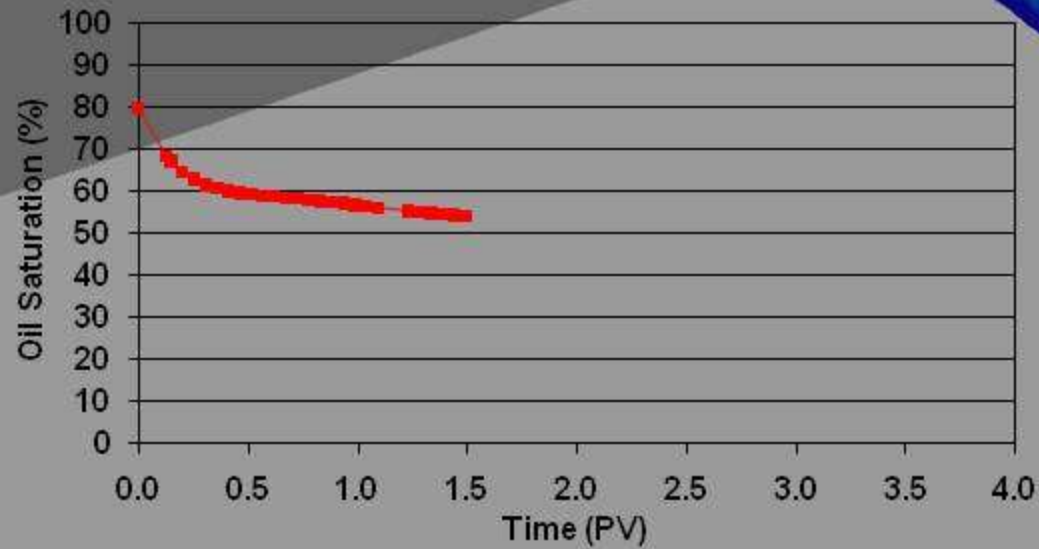
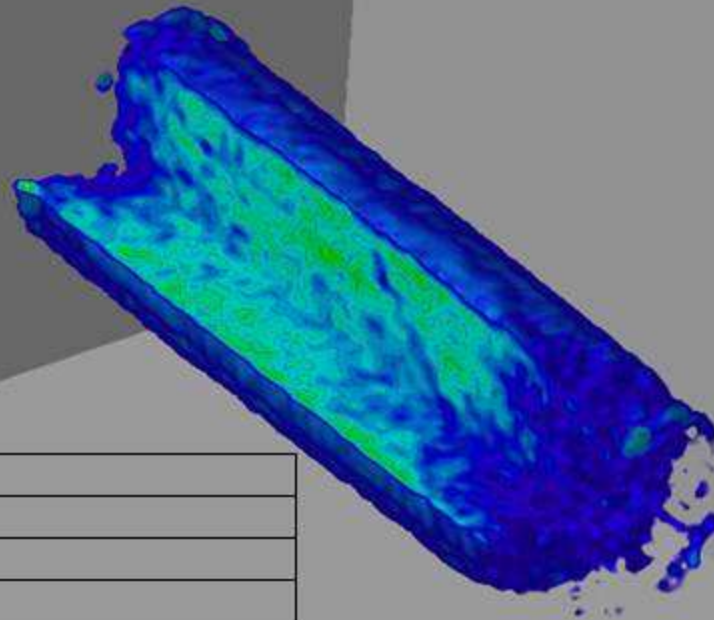
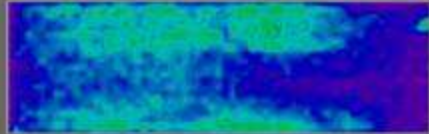
Time: 1.39 PV



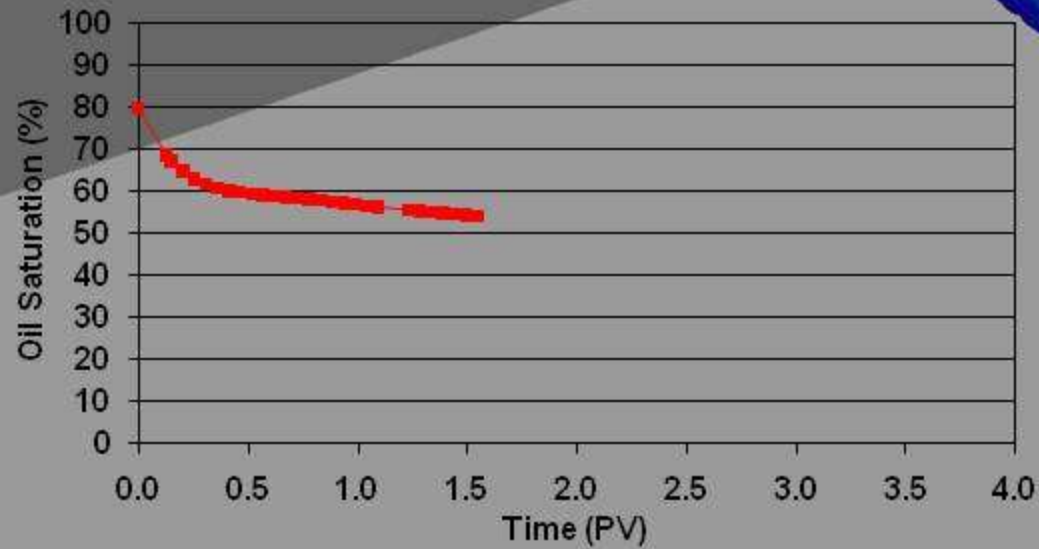
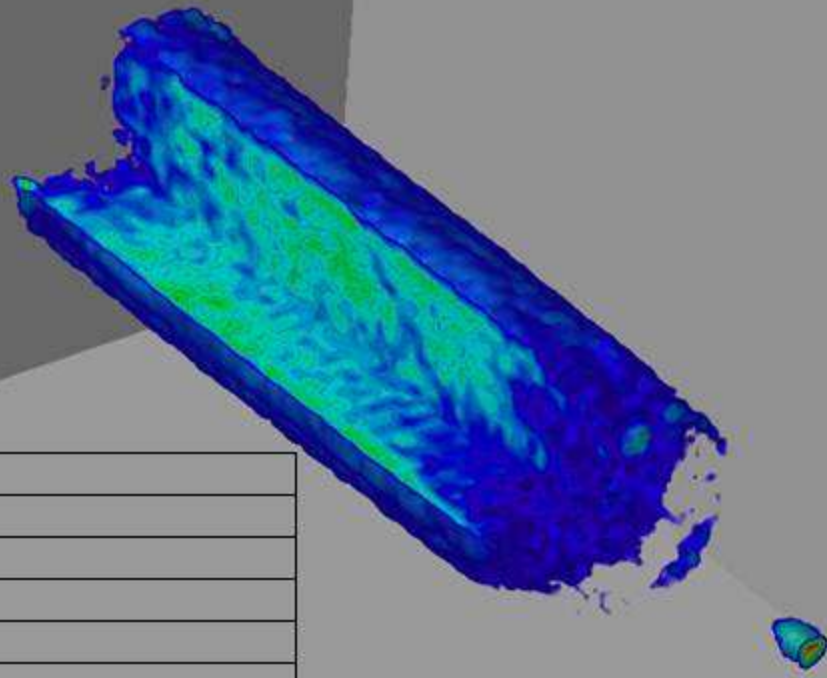
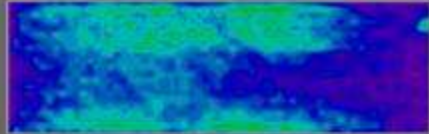
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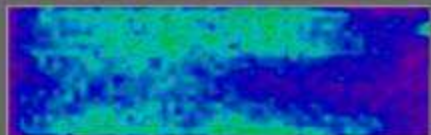


Time: 1.49 PV



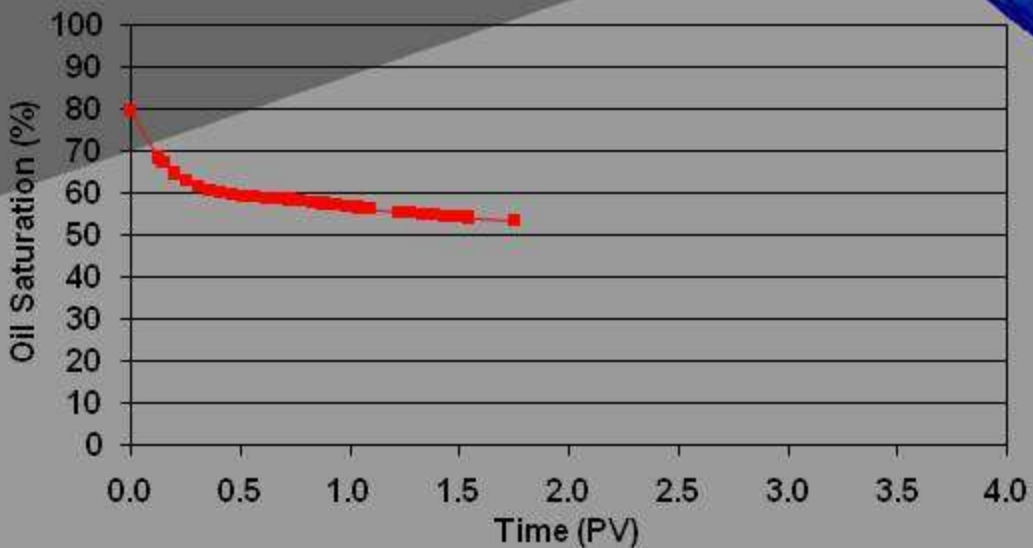
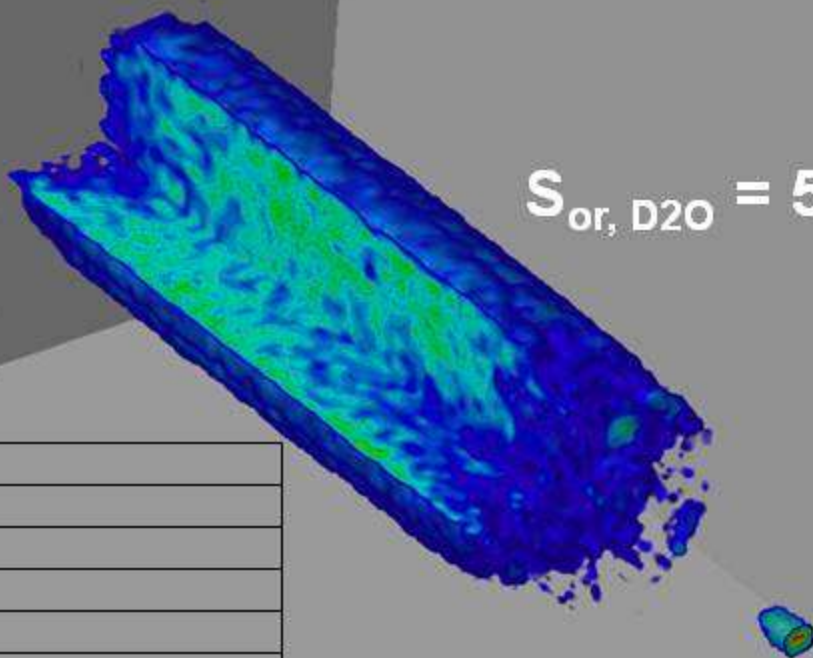
Time: 1.54 PV

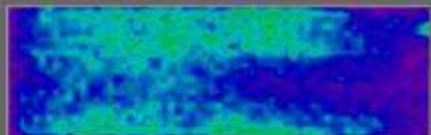




Time: 1.75 PV

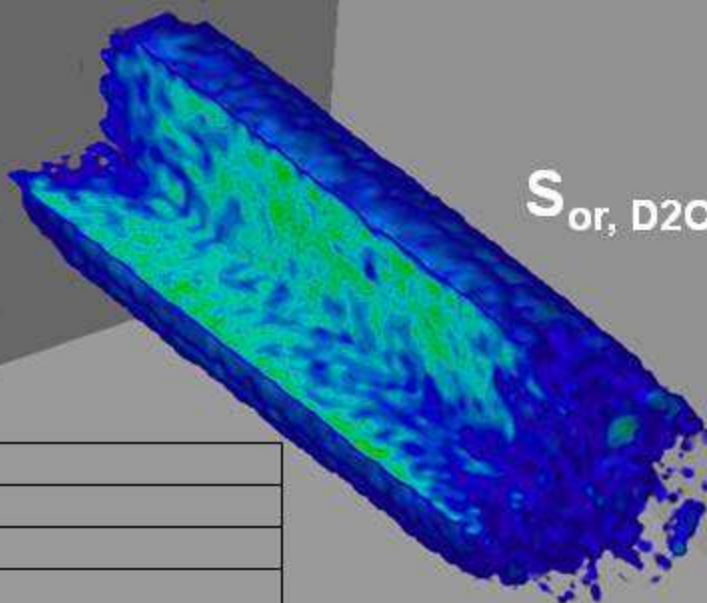
$S_{or, D2O} = 53.2 \%$



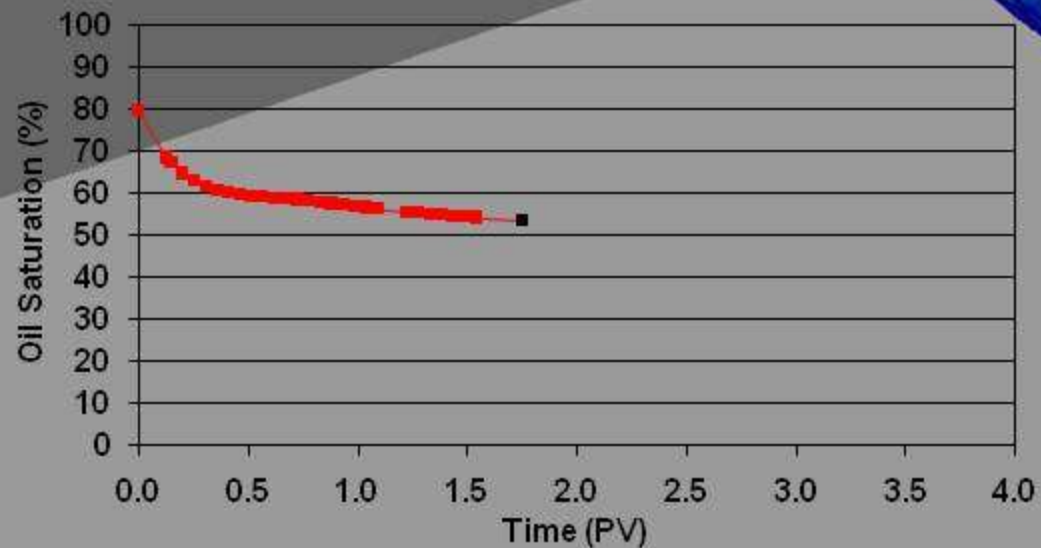


Time: 1.75 PV

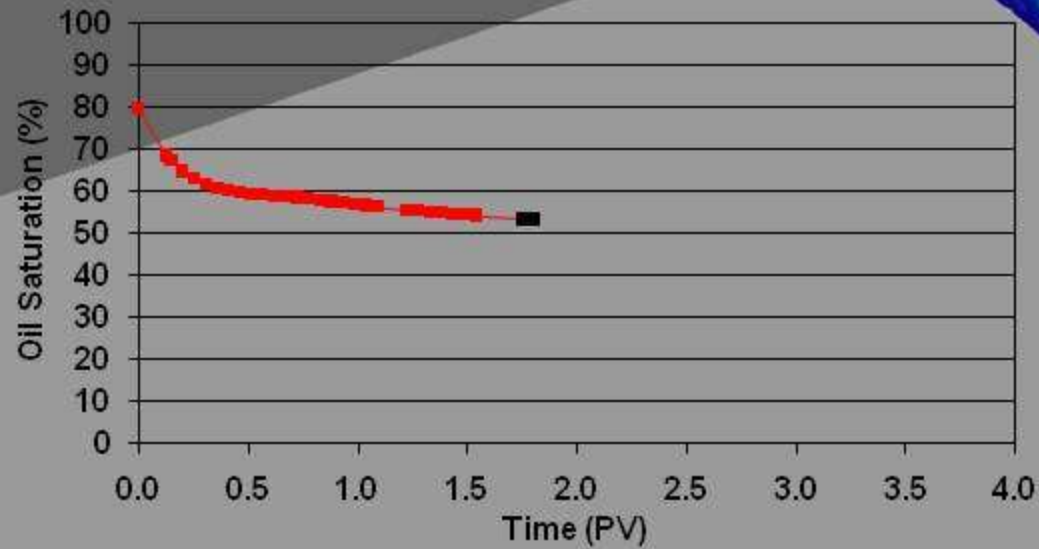
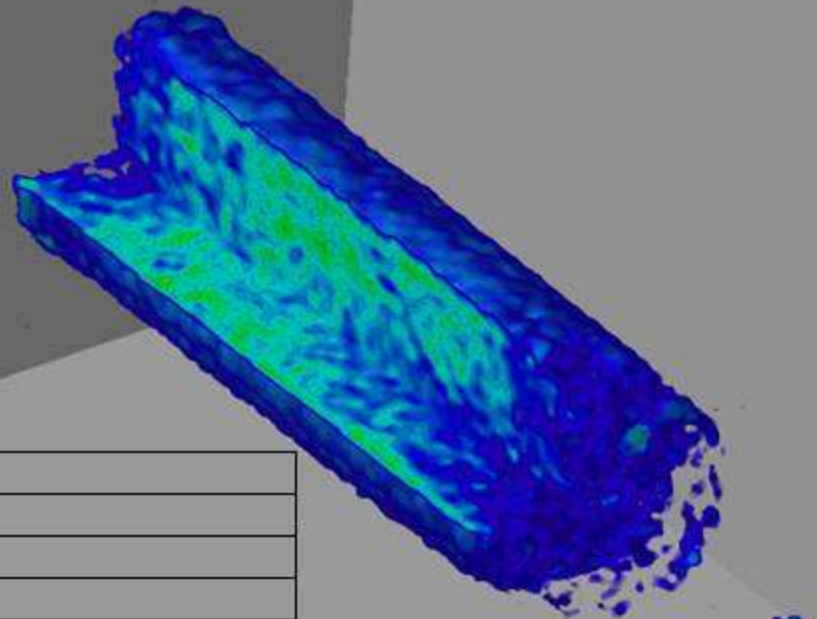
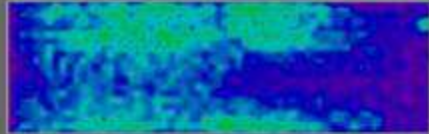
$S_{or, D2O} = 53.2 \%$



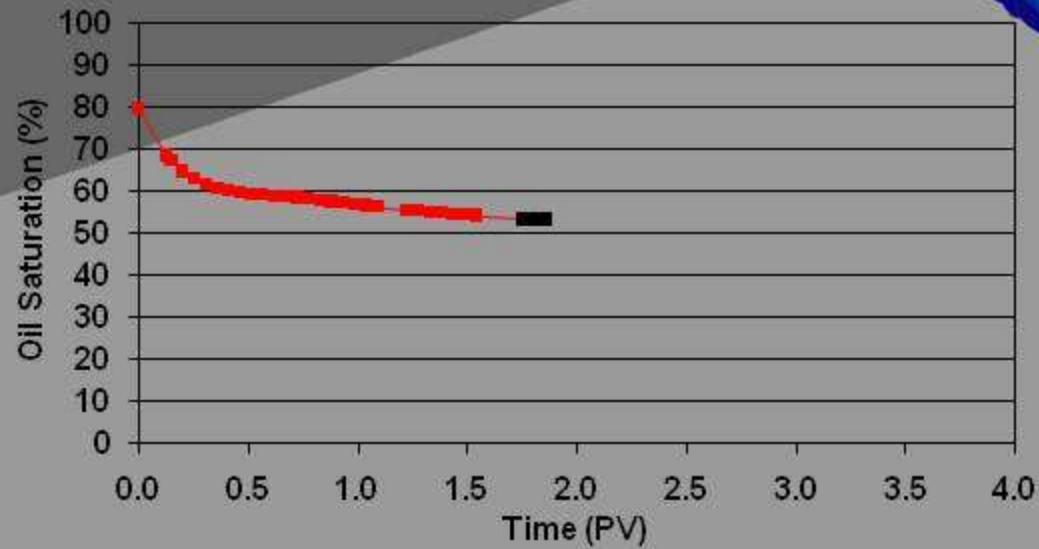
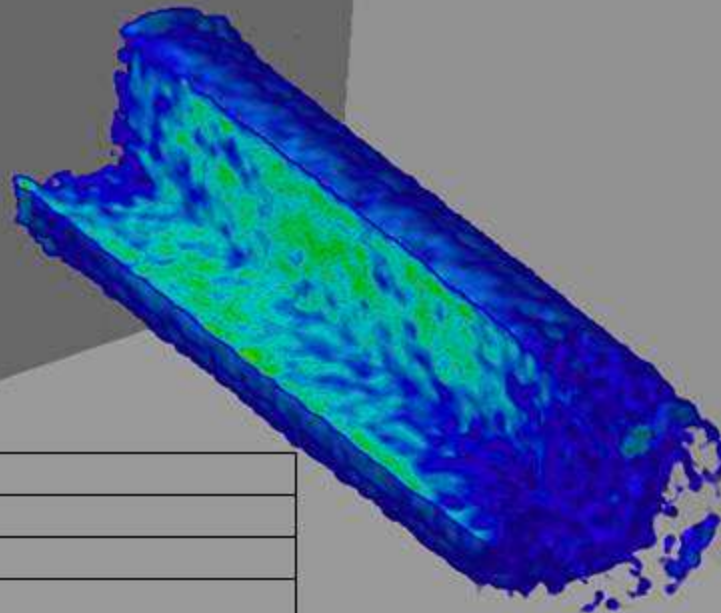
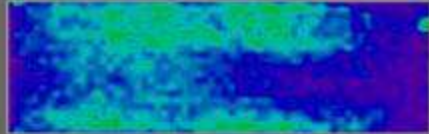
CO₂ Injection



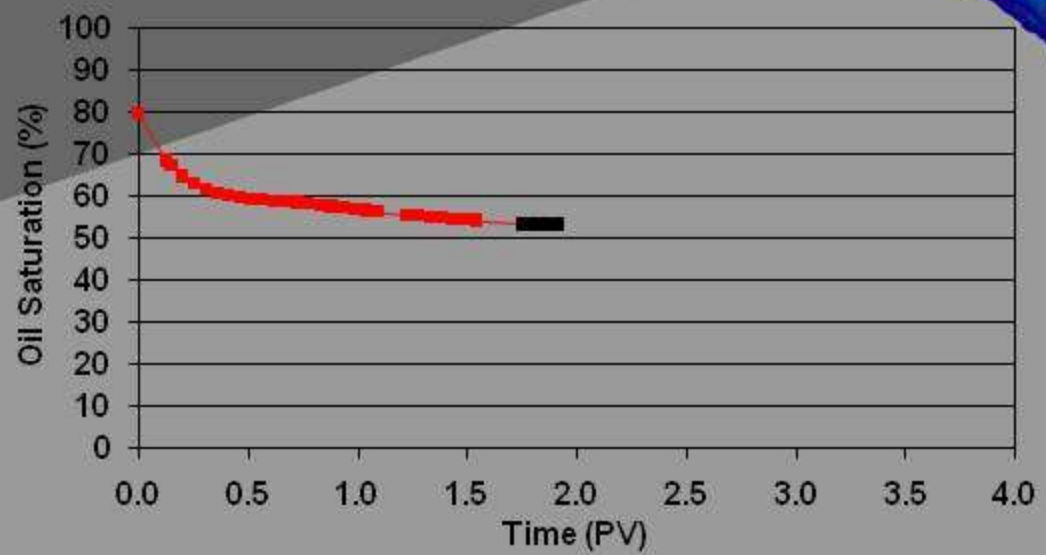
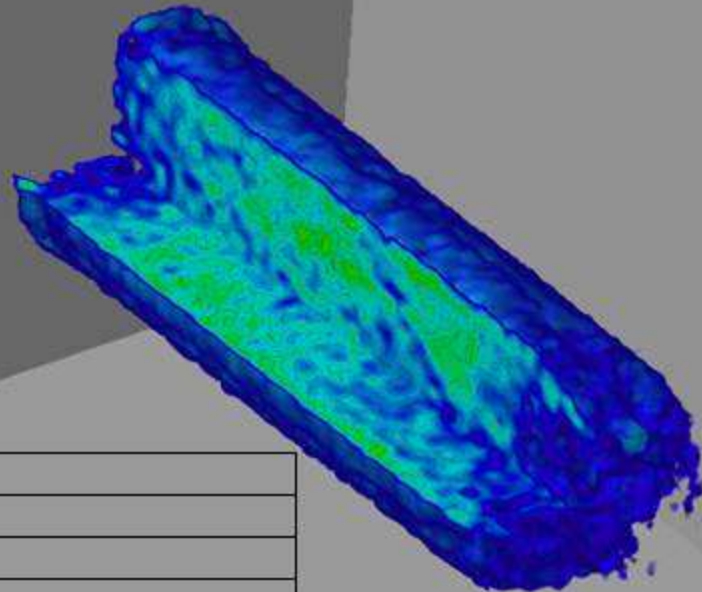
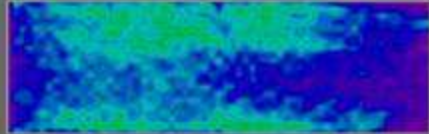
Time: 1.80 PV



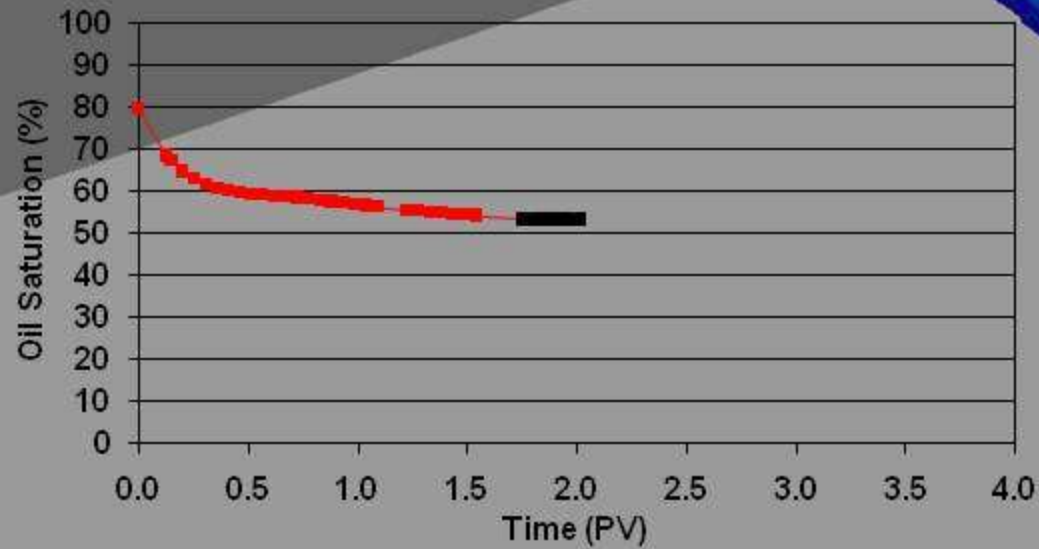
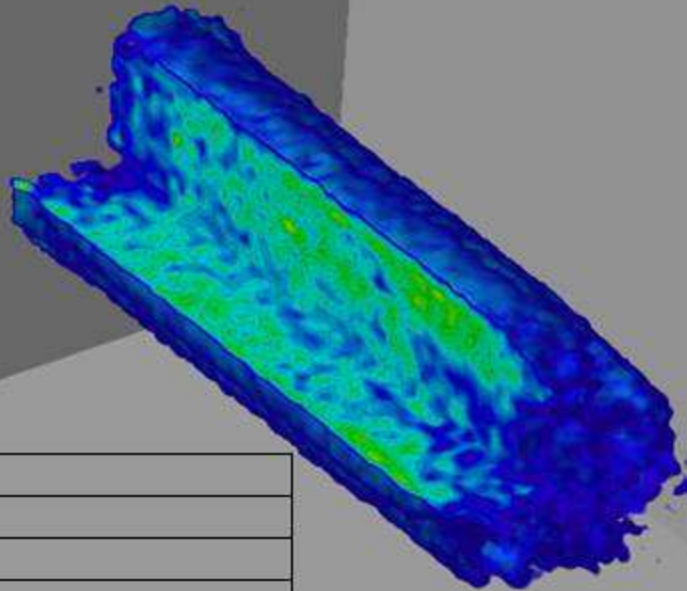
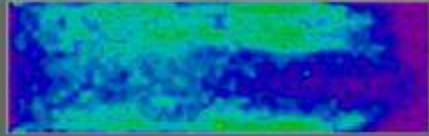
Time: 1.86 PV



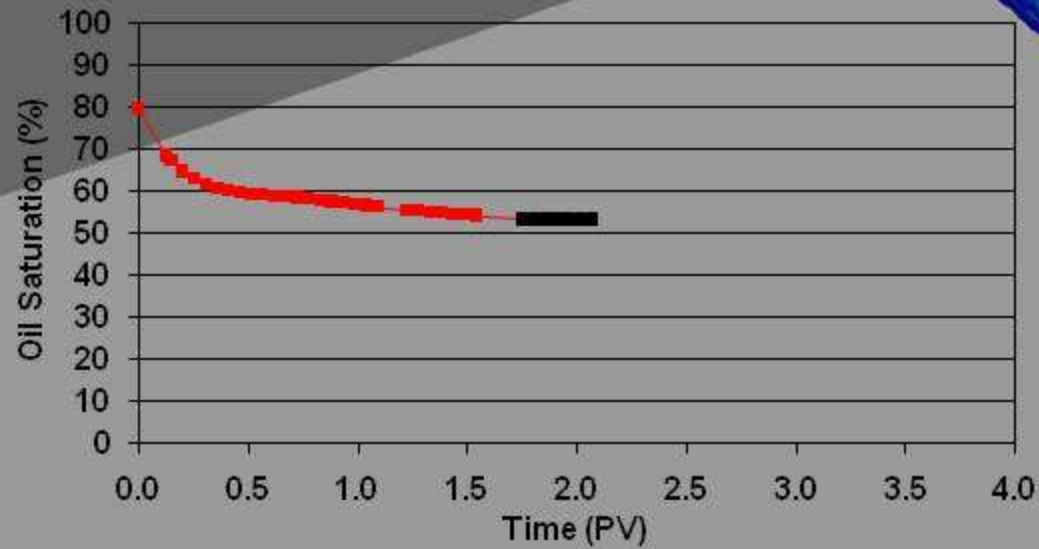
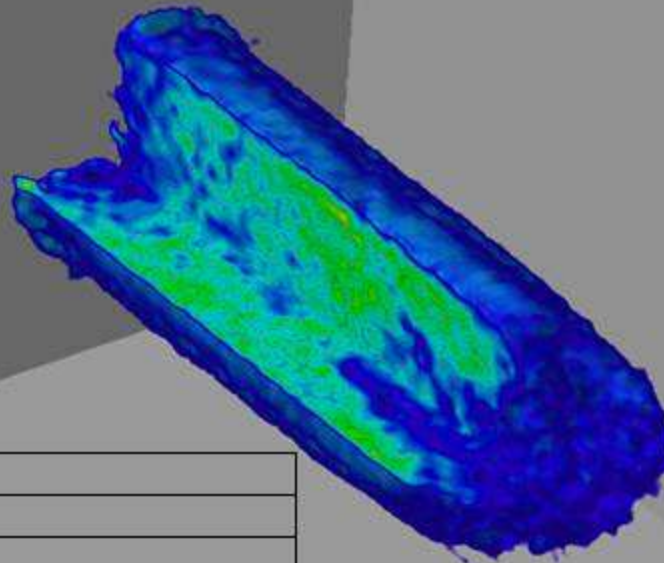
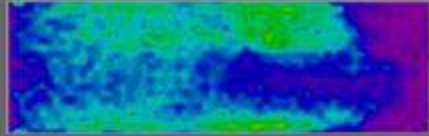
Time: 1.91 PV



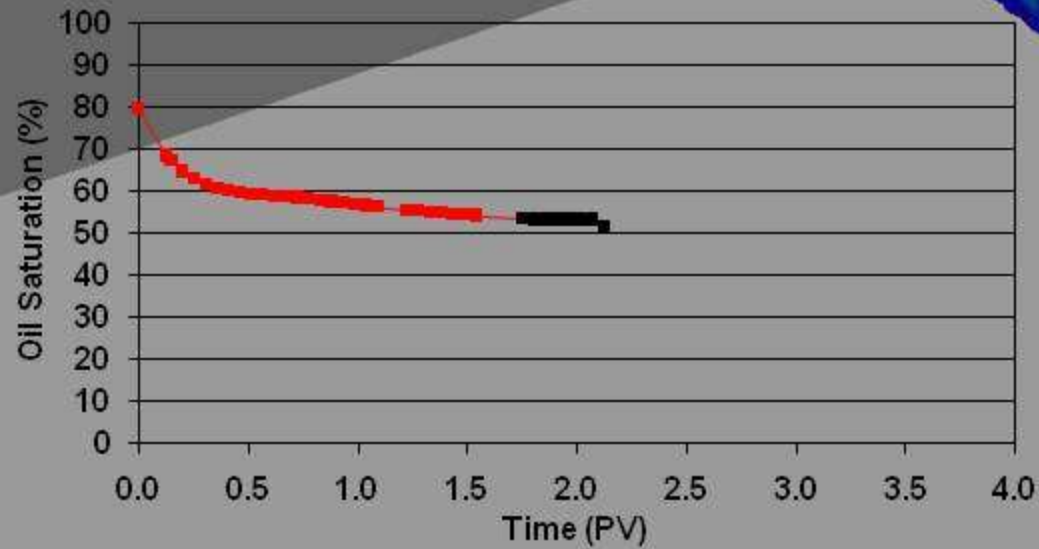
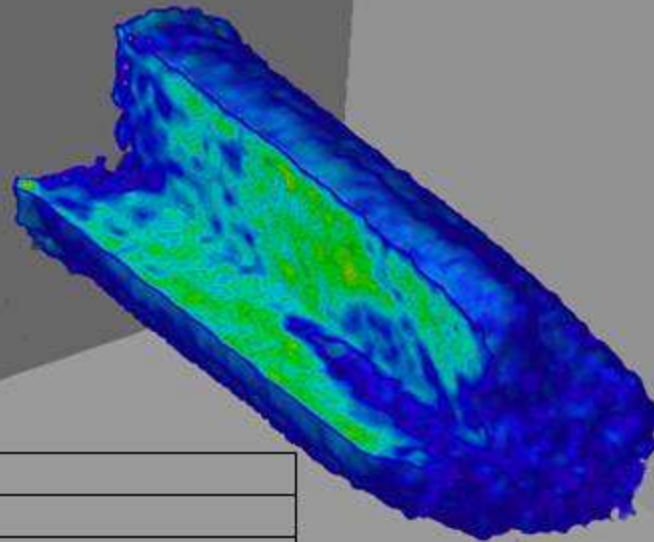
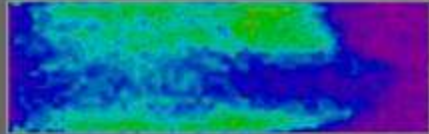
Time: 2.01 PV



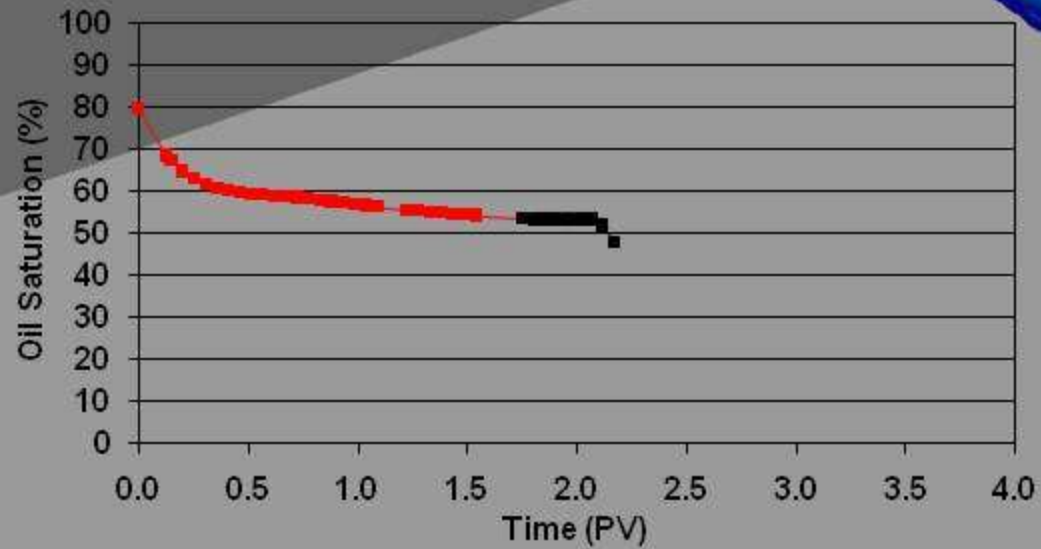
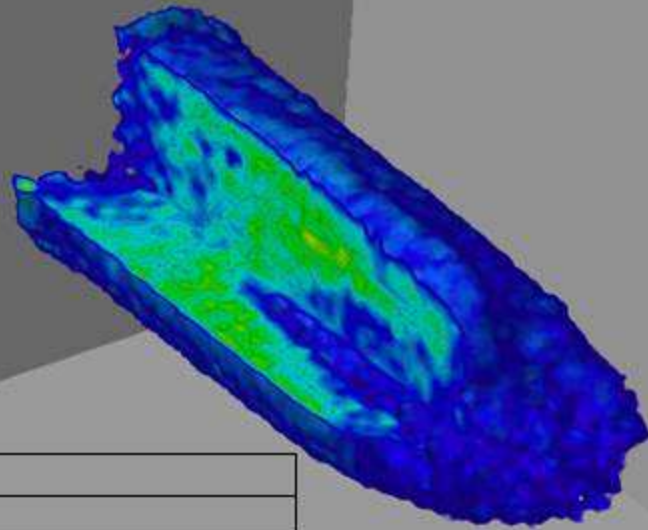
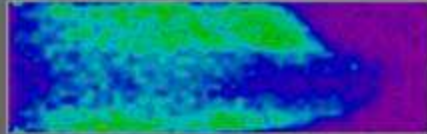
Time: 2.07 PV



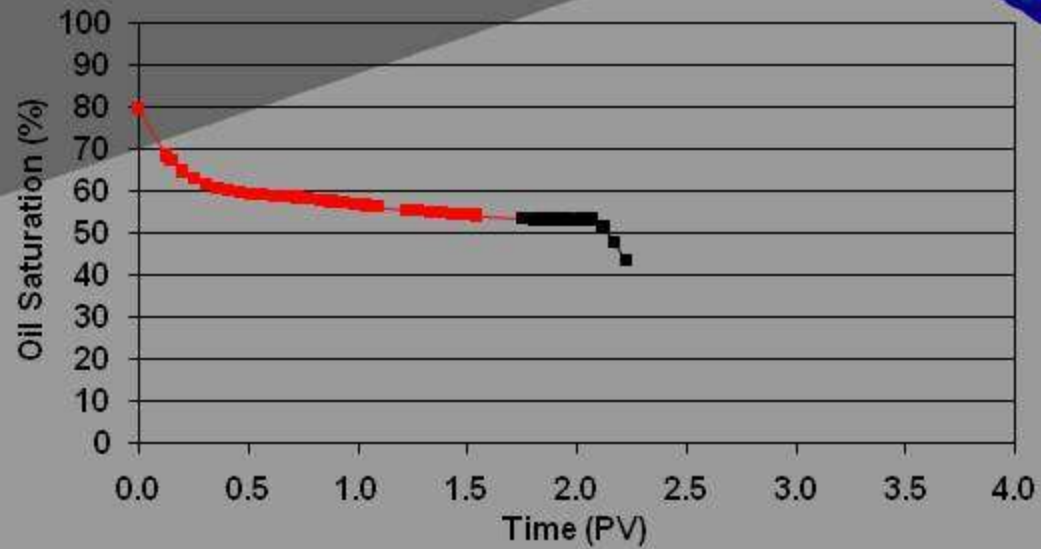
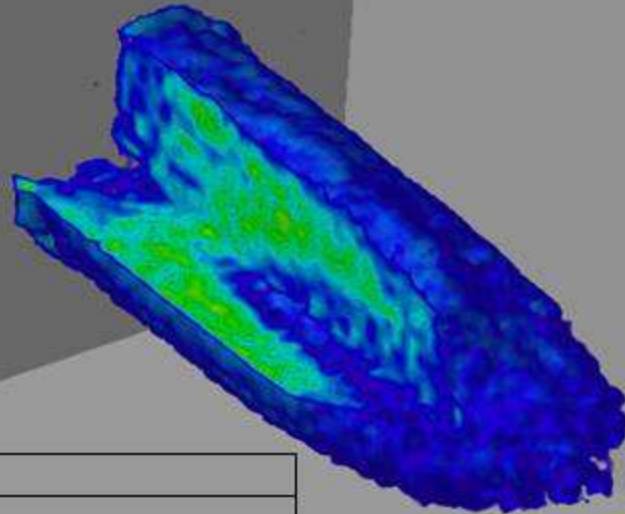
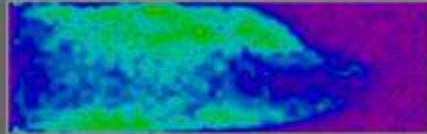
Time: 2.12 PV



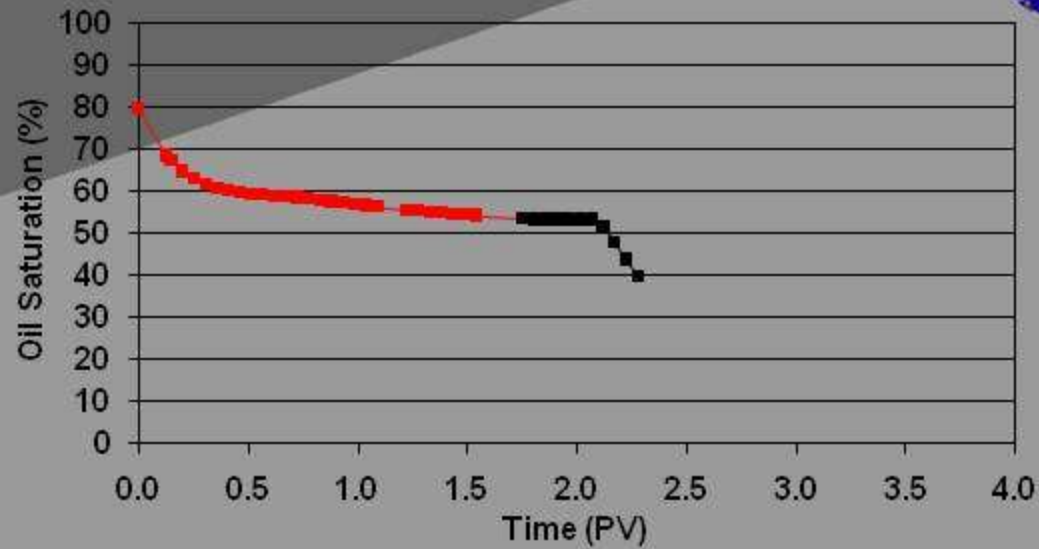
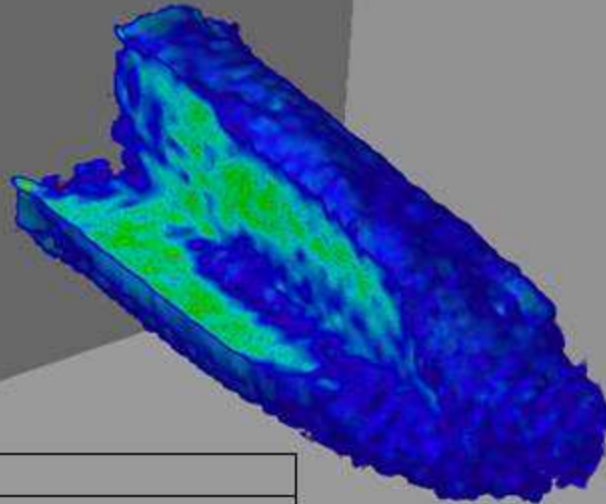
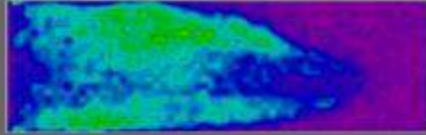
Time: 2.17 PV



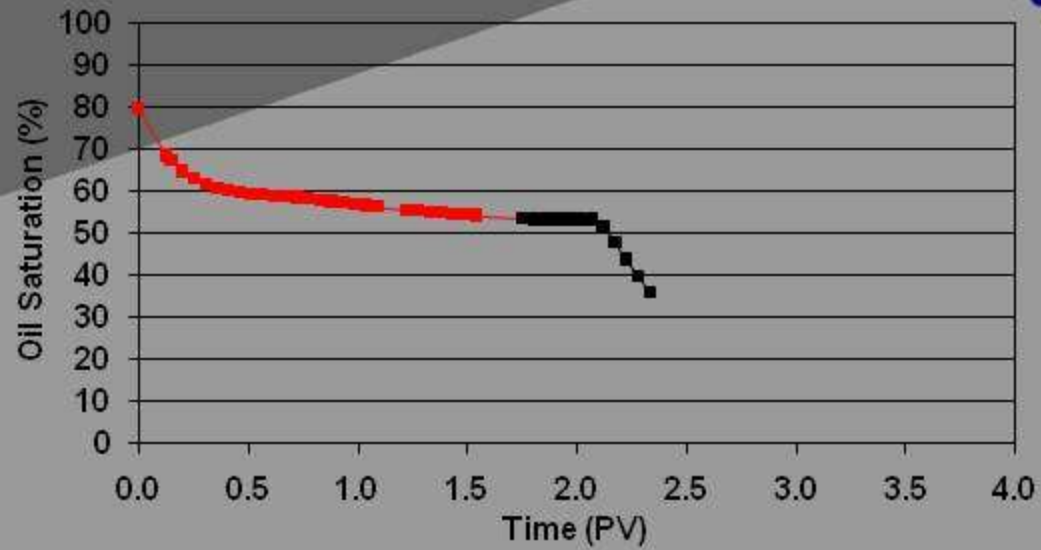
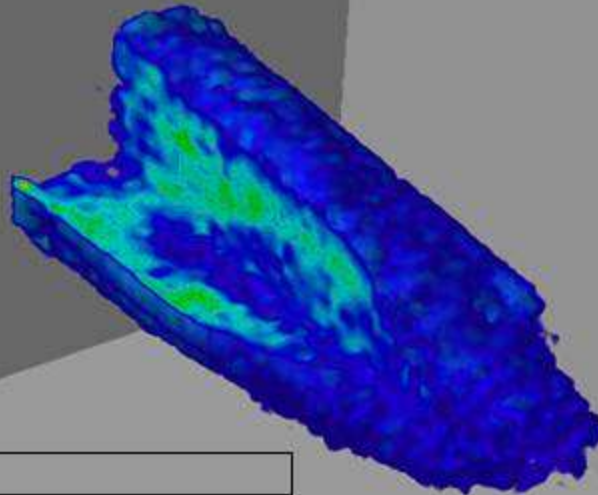
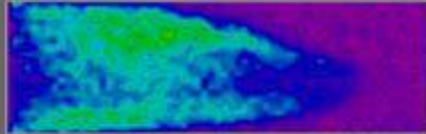
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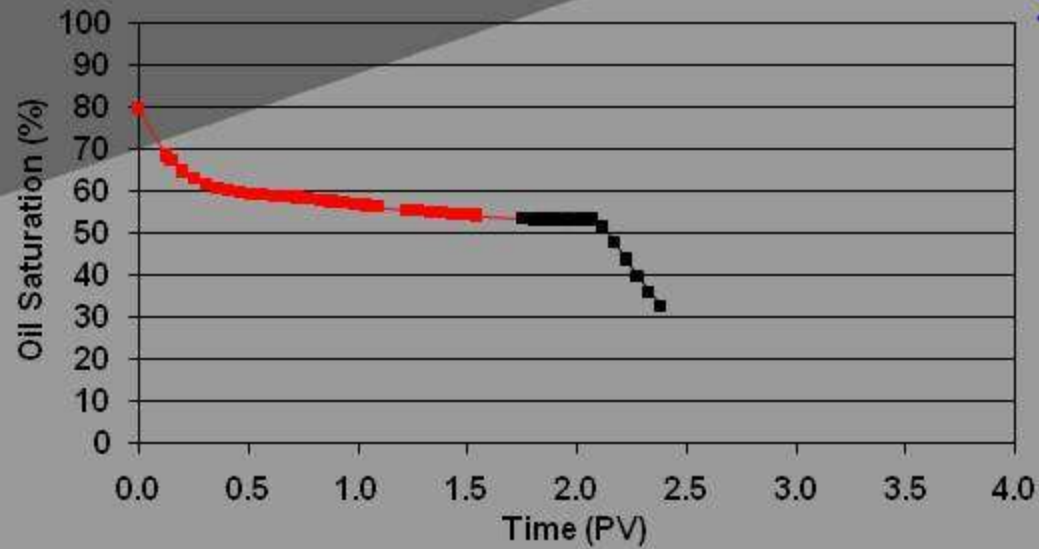
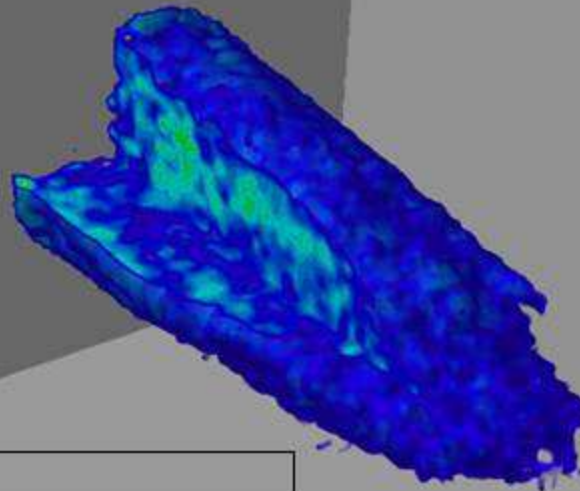
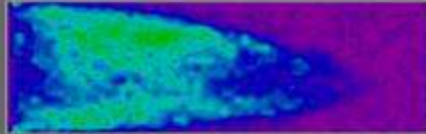
Time: 2.27 PV



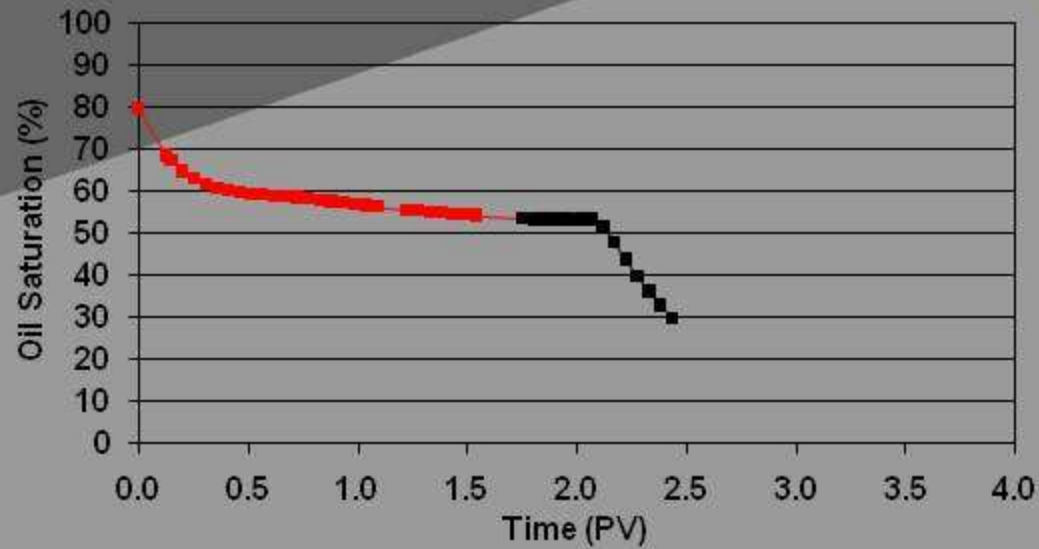
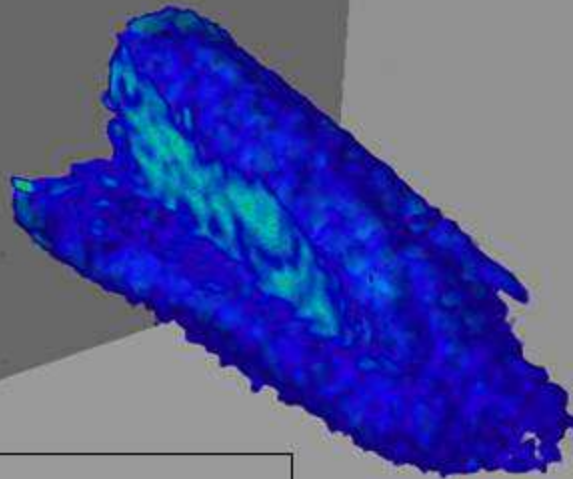
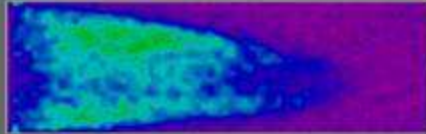
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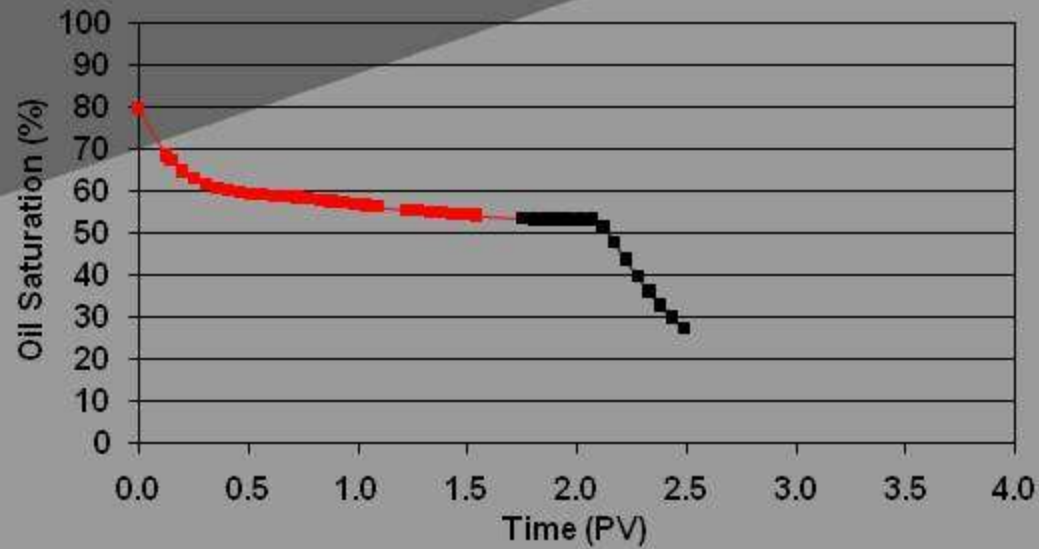
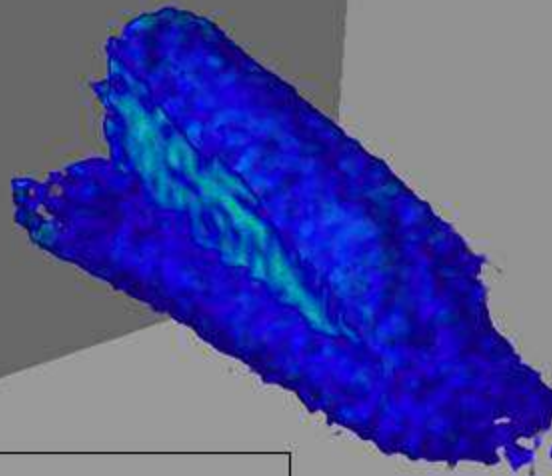
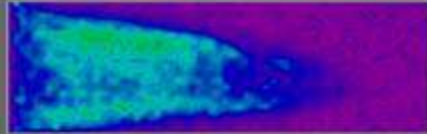
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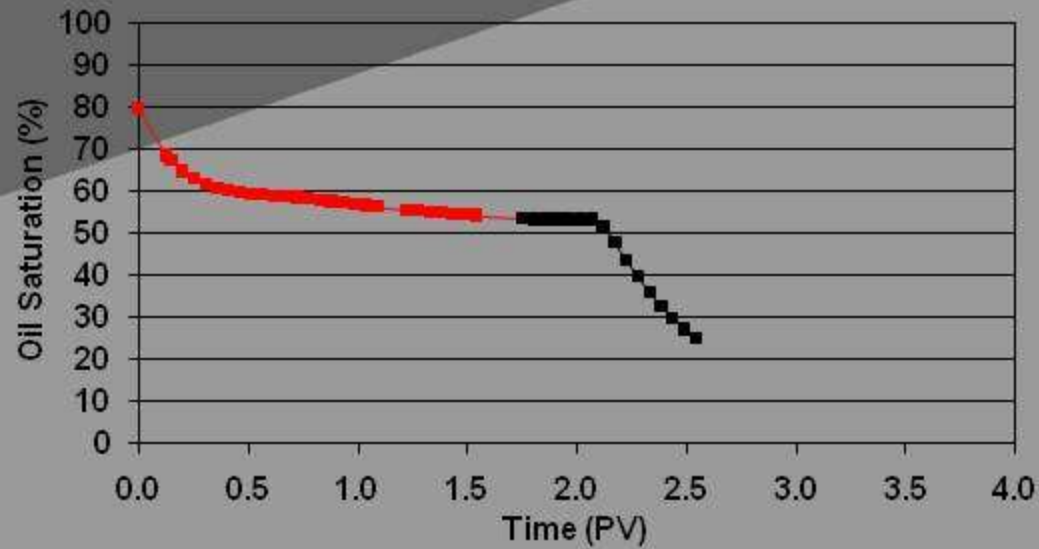
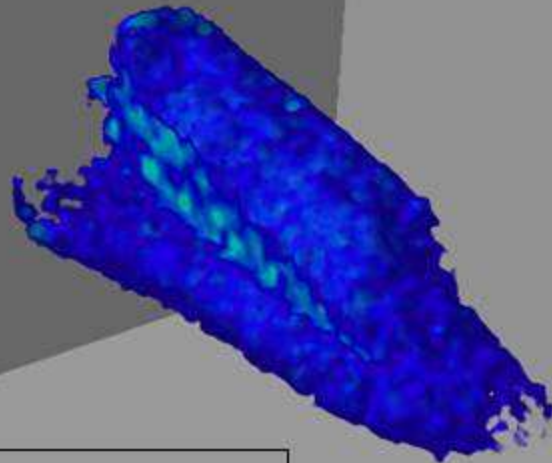
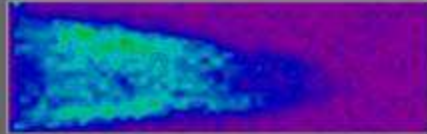
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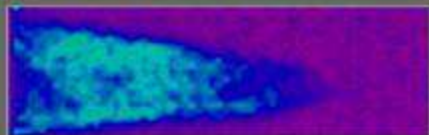


Time: 2.48 PV

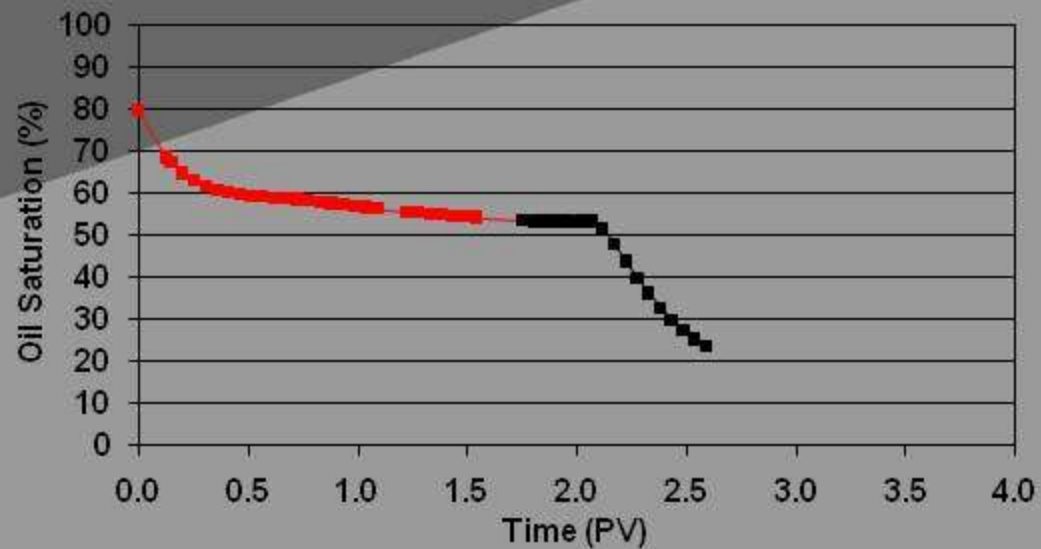
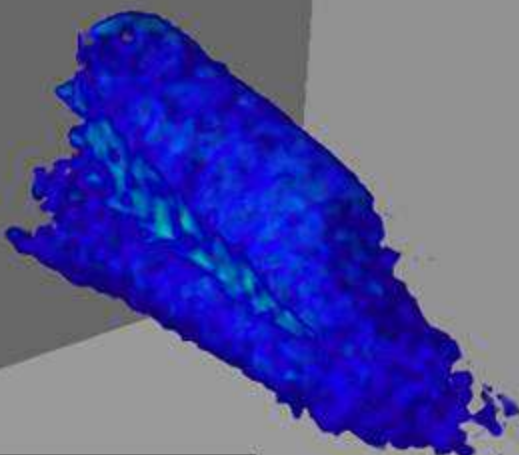


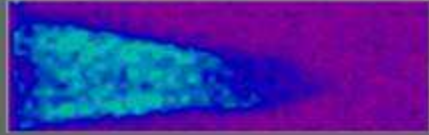
Time: 2.54 PV



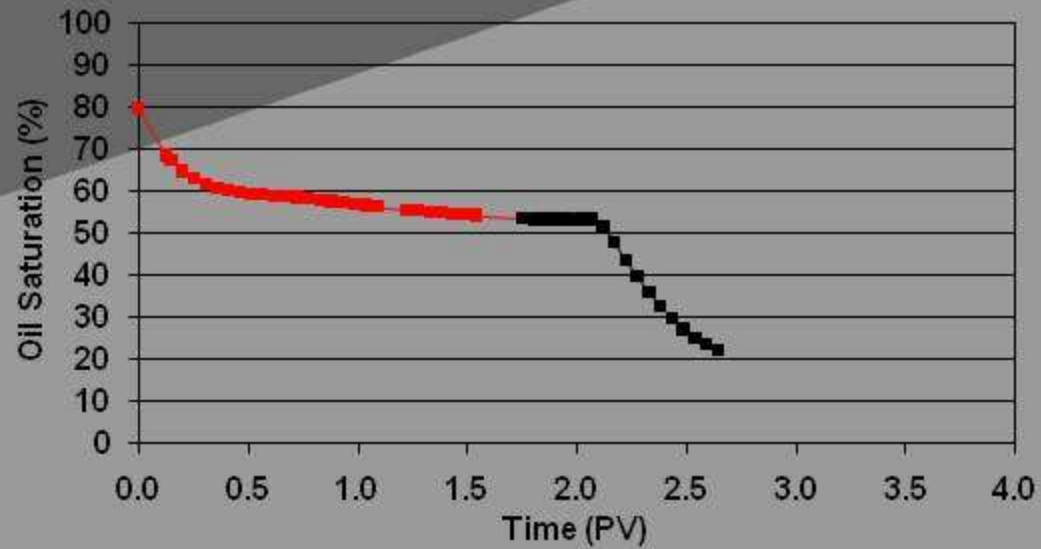
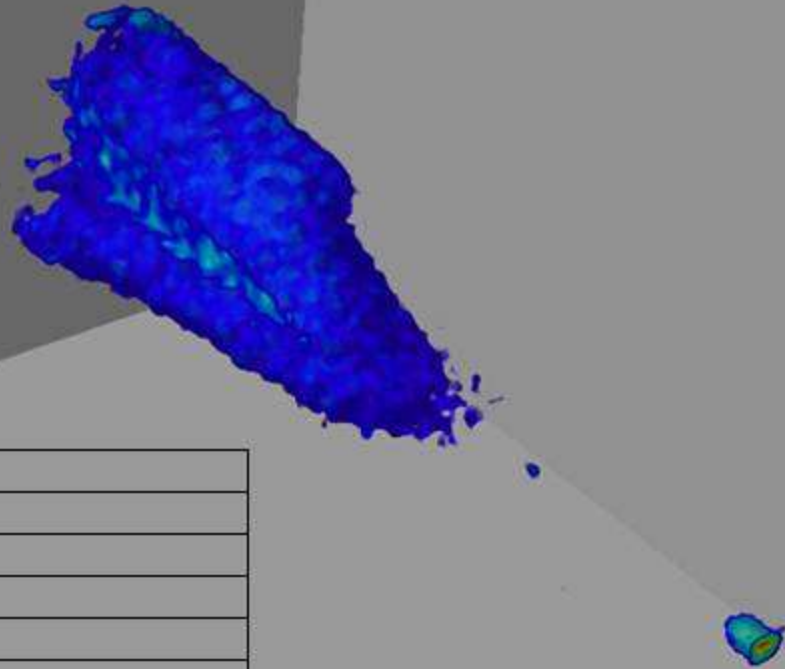


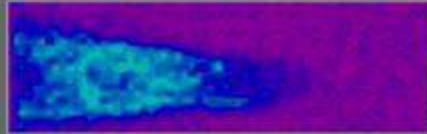
Time: 2.59 PV



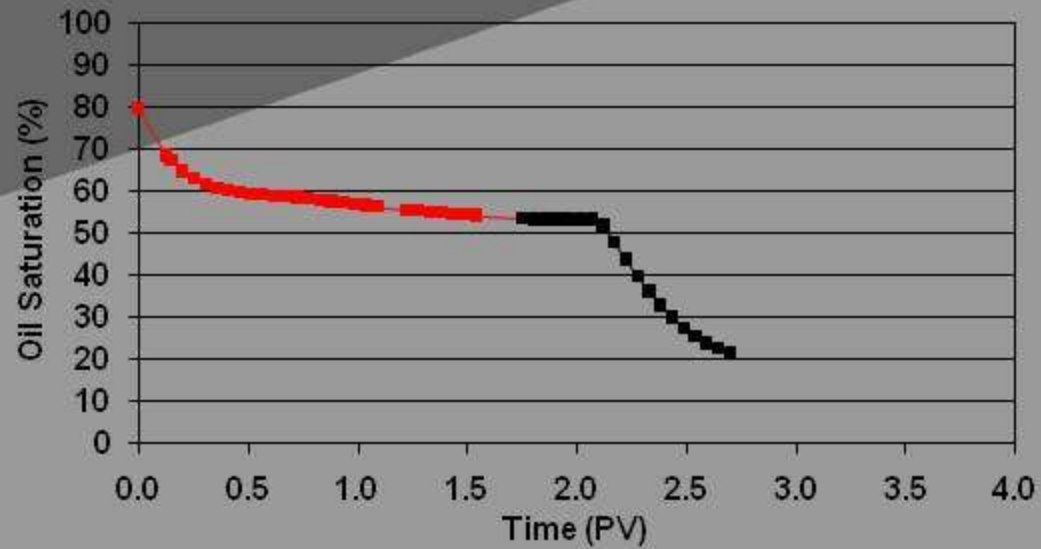
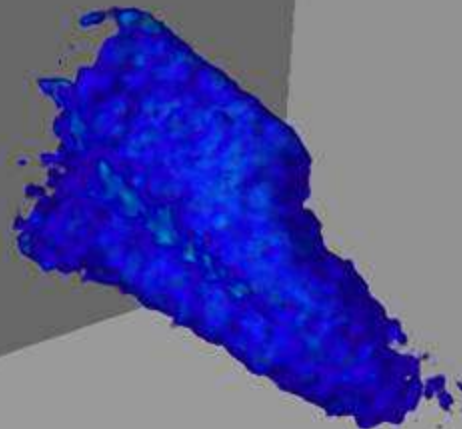


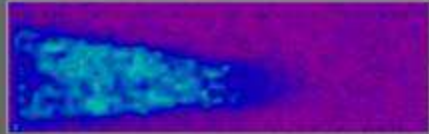
Time: 2.64 PV



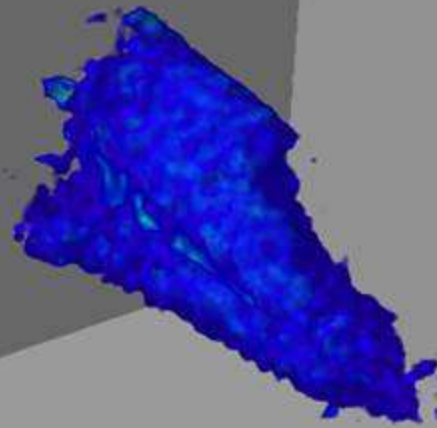


Time: 2.69 PV





Time: 2.75 PV



1



2

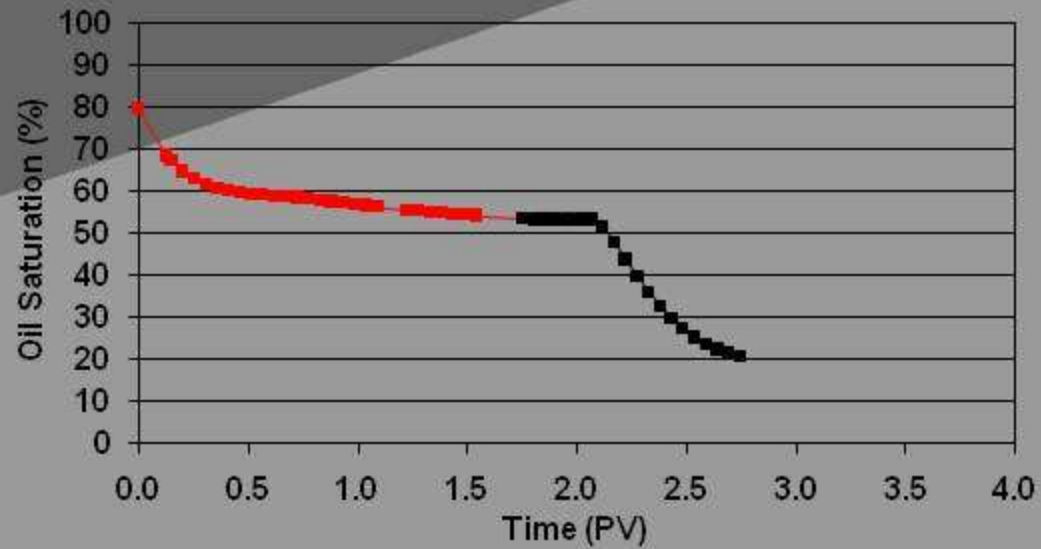
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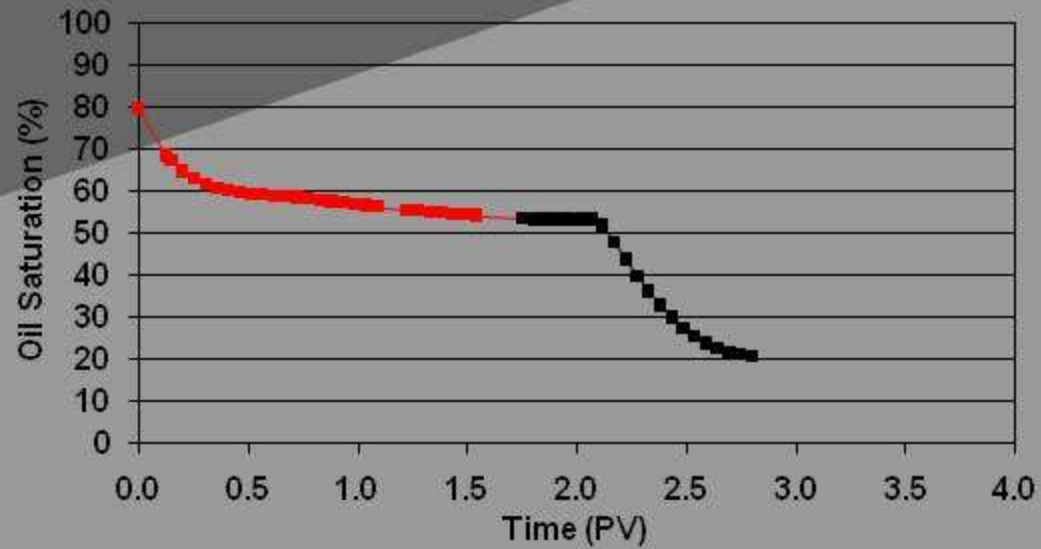
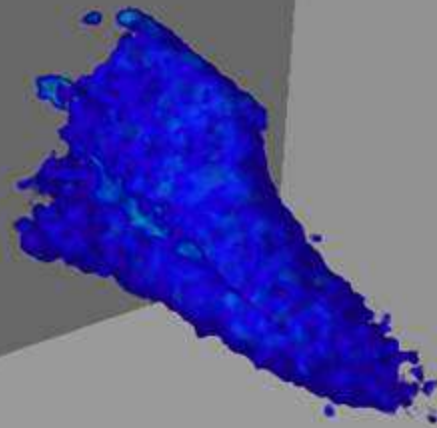
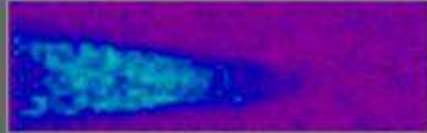
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6

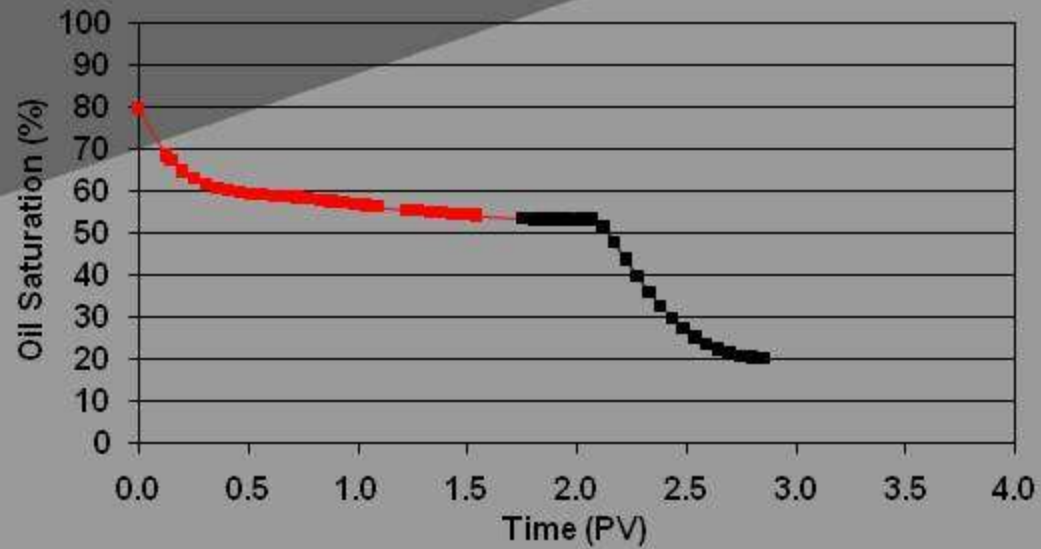
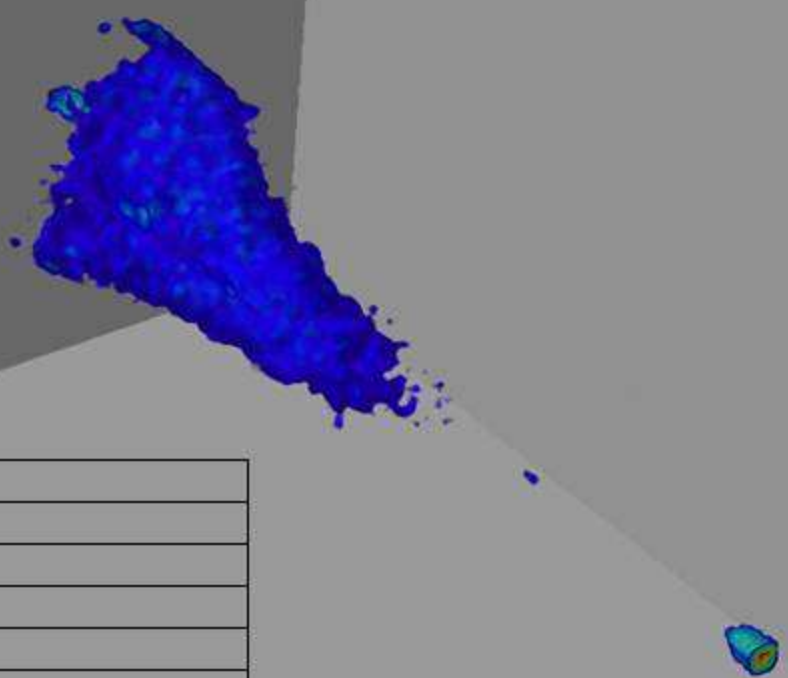
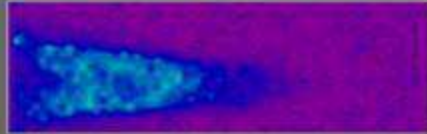
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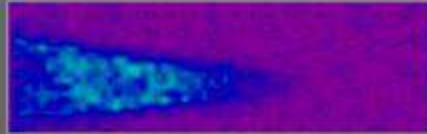


Time: 2.80 PV

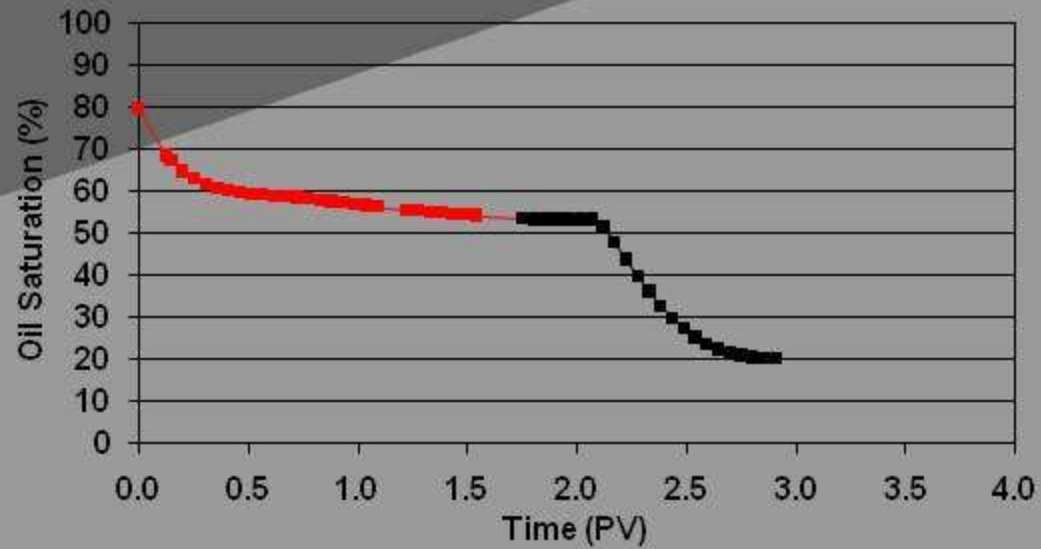
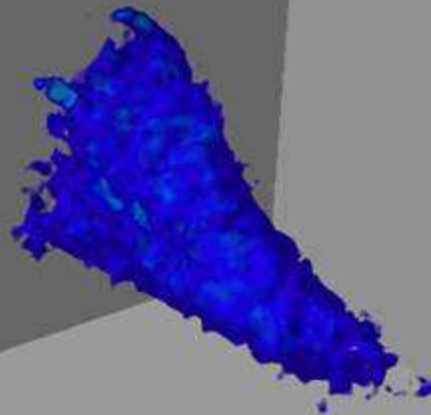


Time: 2.85 PV

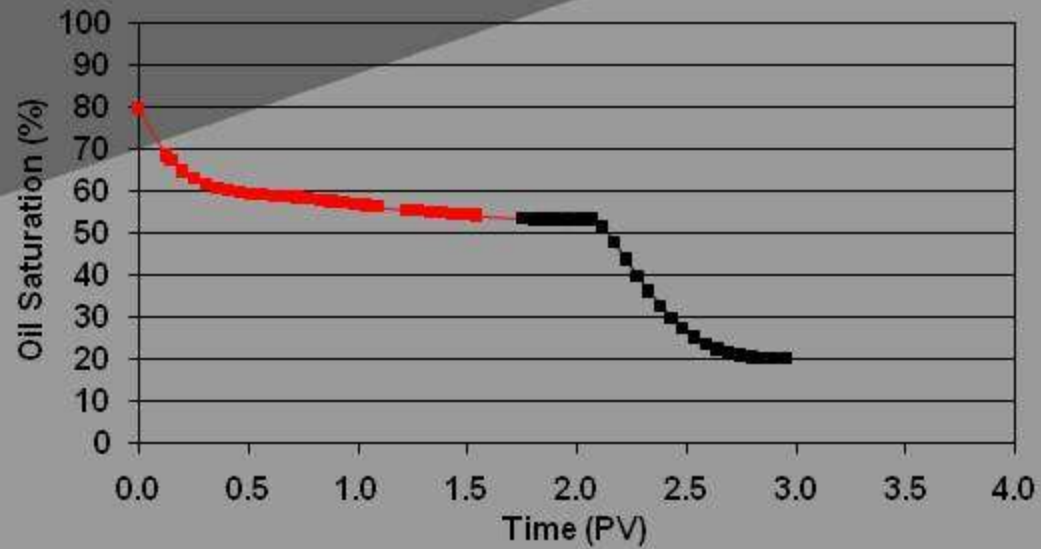
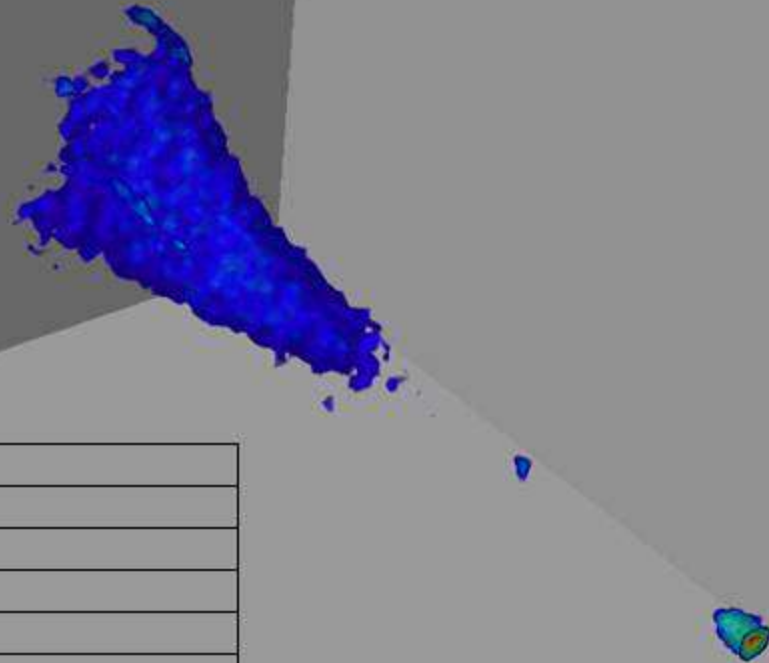
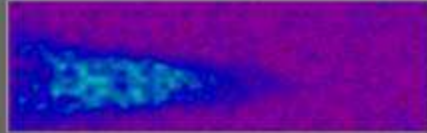


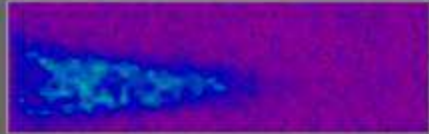


Time: 2.90 PV

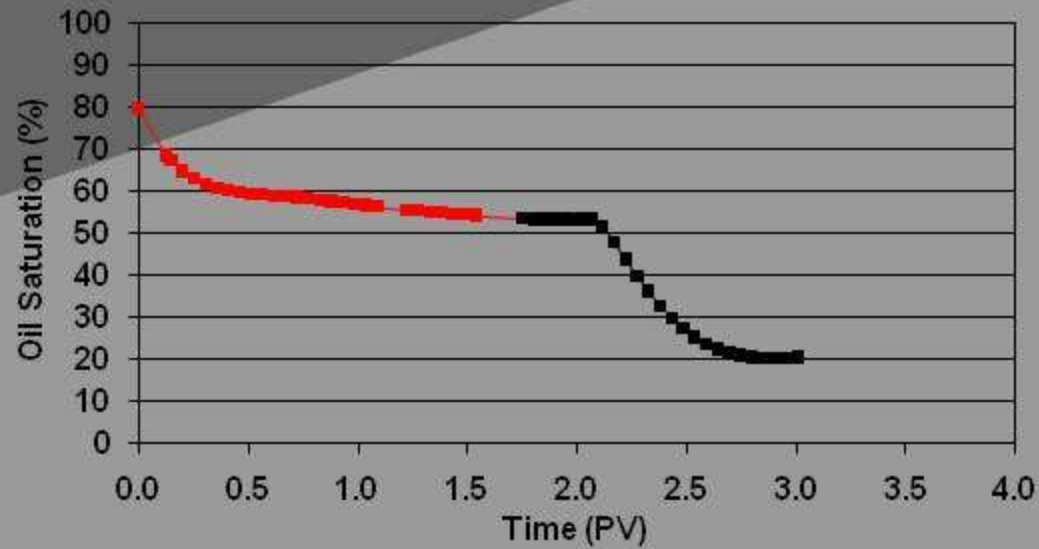
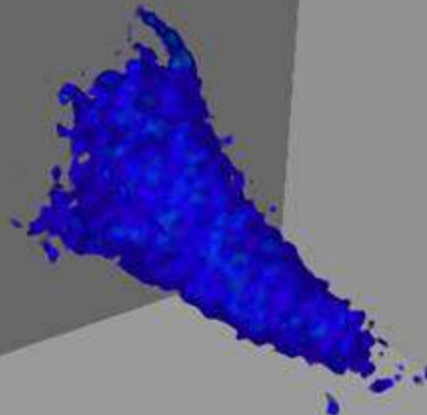


Time: 2.95 PV

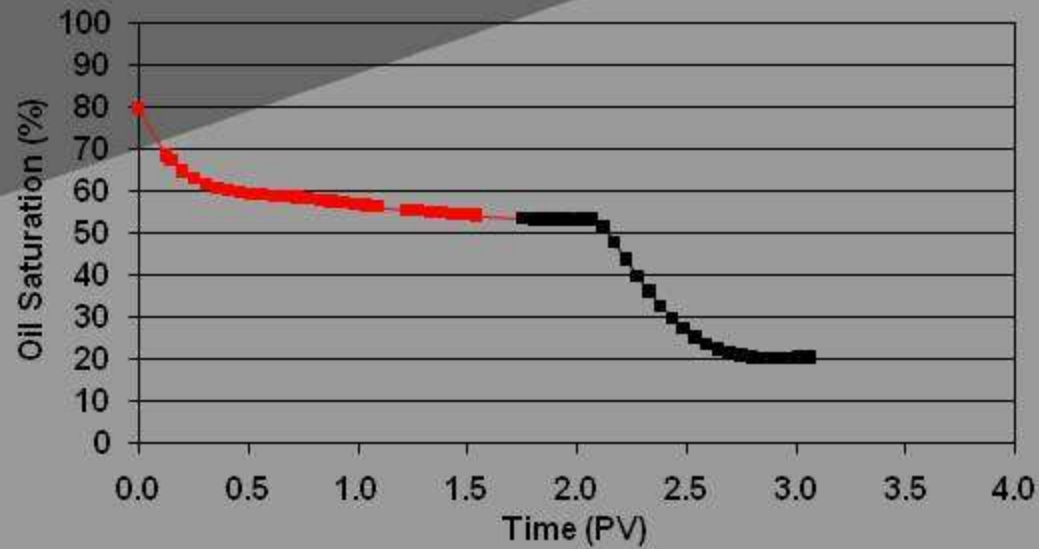
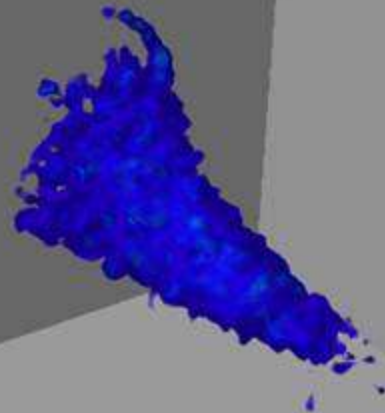


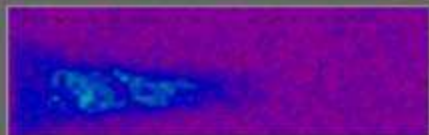


Time: 3.01 PV

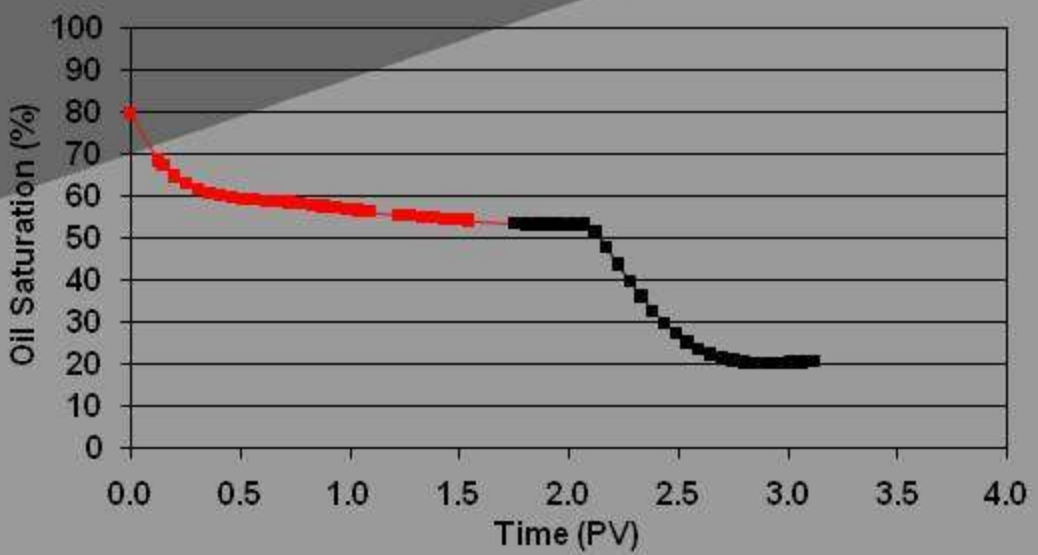
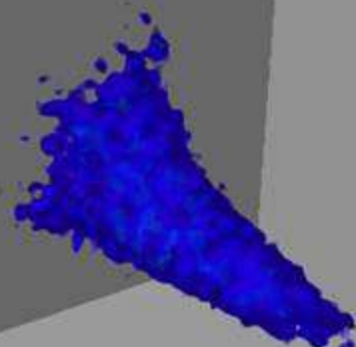


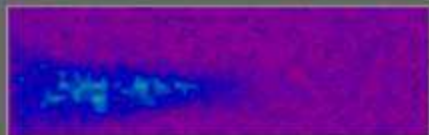
Time: 3.06 PV



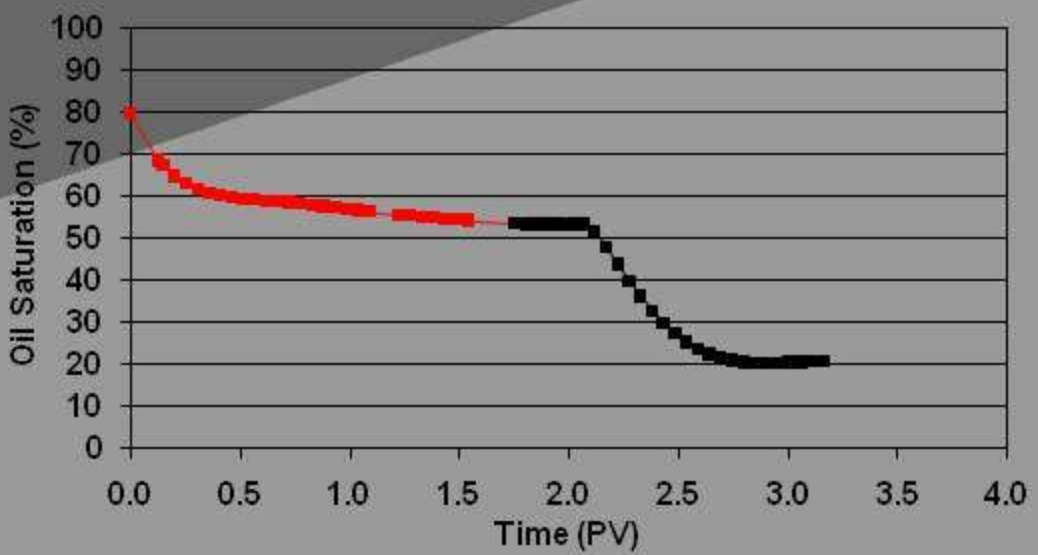
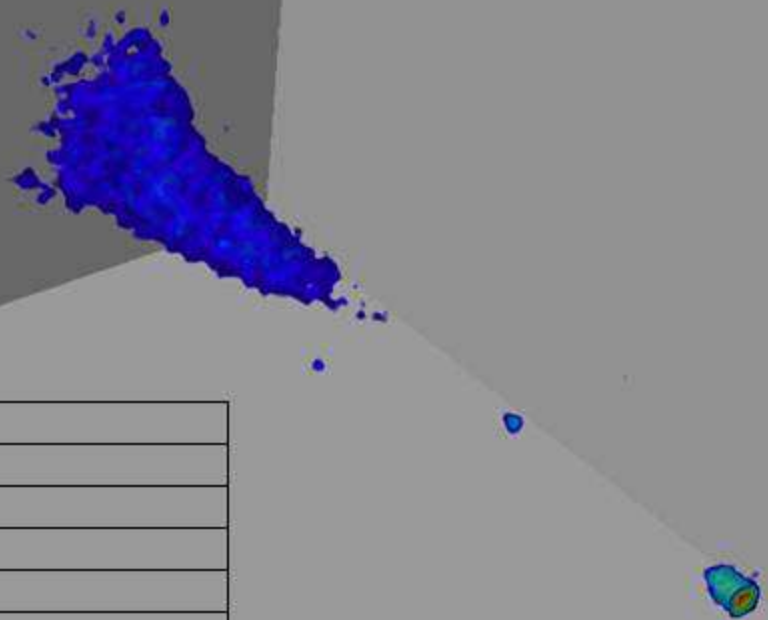


Time: 3.11 PV

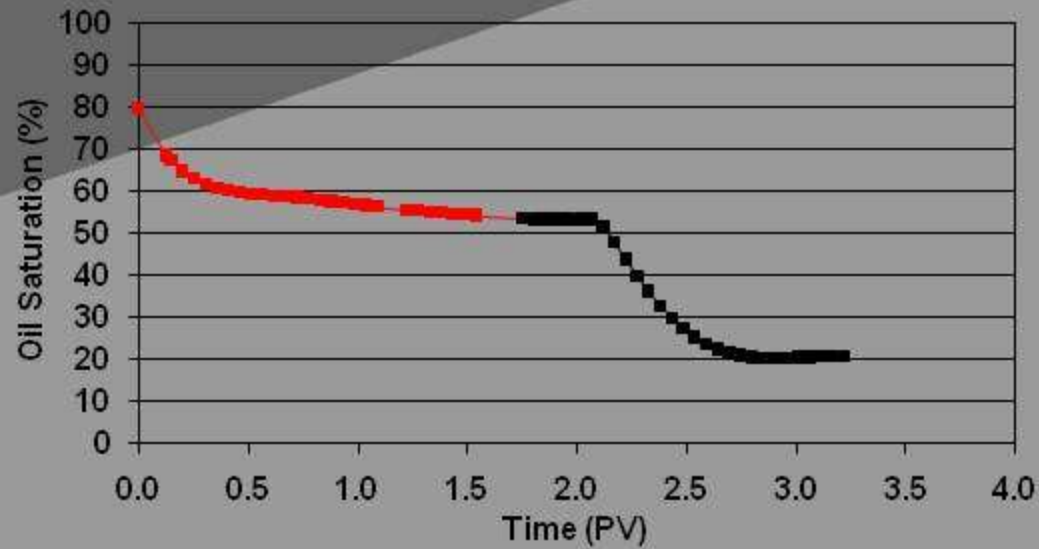
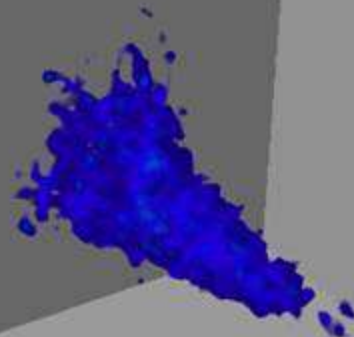
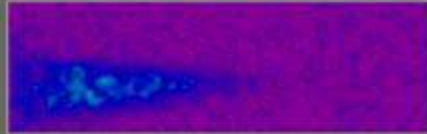




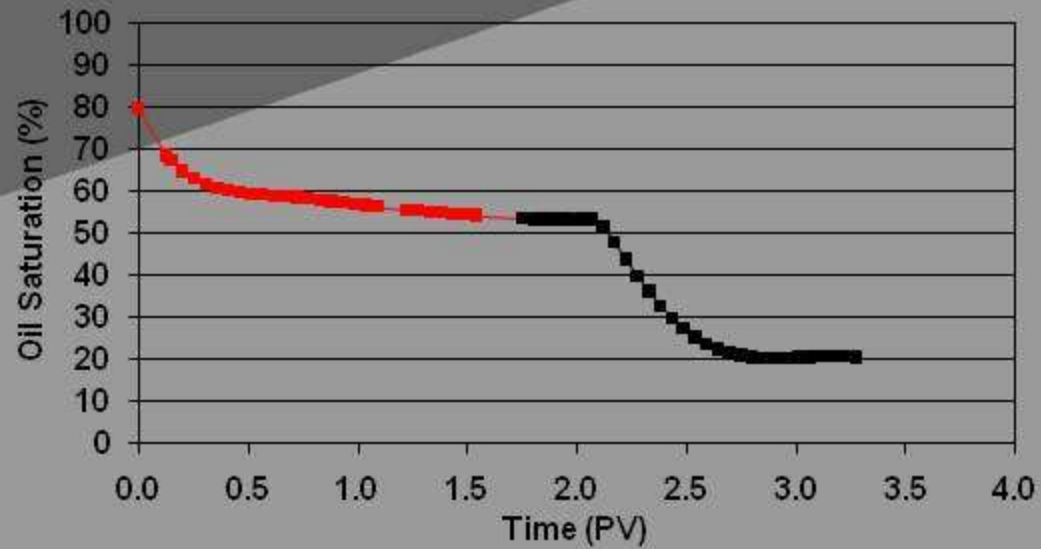
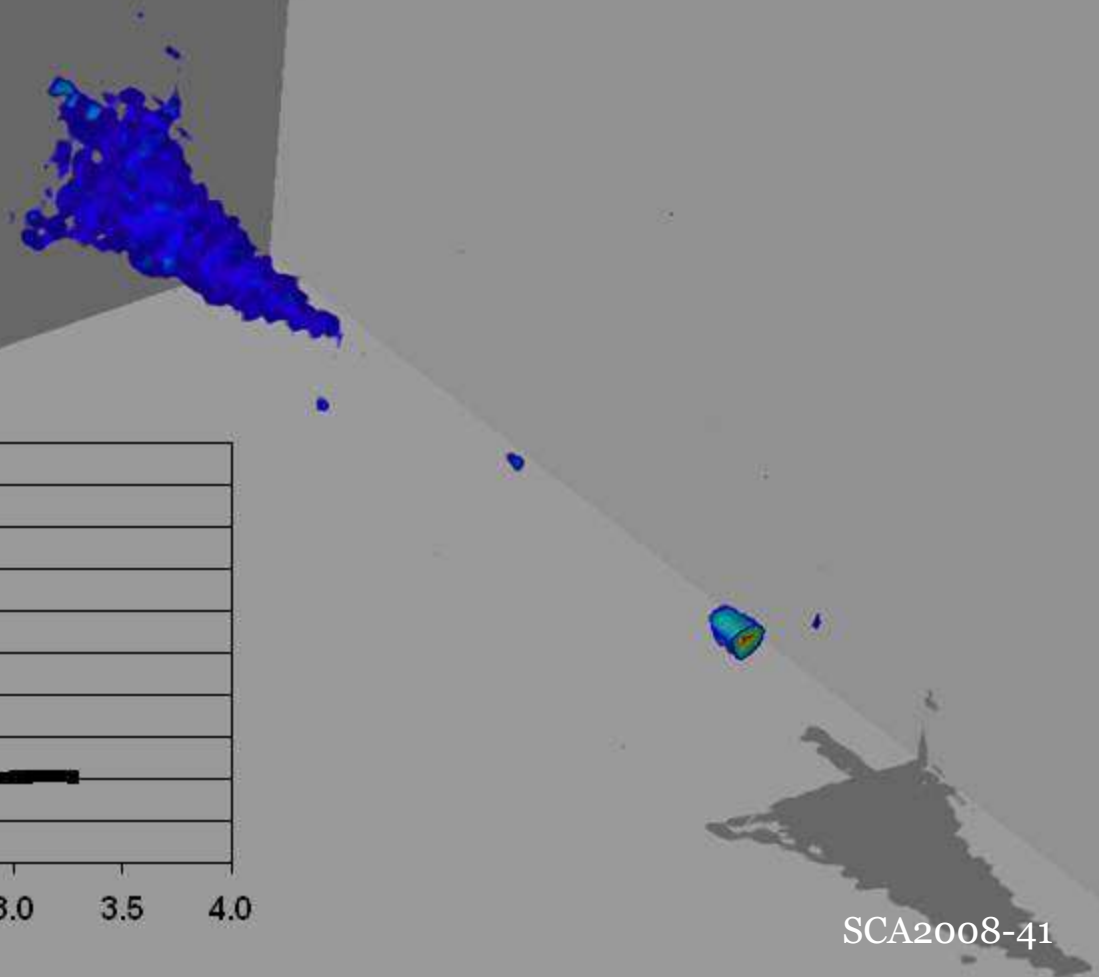
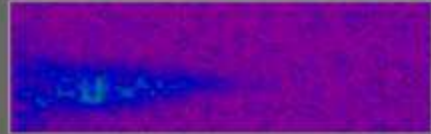
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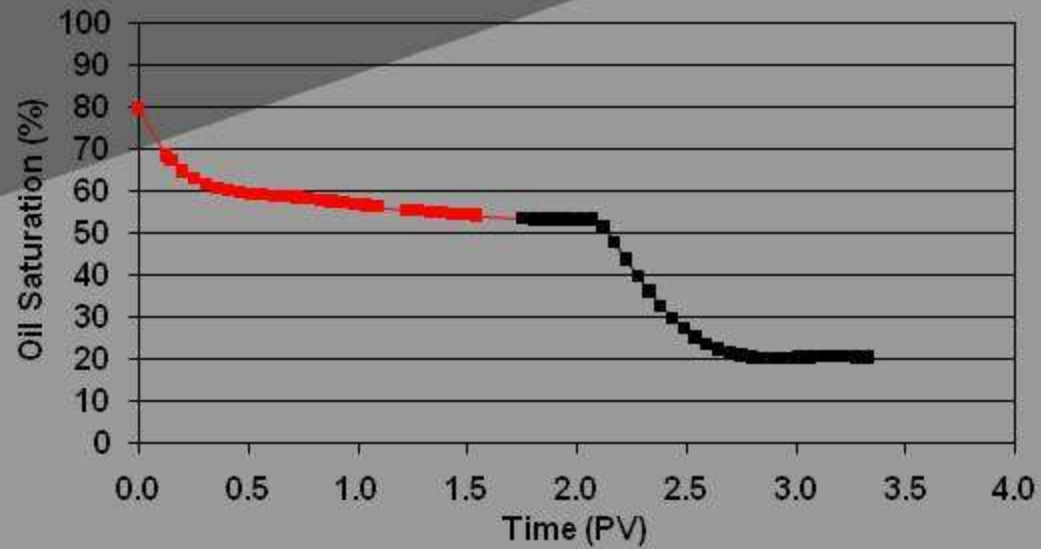
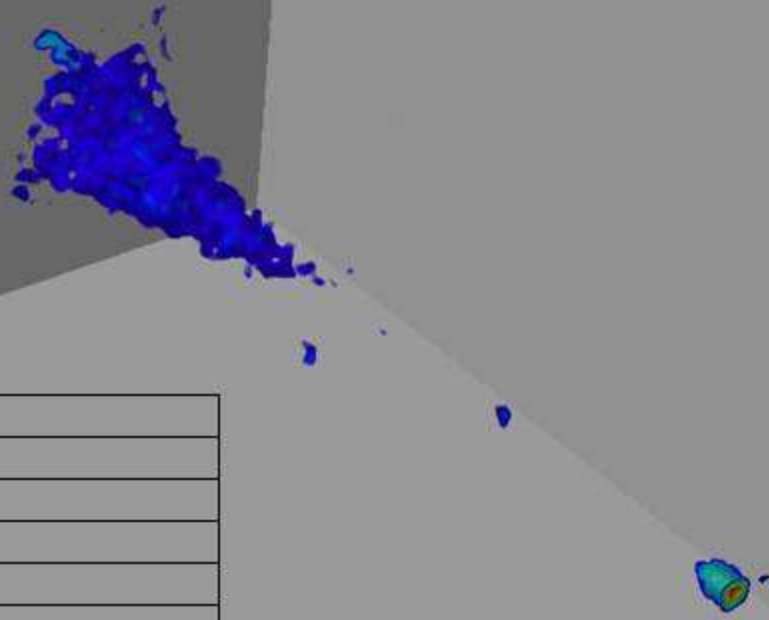
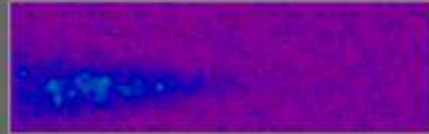
Time: 3.22 PV



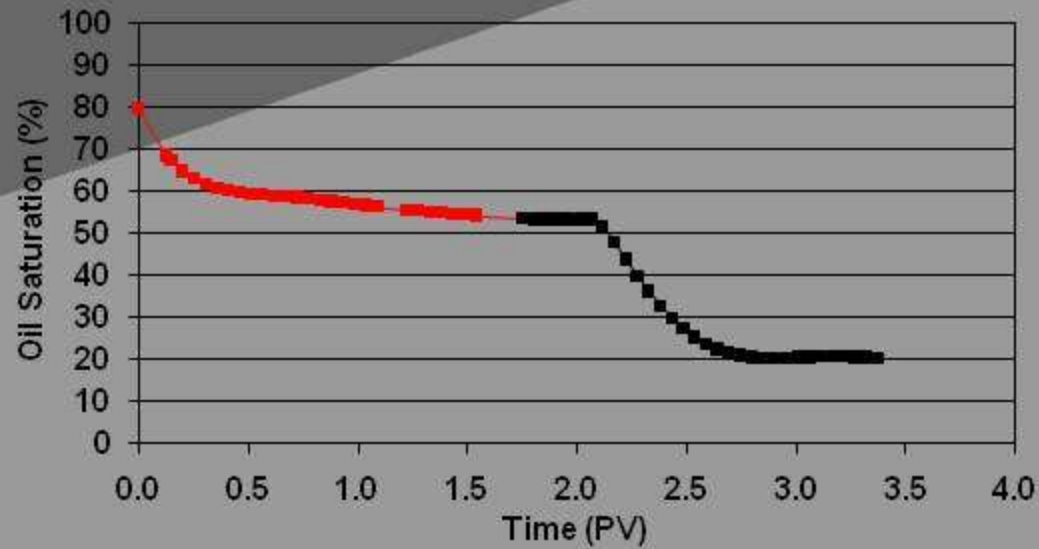
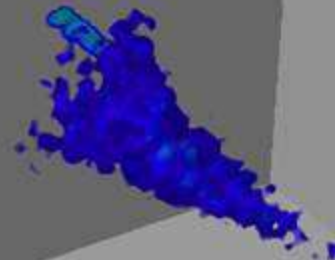
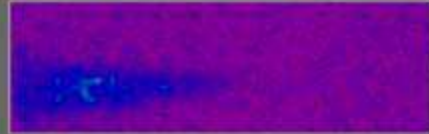
Time: 3.27 PV



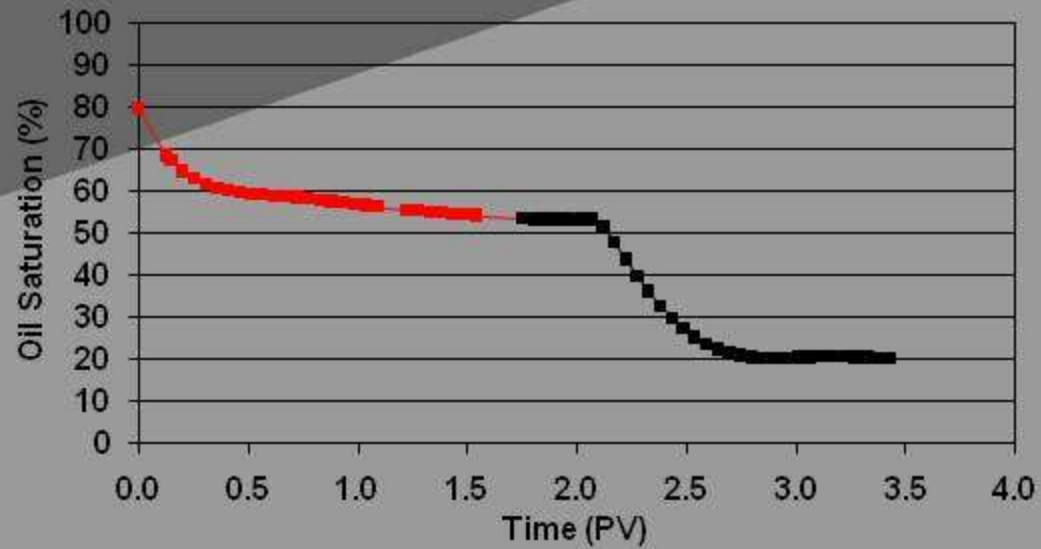
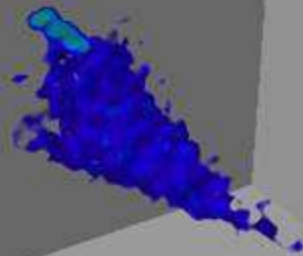
Time: 3.32 PV



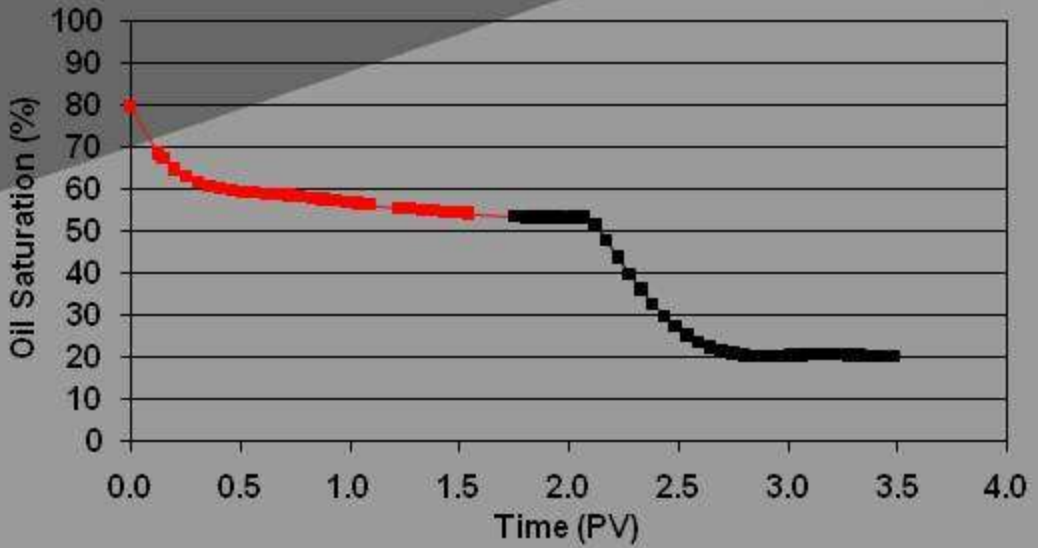
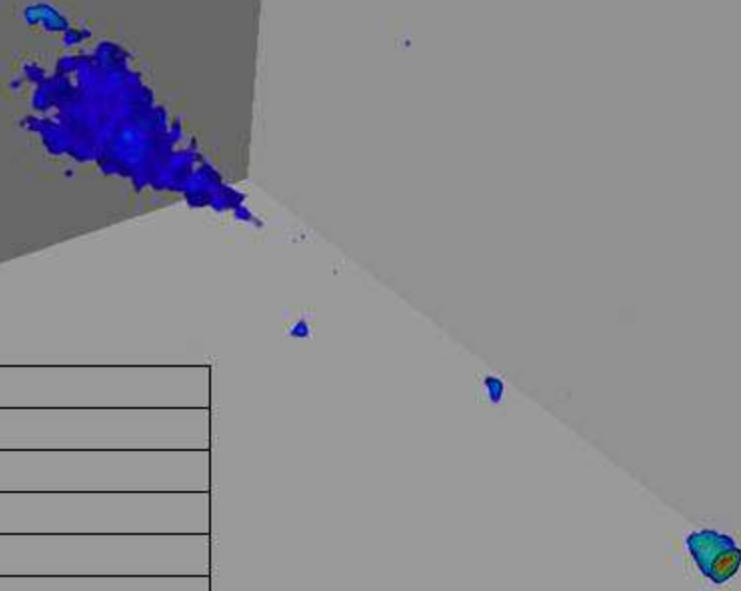
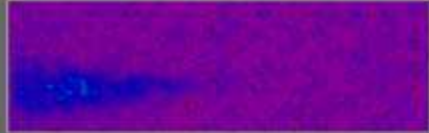
Time: 3.37 PV



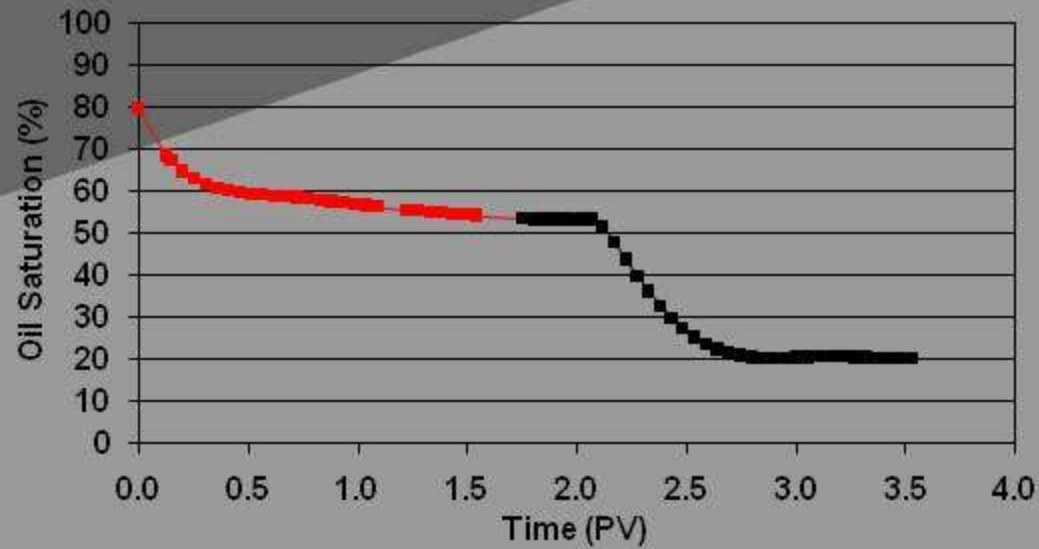
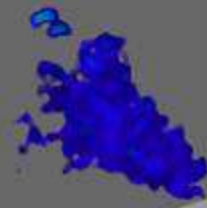
Time: 3.43 PV



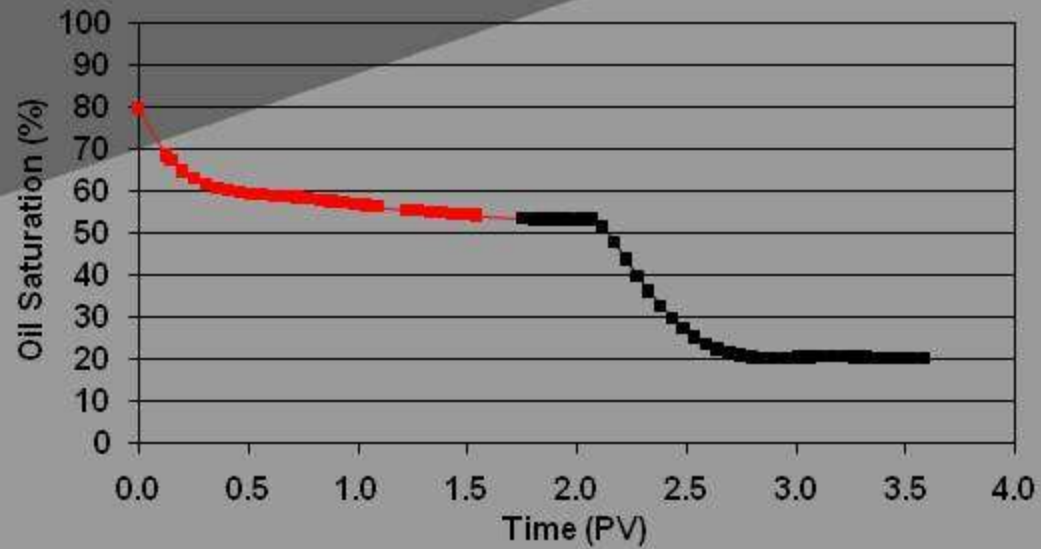
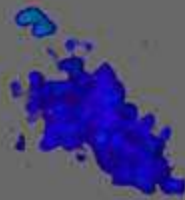
Time: 3.48 PV



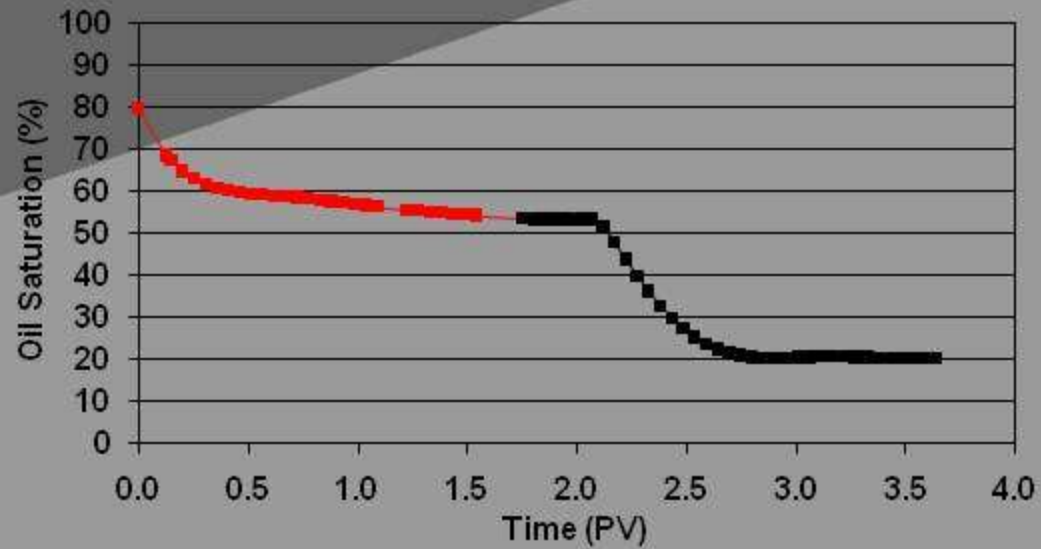
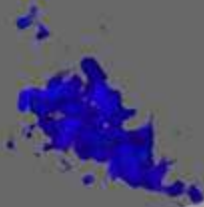
Time: 3.53 PV



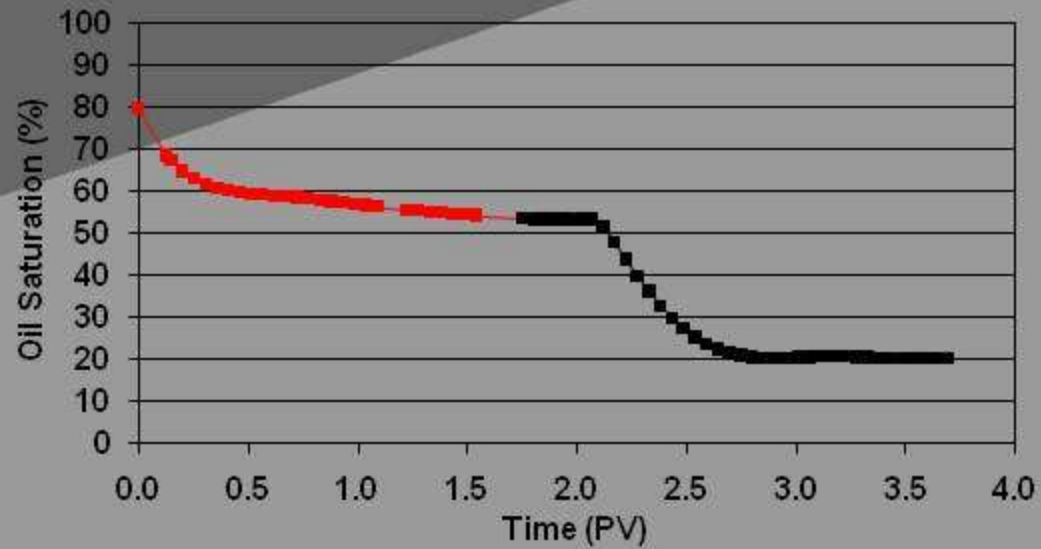
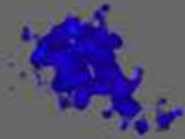
Time: 3.58 PV



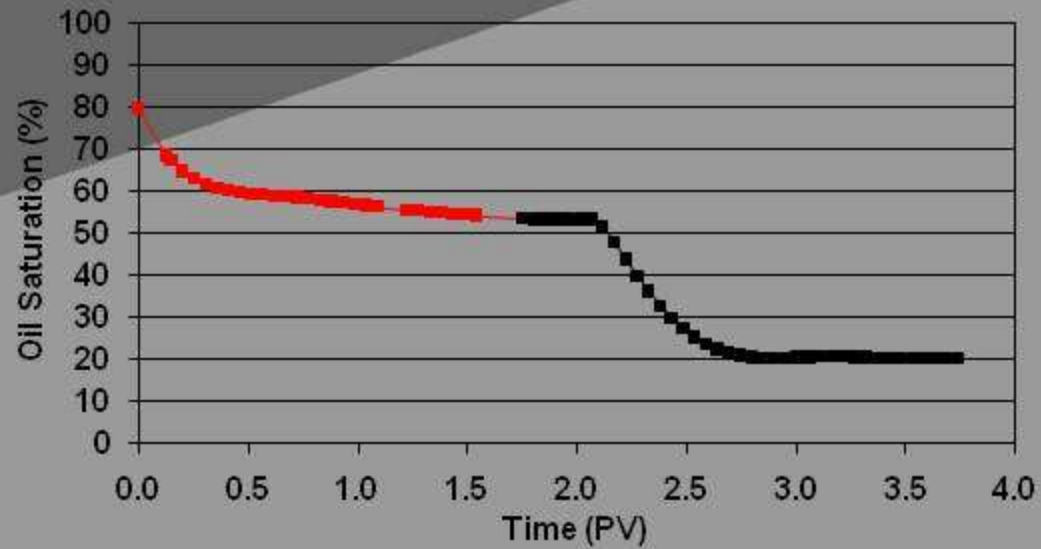
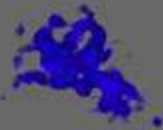
Time: 3.63 PV



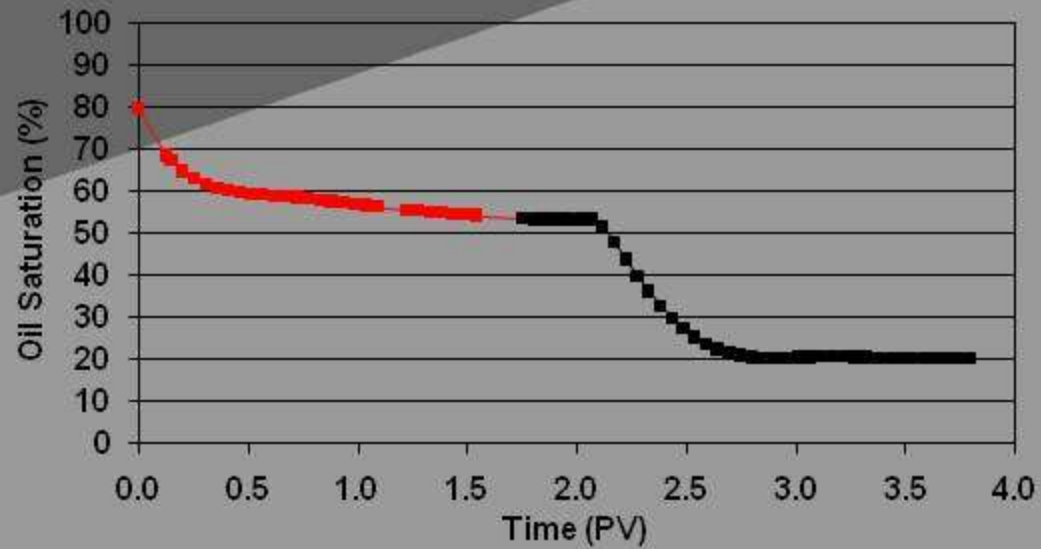
Time: 3.69 PV



Time: 3.74 PV



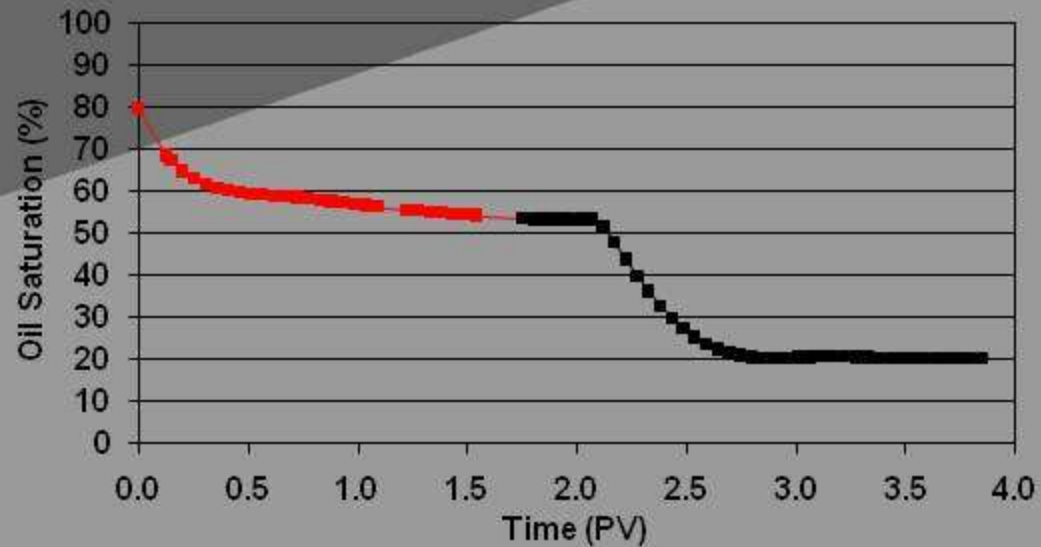
Time: 3.79 PV





Time: 3.84 PV

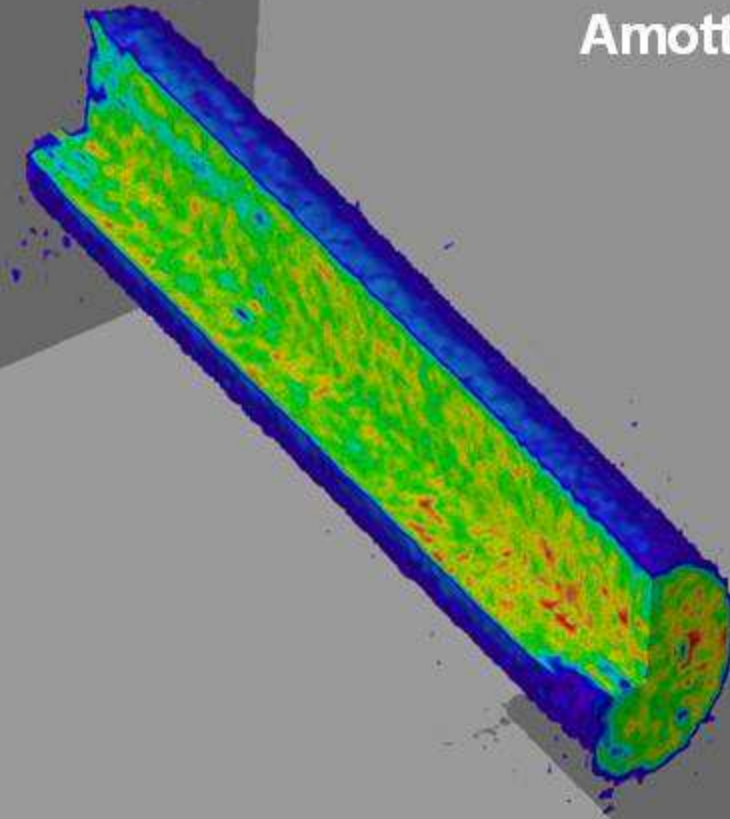
$S_{or, CO_2} = 20.3 \%$



Tertiary CO₂ Injection of Less Water-Wet Chalk

Temp.: 40°C

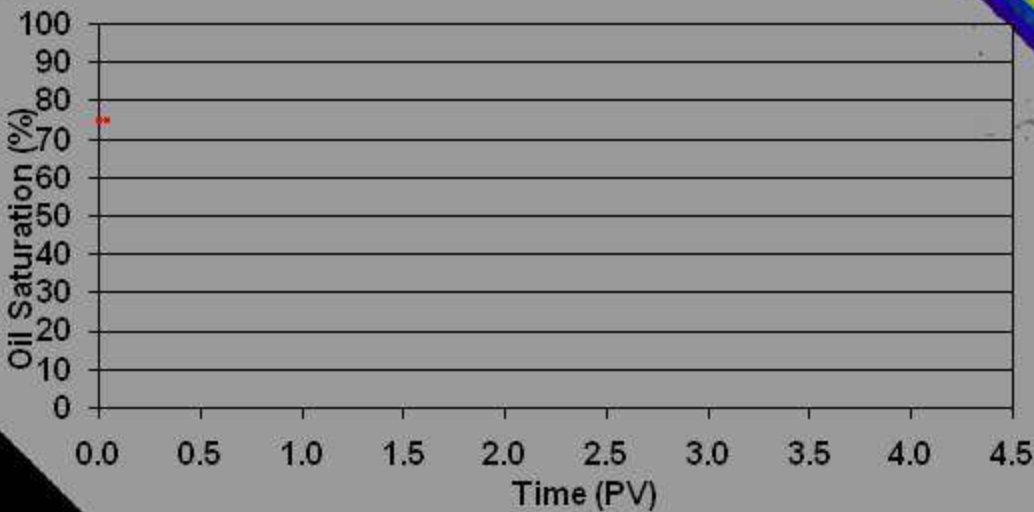
Amott Index 0.25



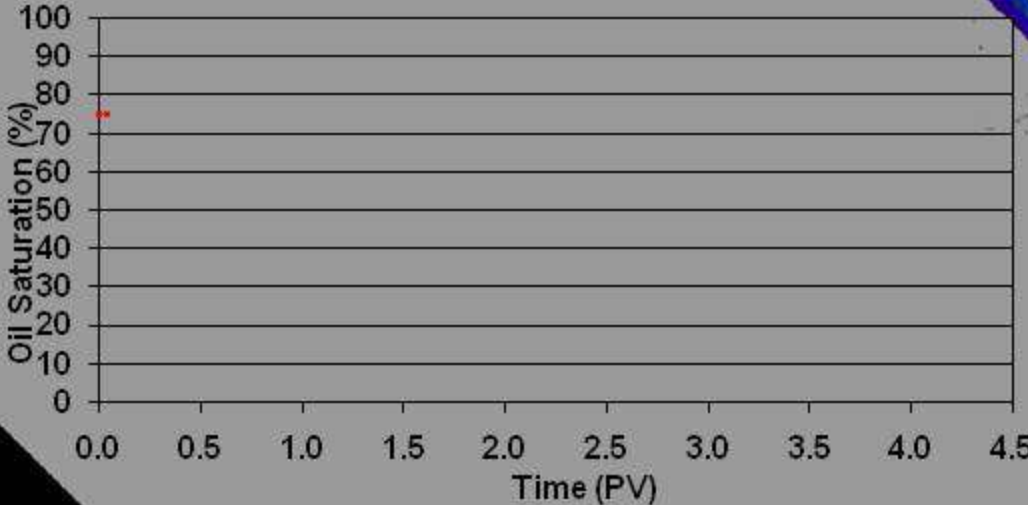
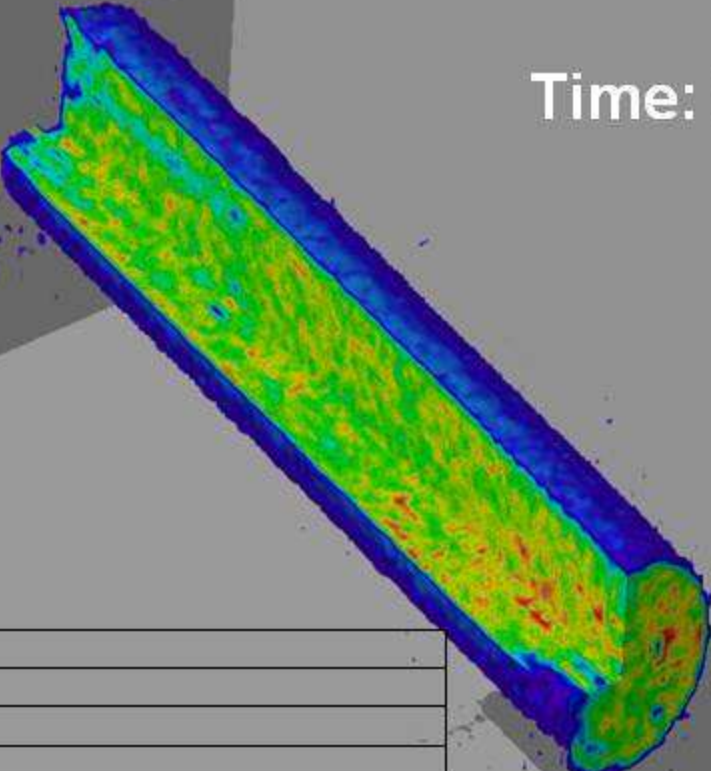
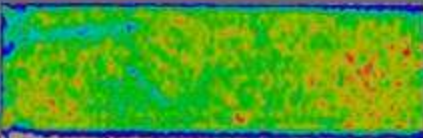
Time: 0.04 PV

$S_{o, wi} = 75.0 \%$

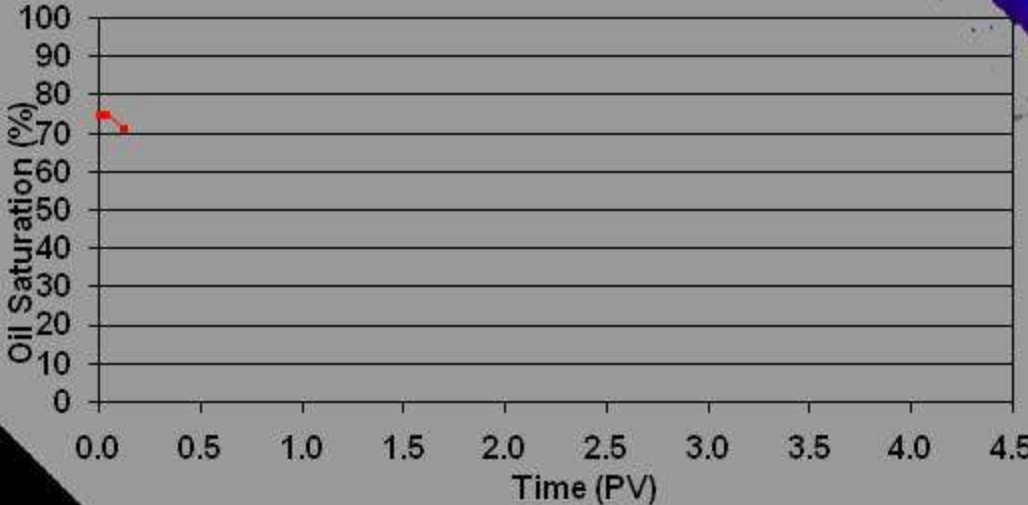
D₂O Injection



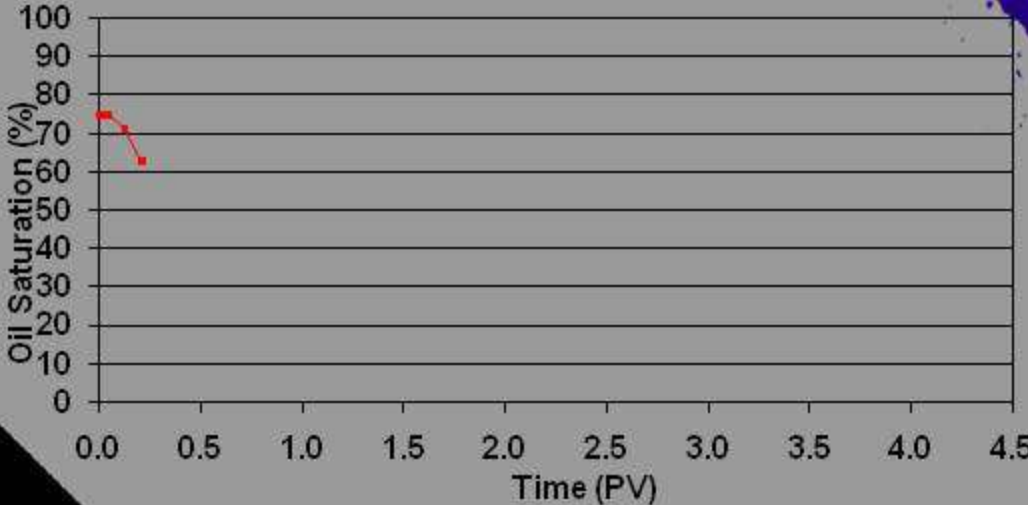
Time: 0.04 PV



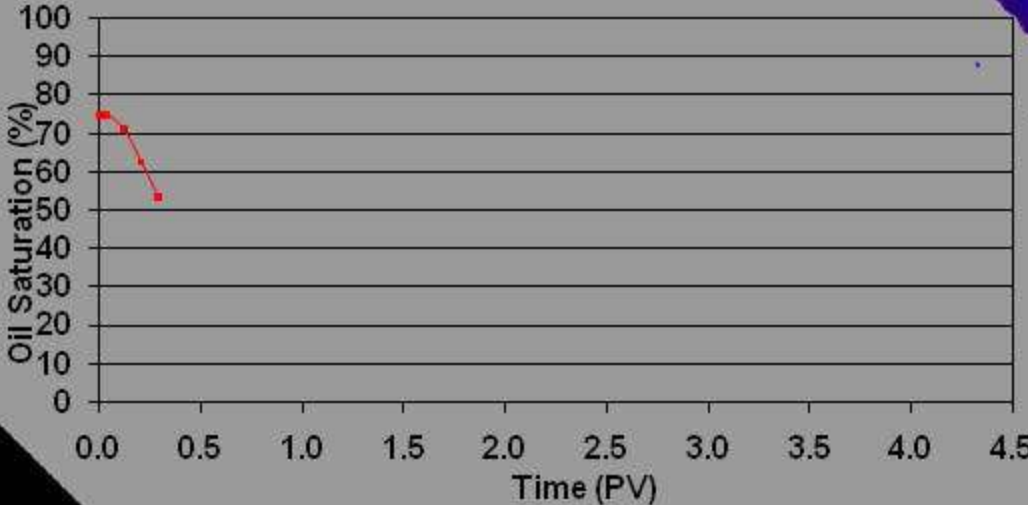
Time: 0.12 PV



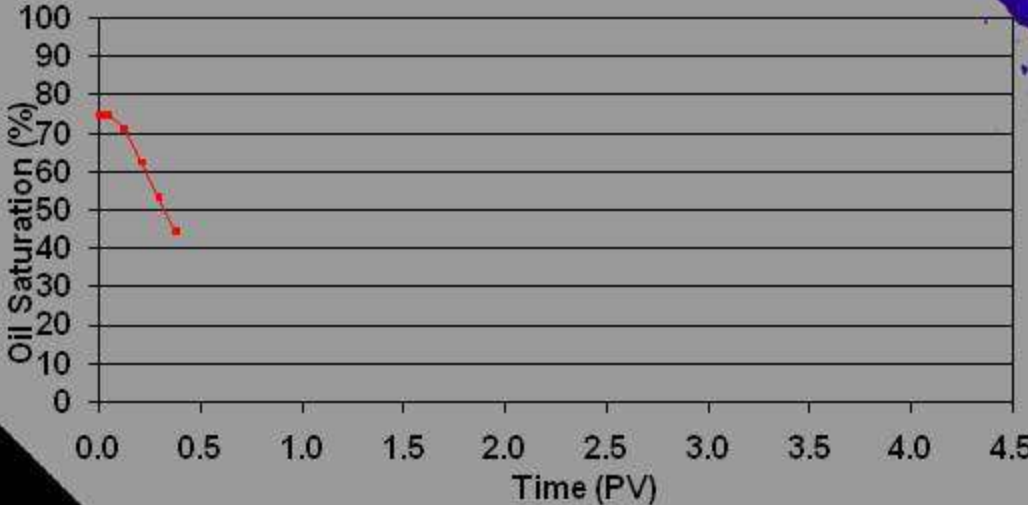
Time: 0.21 PV



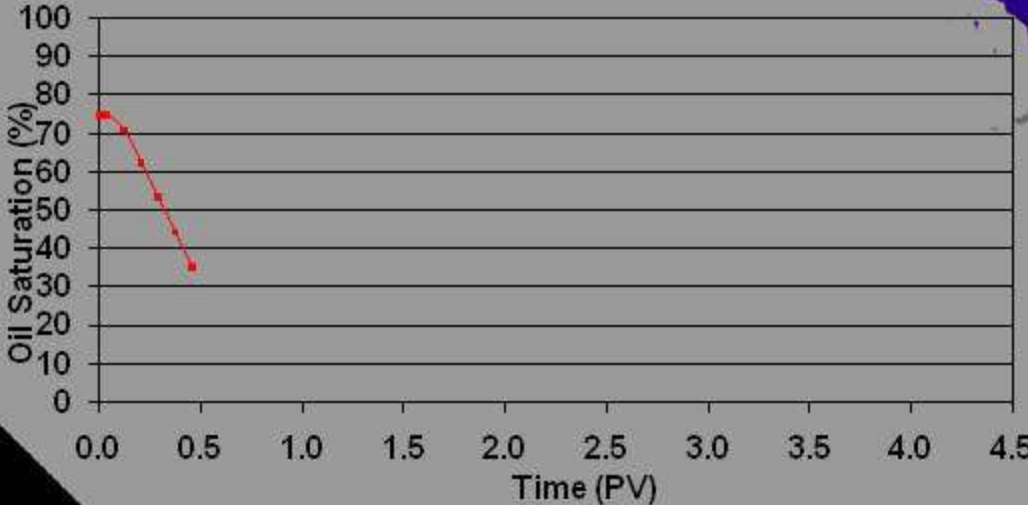
Time: 0.29 PV



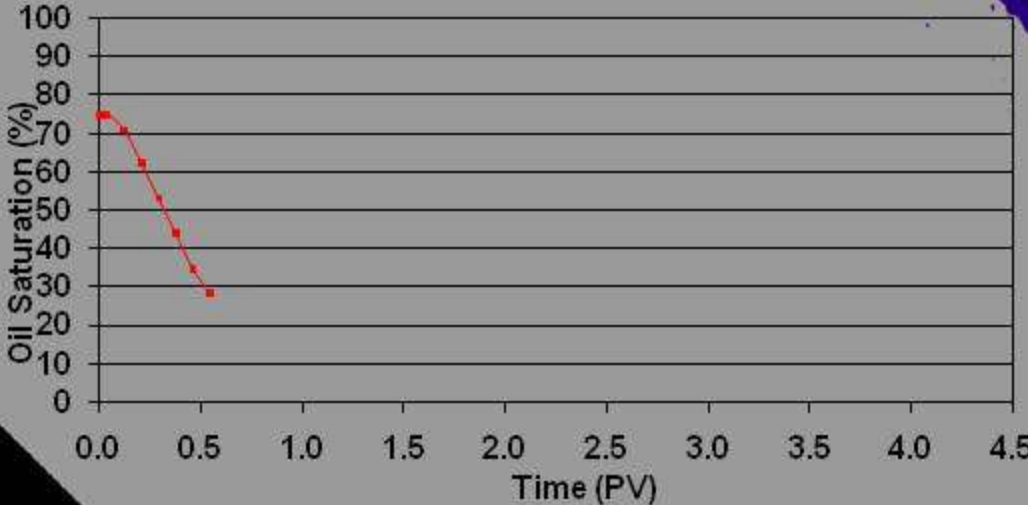
Time: 0.37 PV



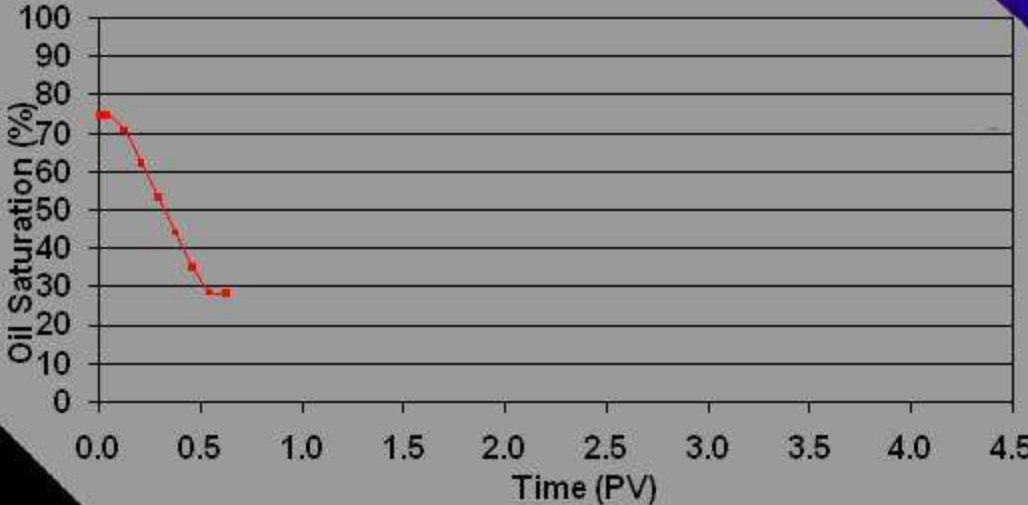
Time: 0.46 PV



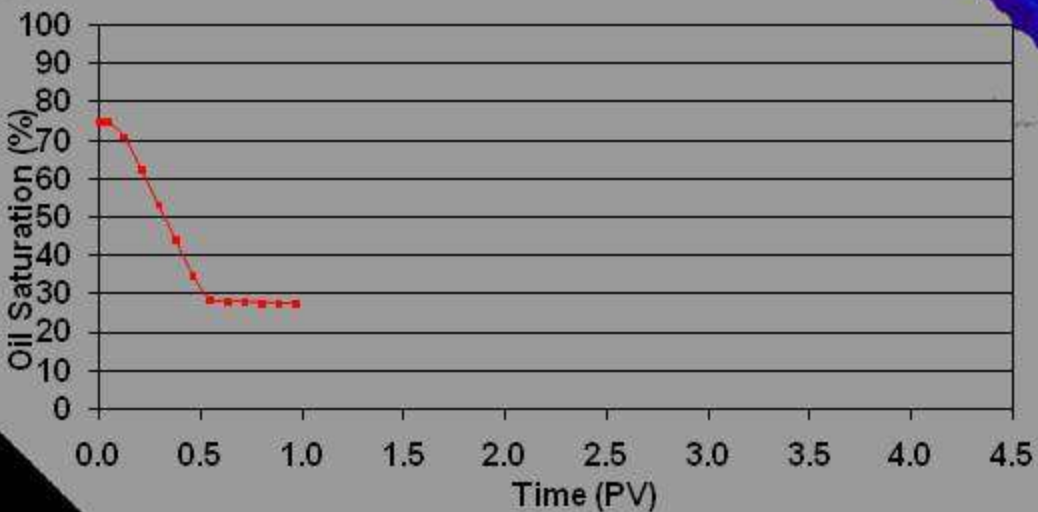
Time: 0.54 PV



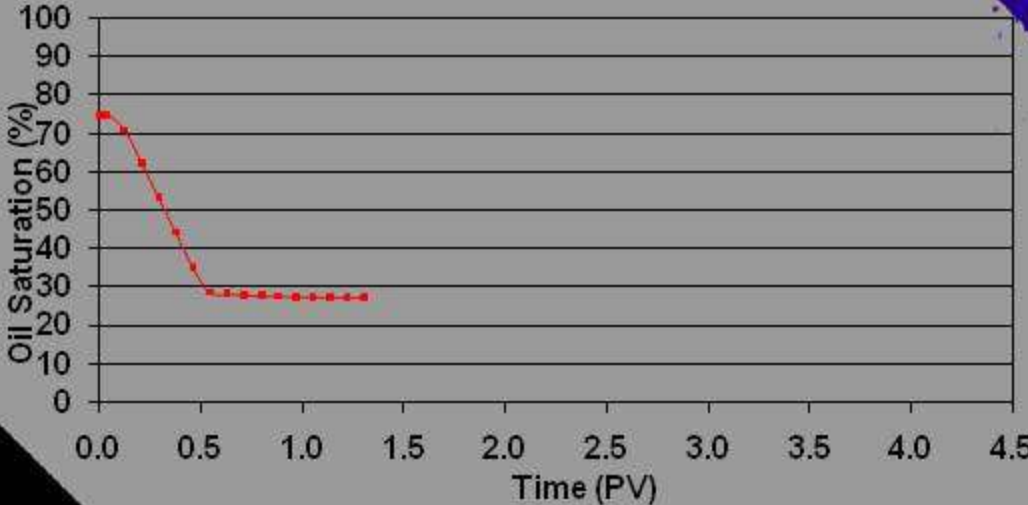
Time: 0.63 PV



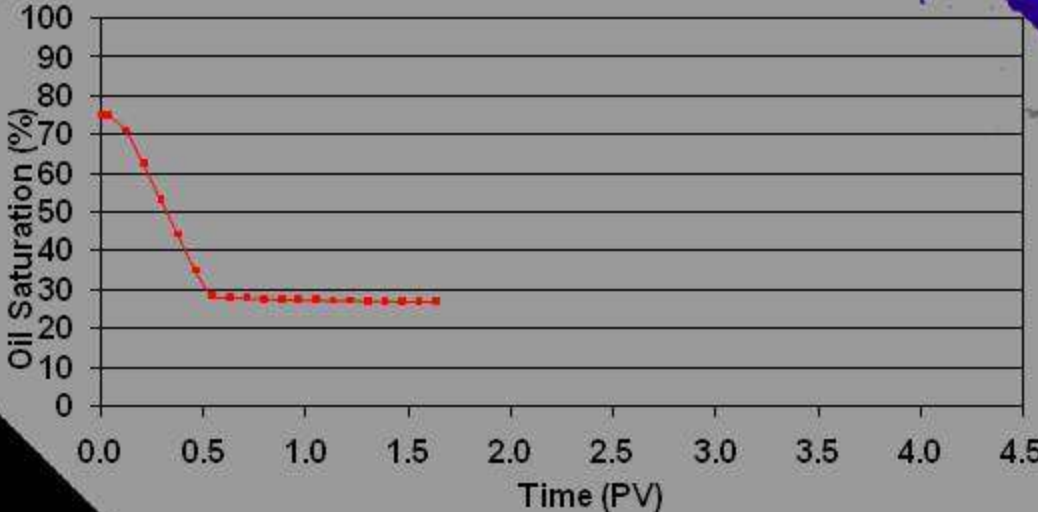
Time: 0.97 PV



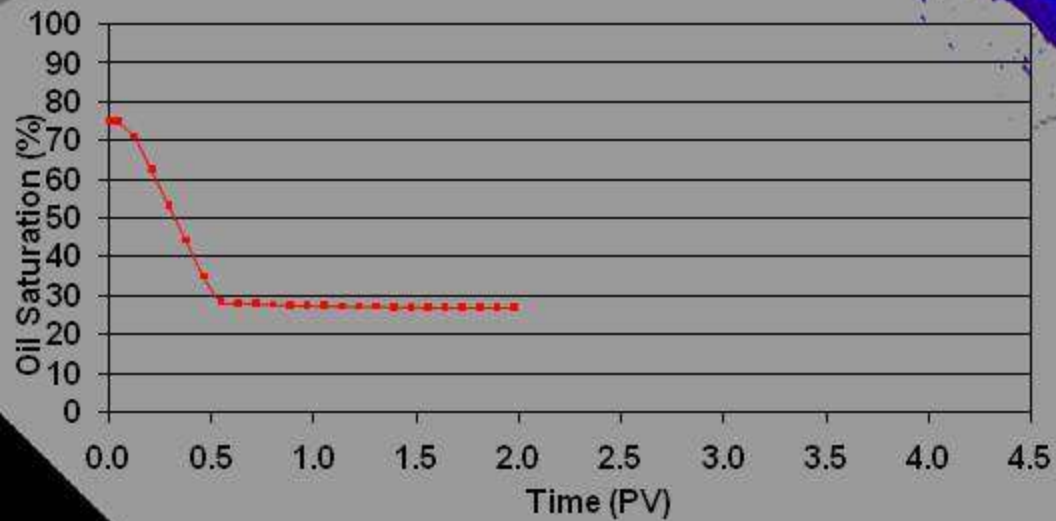
Time: 1.30 PV



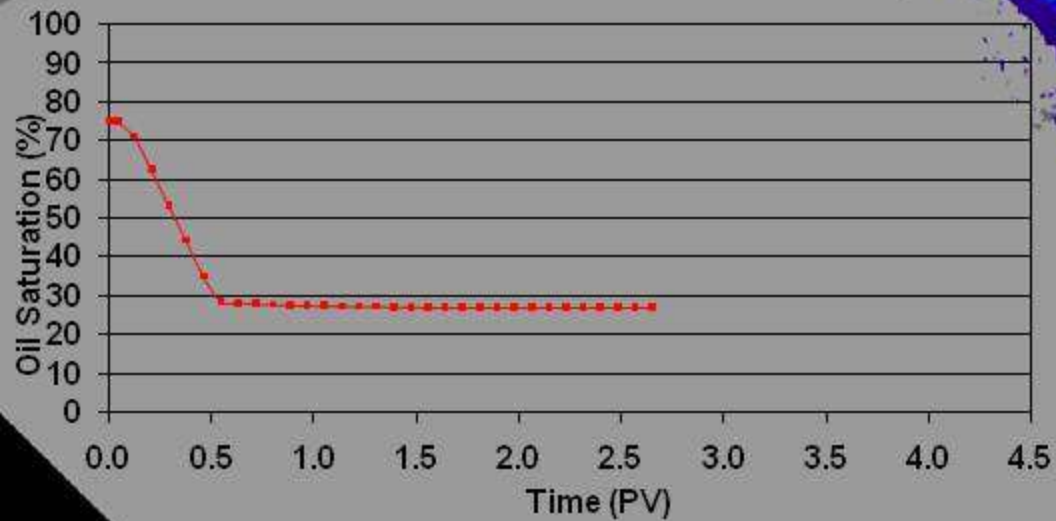
Time: 1.64 PV



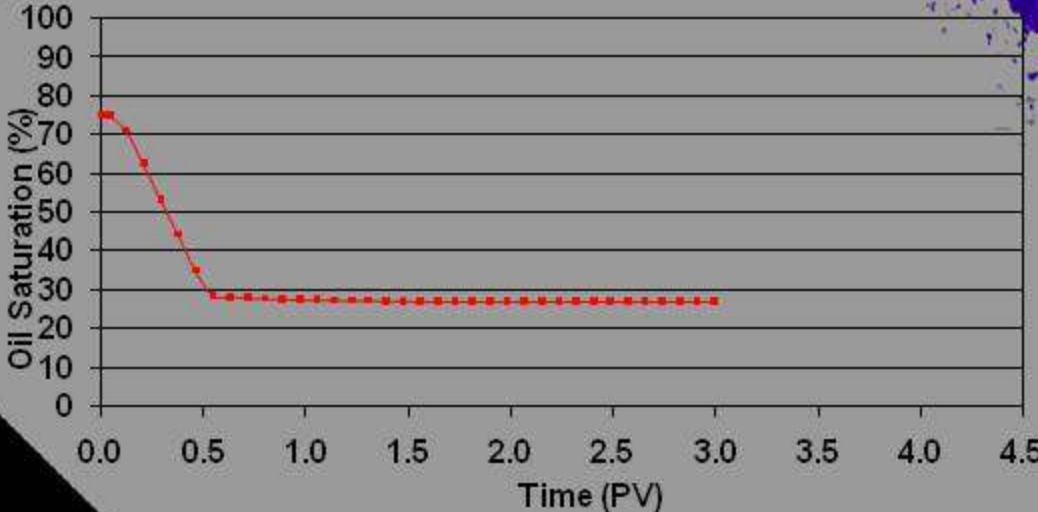
Time: 1.98 PV



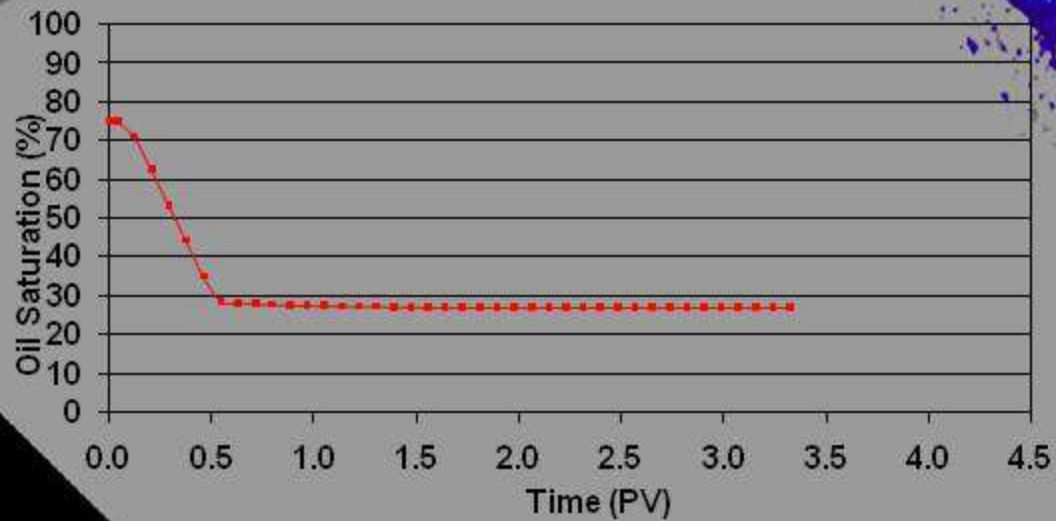
Time: 2.65 PV



Time: 2.99 PV

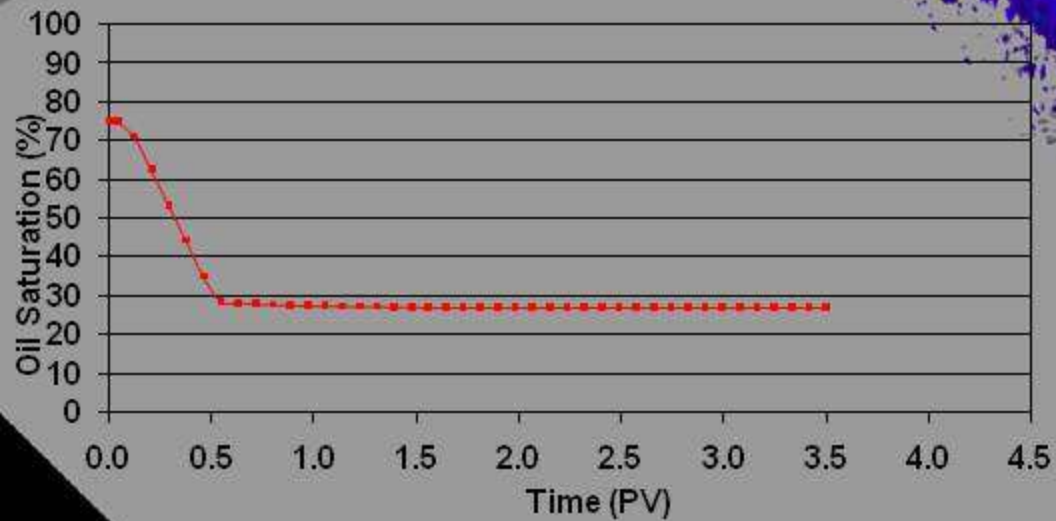


Time: 3.33 PV



Time: 3.50 PV

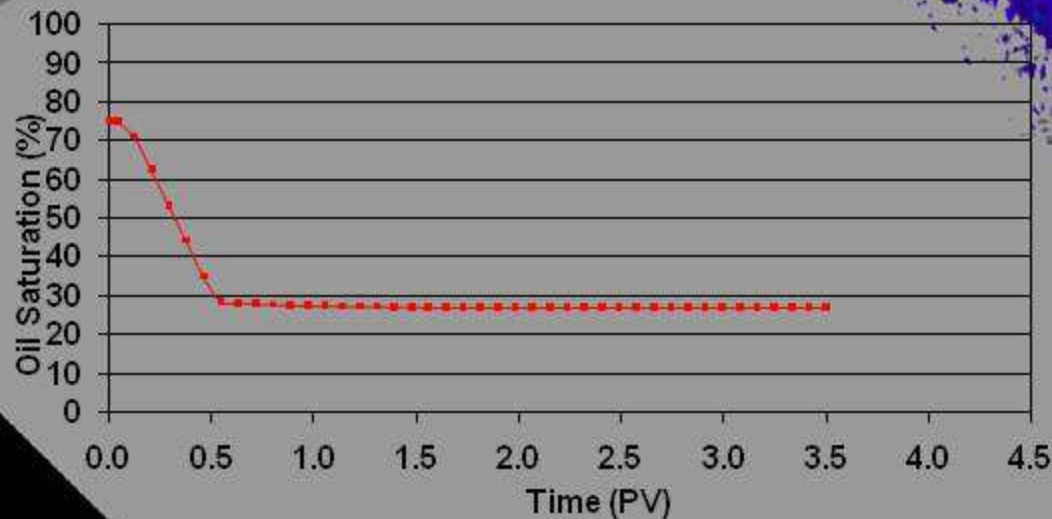
$S_{or, D2O} = 26.9 \%$



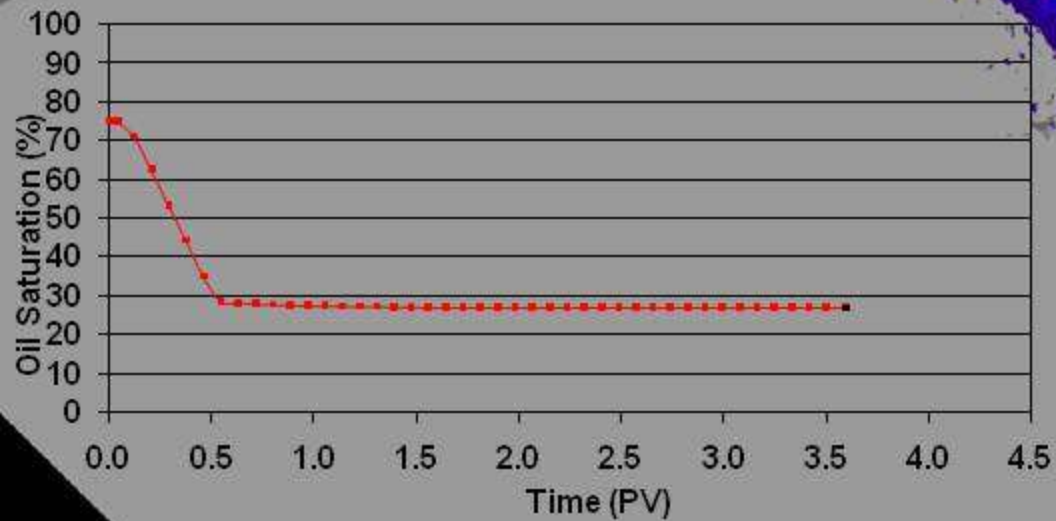
Time: 3.50 PV

$S_{or, D2O} = 26.9 \%$

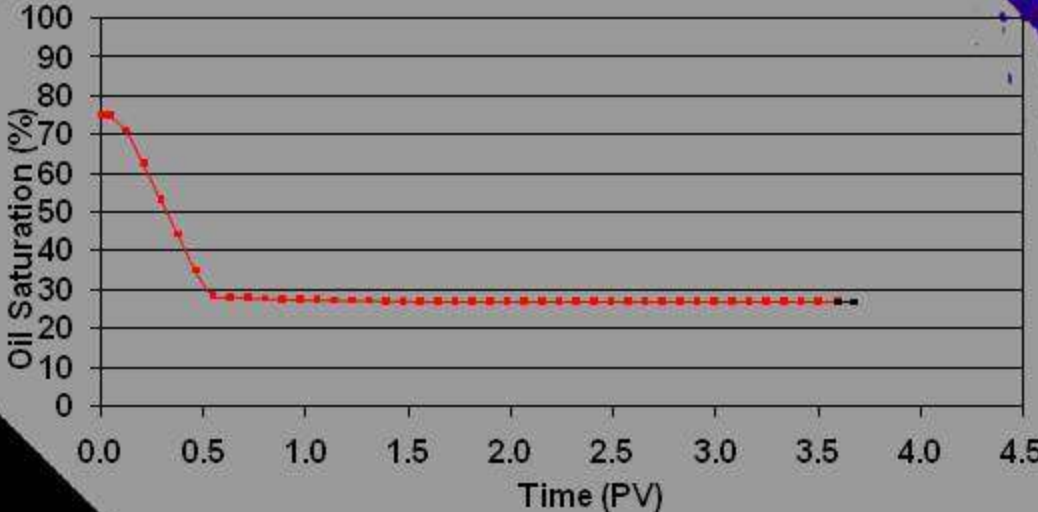
CO₂ Injection



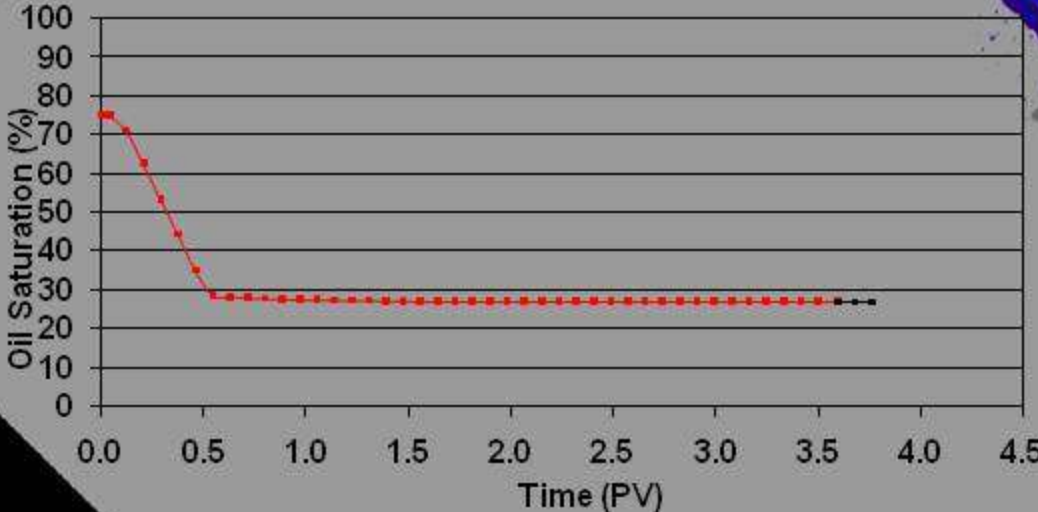
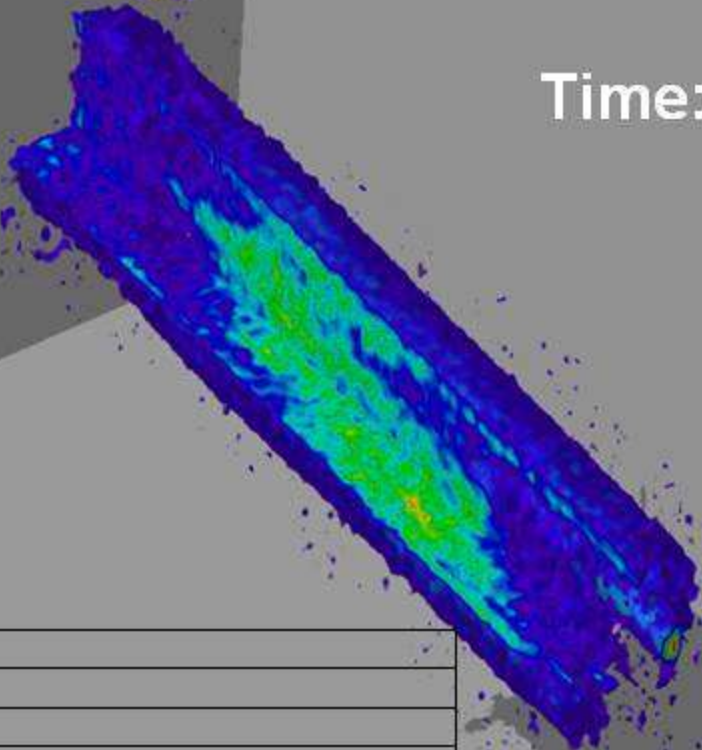
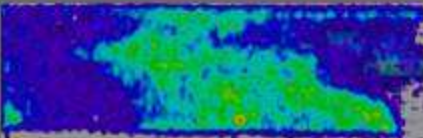
Time: 3.59 PV



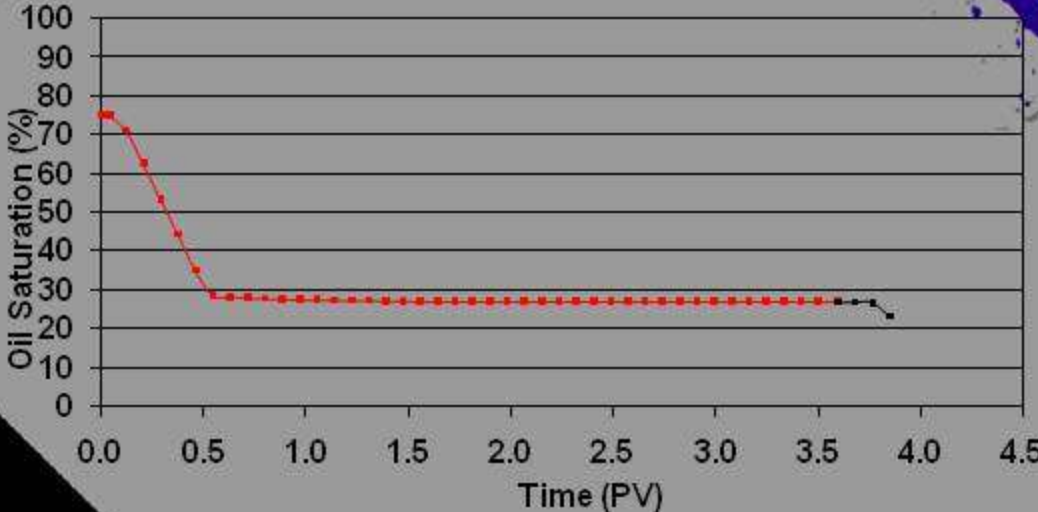
Time: 3.68 PV



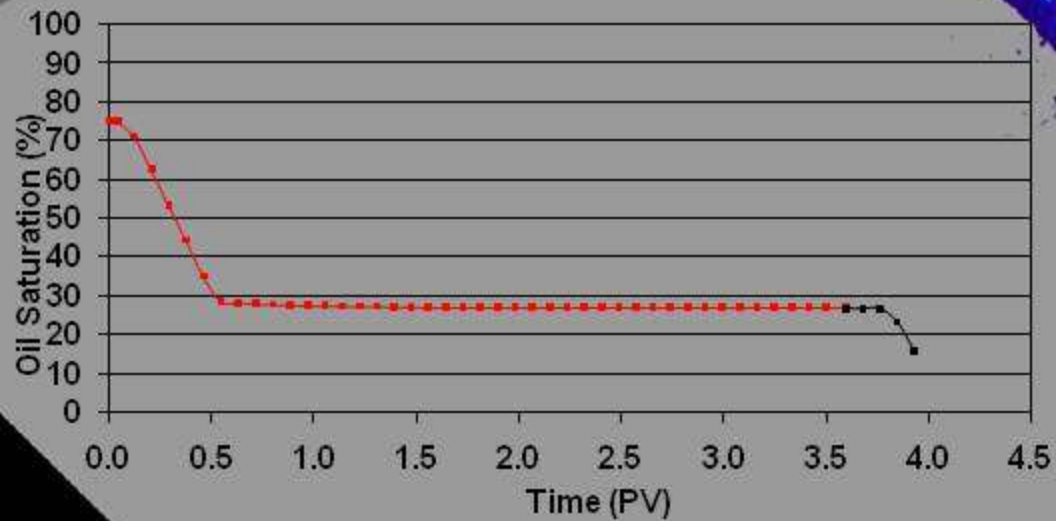
Time: 3.76 PV



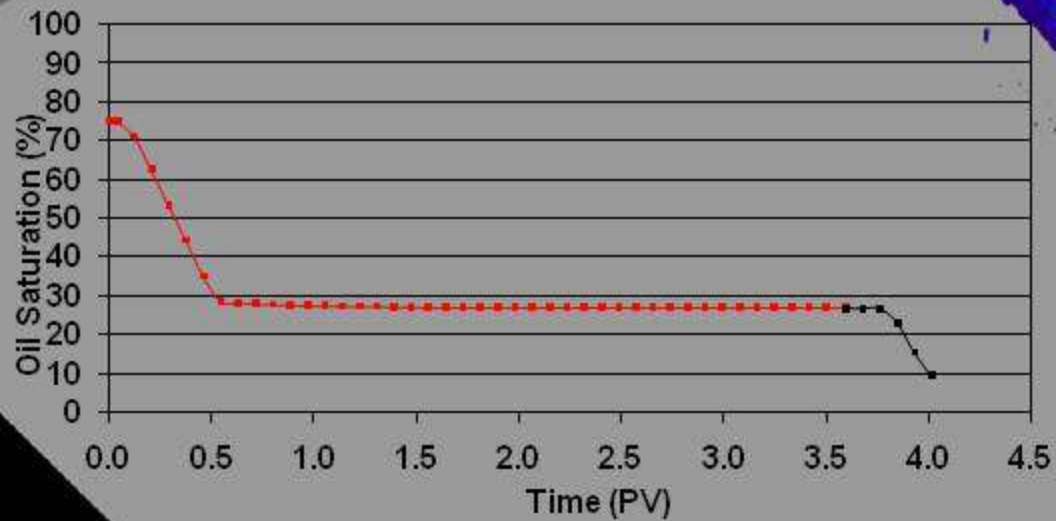
Time: 3.85 PV



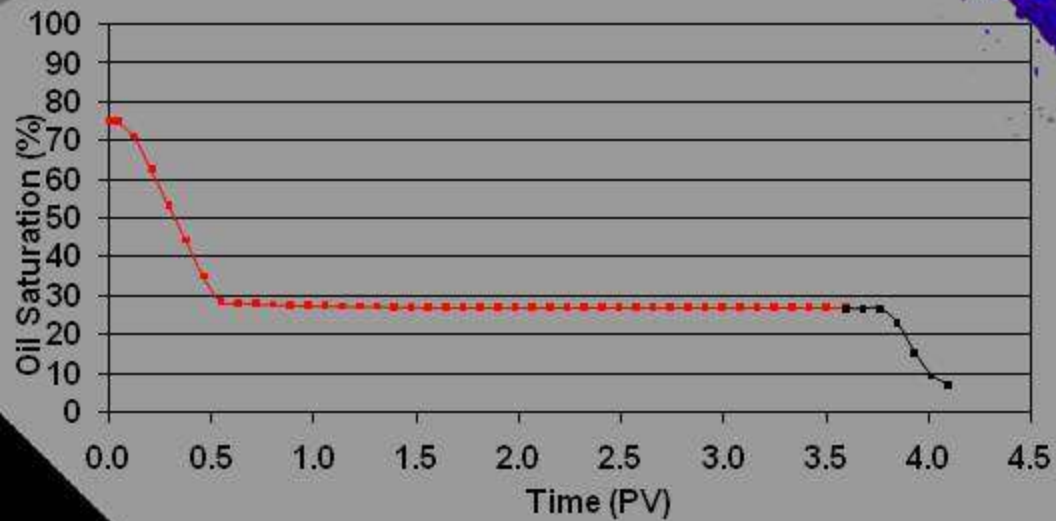
Time: 3.93 PV



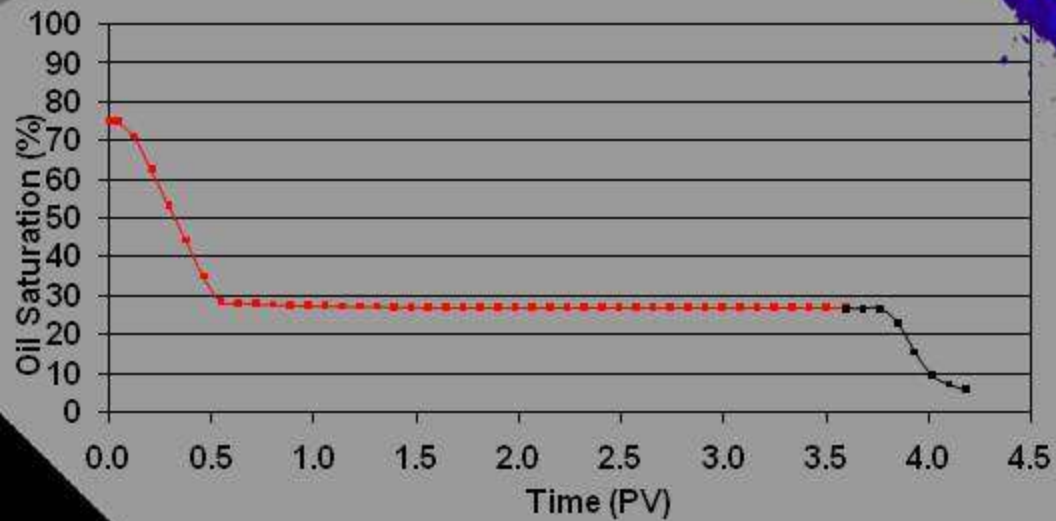
Time: 4.02 PV



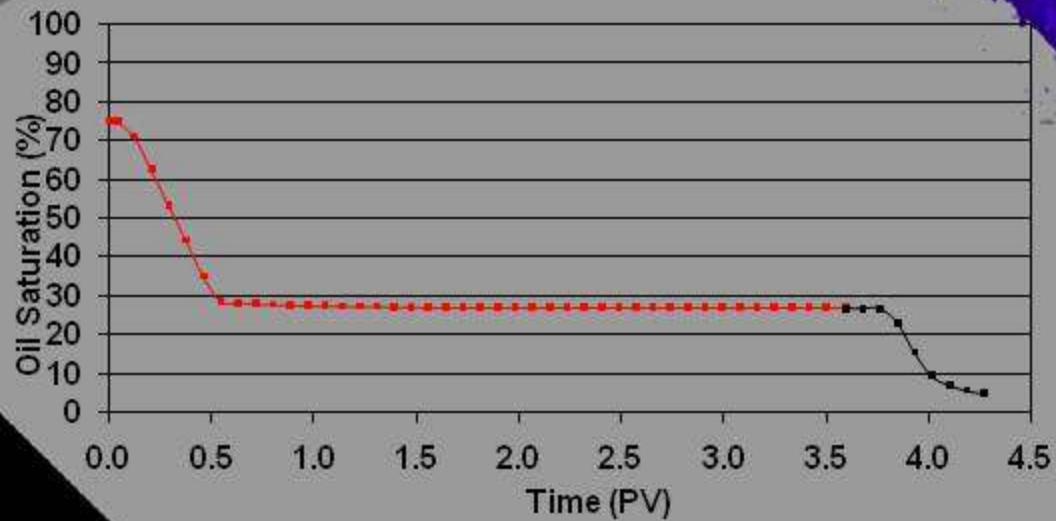
Time: 4.10 PV



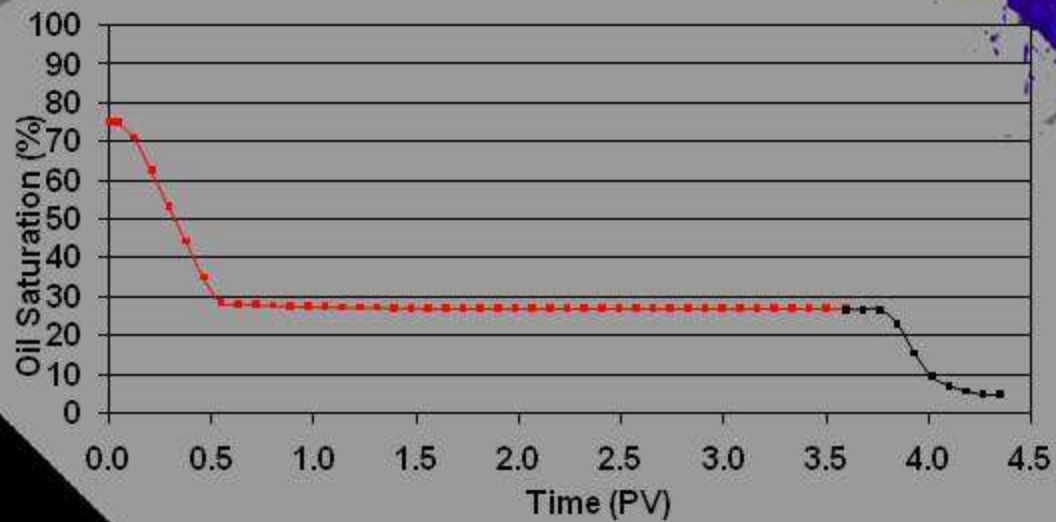
Time: 4.18 PV



Time: 4.27 PV

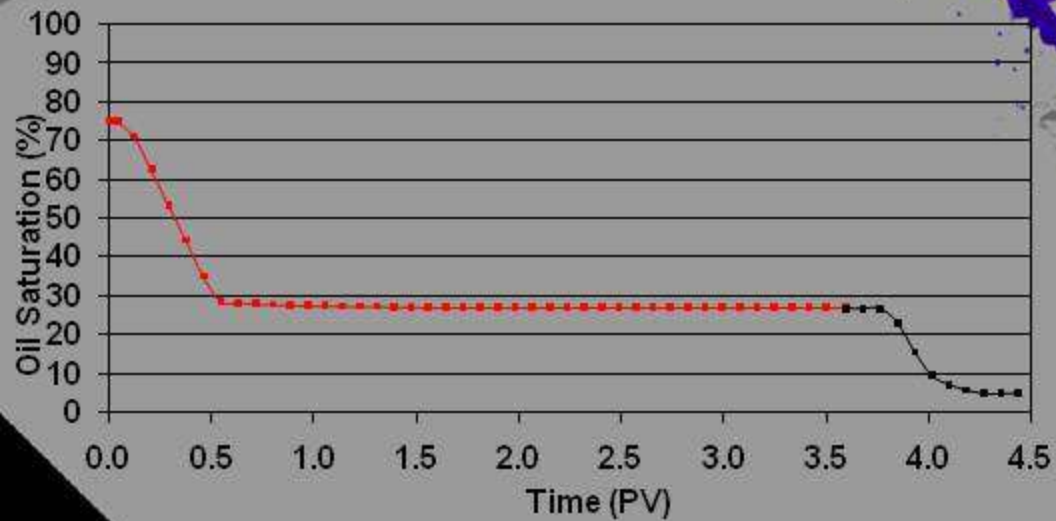


Time: 4.35 PV



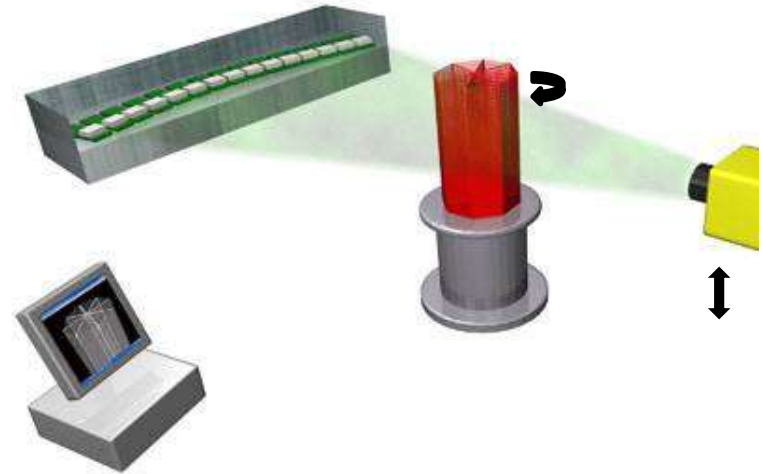
Time: 4.44 PV

$S_{or, CO_2} = 4.8\%$



Industrial CT

- Consists of a sample rotator, an x-ray source and a detector
- The detector measures the absorption of x-rays when they pass through the sample
- The sample rotates, creating a 2D image of each layer, and by moving either the sample or the detector system vertically, a 3D image is made



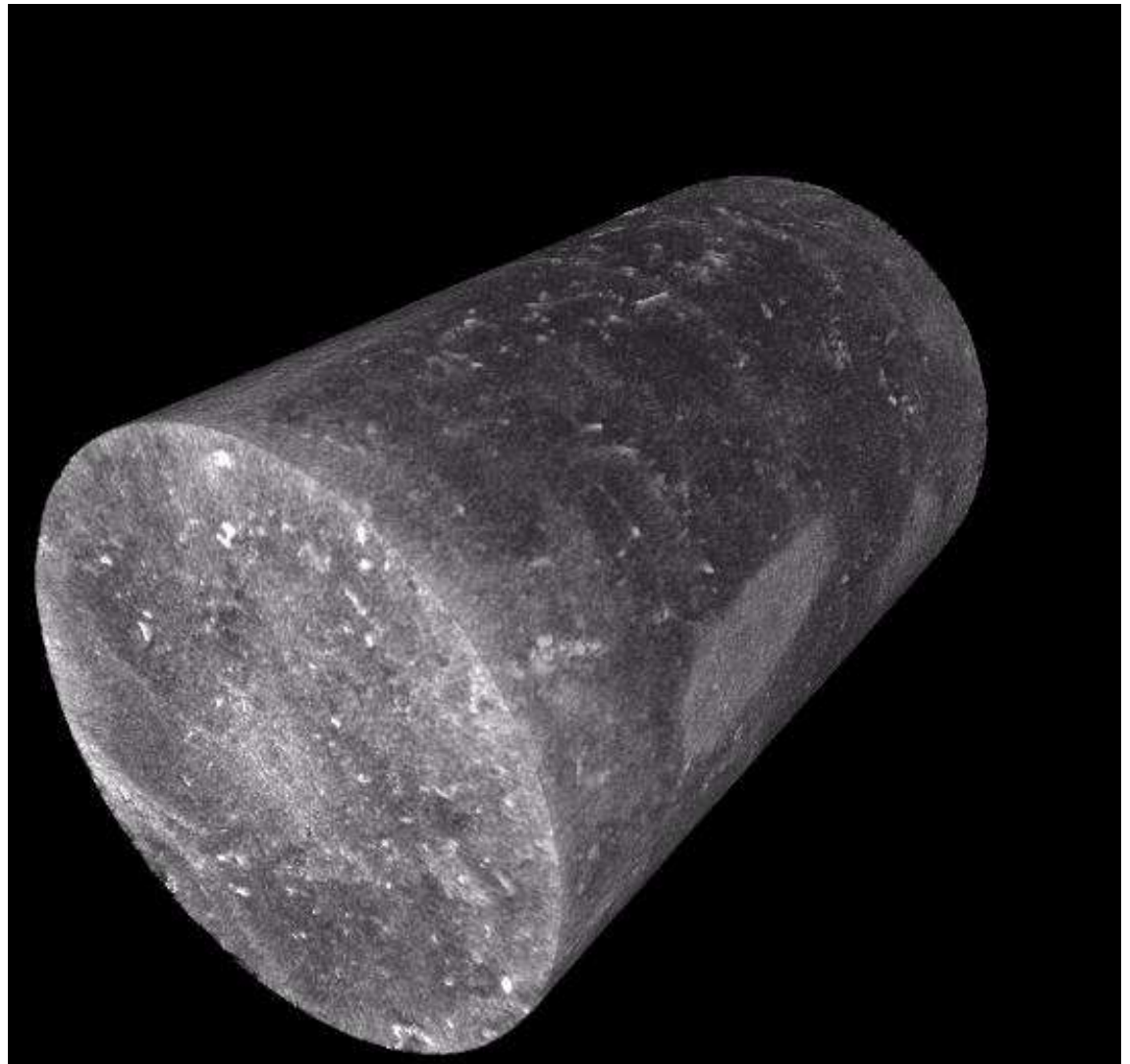
From www.deetee.com

- Can be moved closer to the source than a medical CT, and thus has larger resolution
- Much higher resolution than other imaging techniques
 - MRI \approx 1000 microns
 - Medical CT \approx 250 microns
 - Industrial CT \approx 5 microns
- Runs at high voltage, meaning more energetic and penetrating x-rays, which again leads to higher resolution, but also lower contrast images
- Runs at low power
- Following images taken at 160 keV, with a resolution of 40 microns per voxel, with 1024*1024*1400 voxels

Results:

Rock characterization using CT

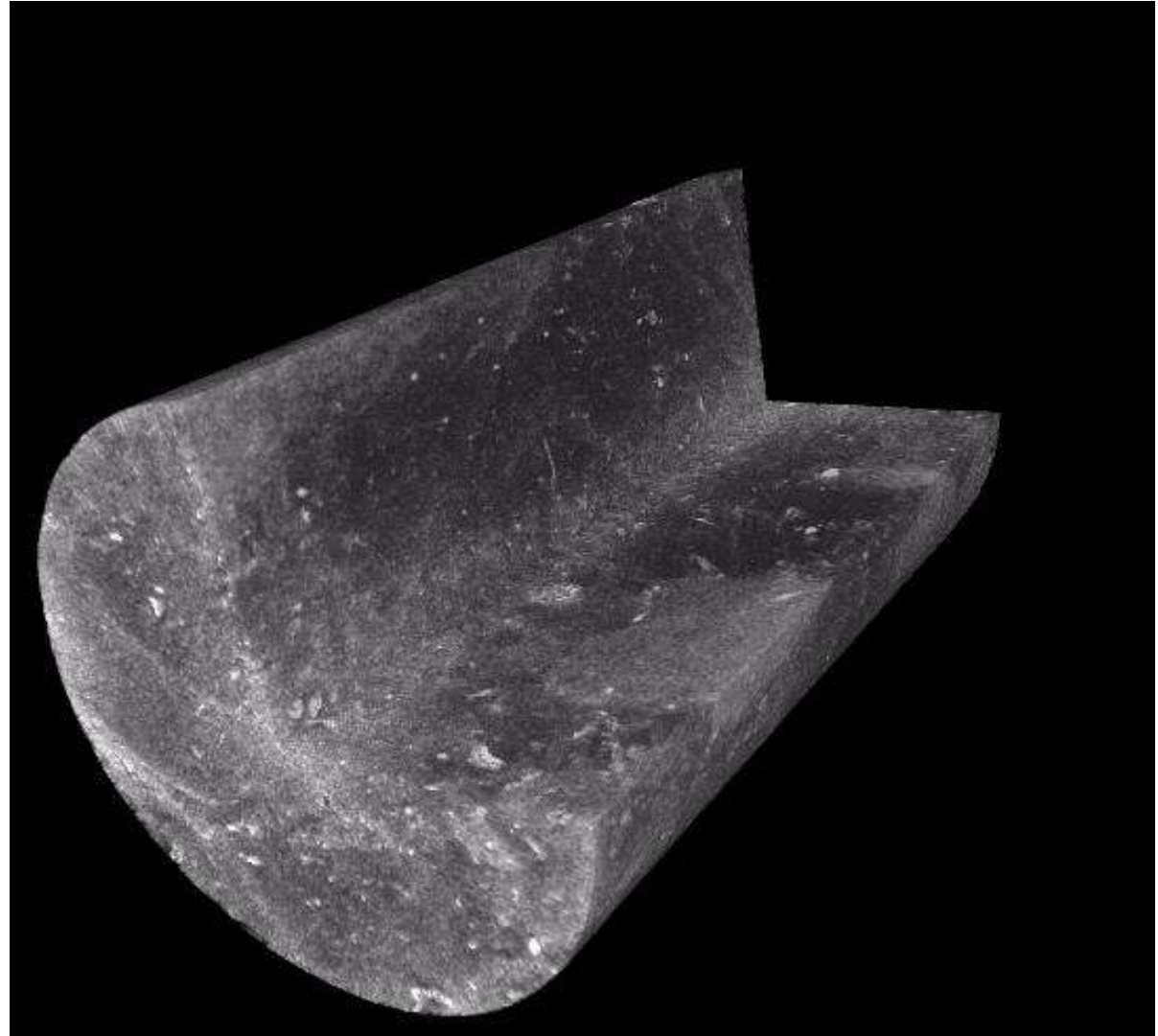
- 40 x 40 x 42 microns resolution
- 1.5" Portland chalk



Results:

Rock characterization using CT

- 40 x 40 x 42 microns resolution
- 1.5" Portland chalk

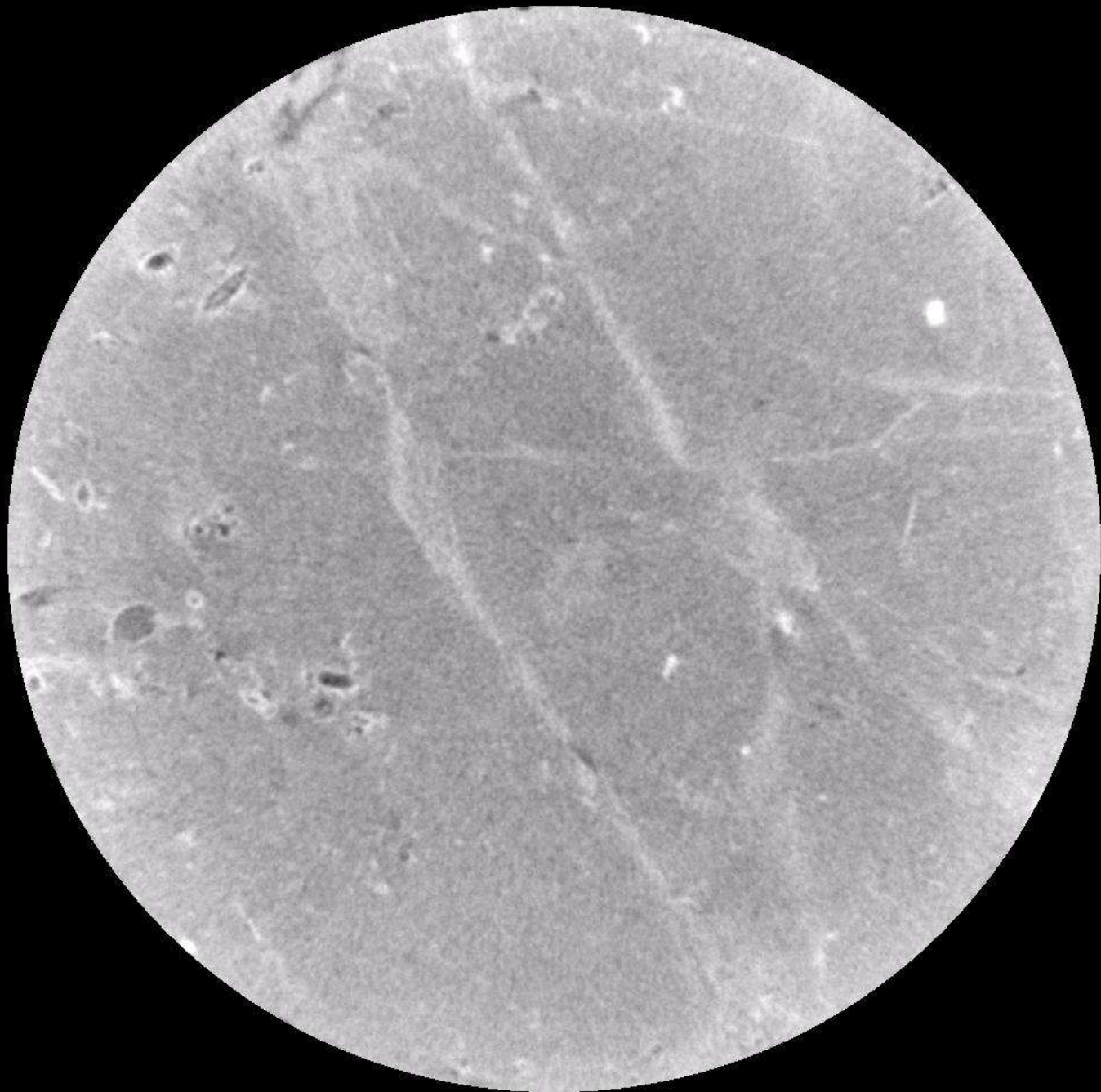


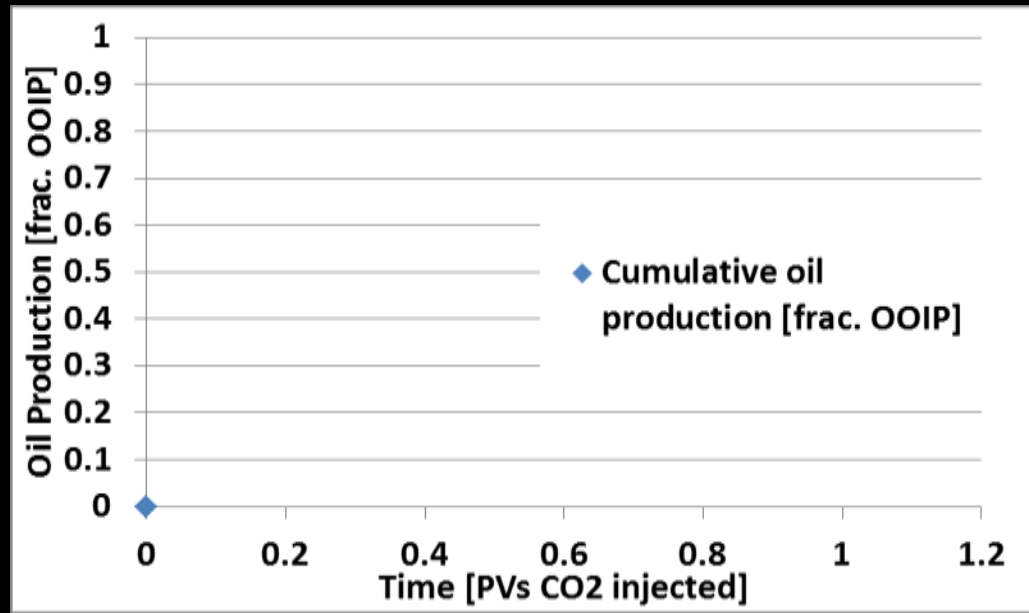
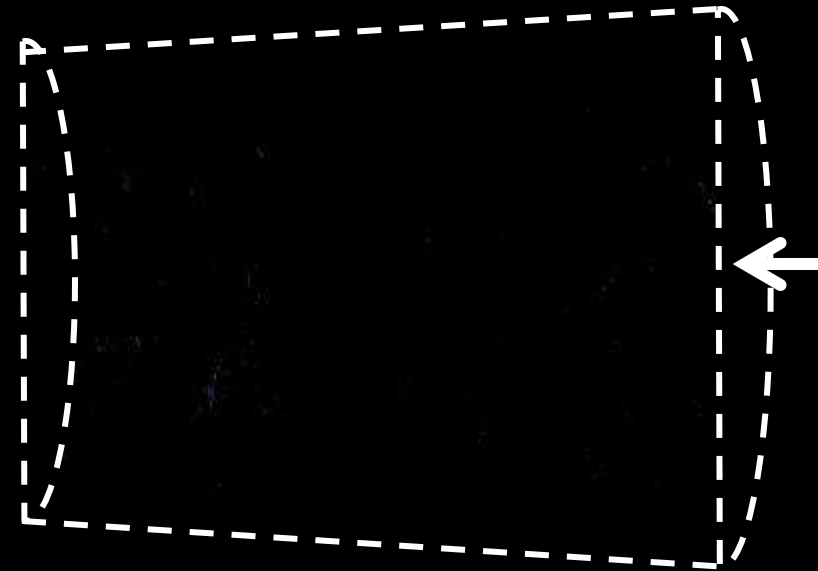
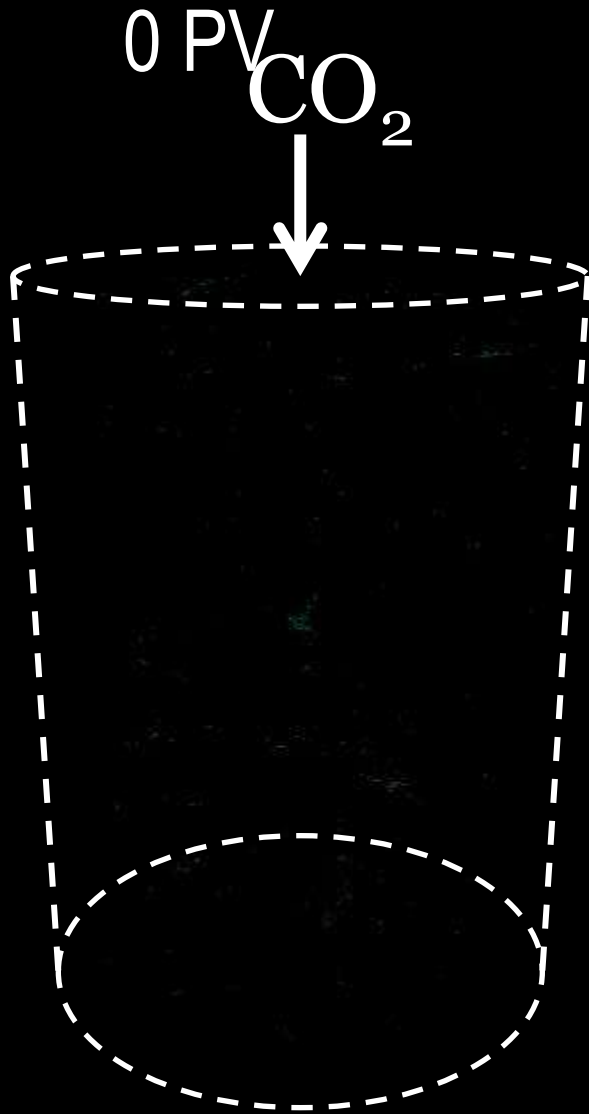
Results:

Rock characterization using CT

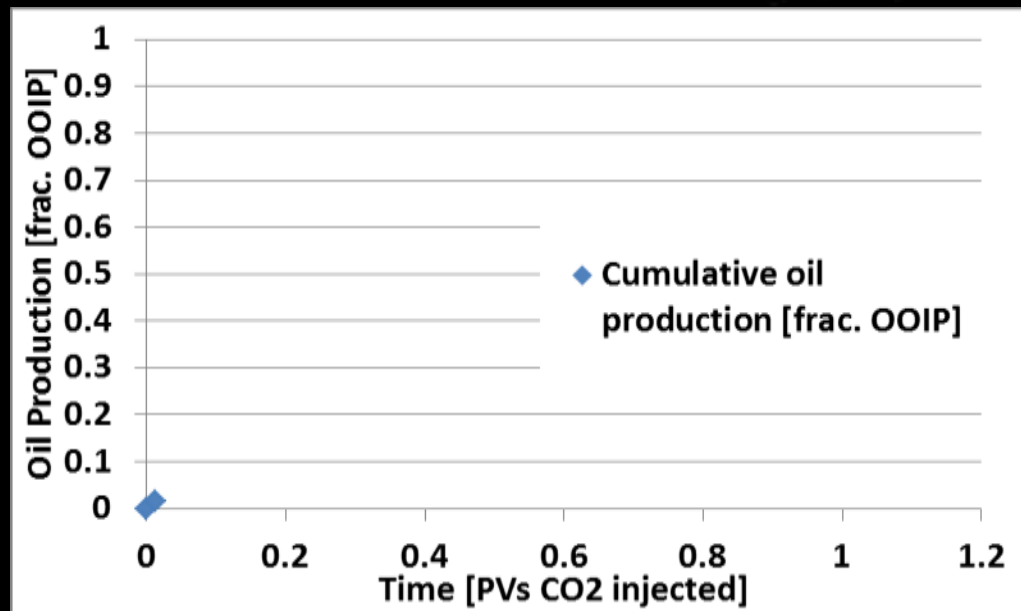
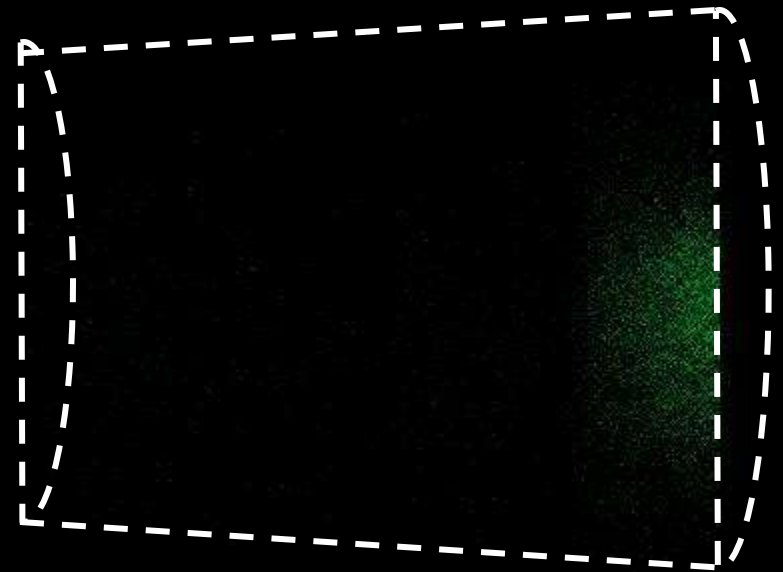
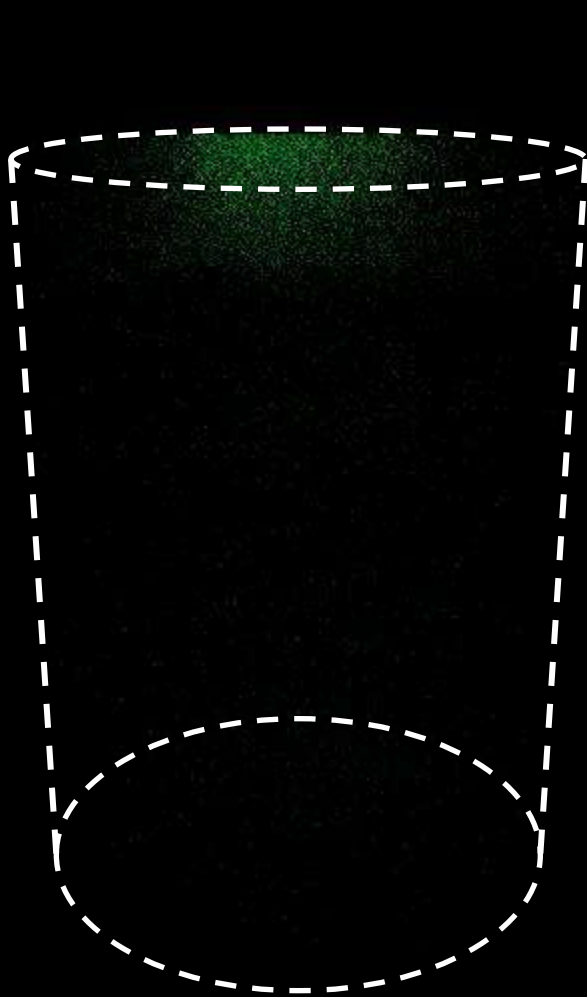
- 40 x 40 x 42 microns resolution
- 1.5" Portland chalk



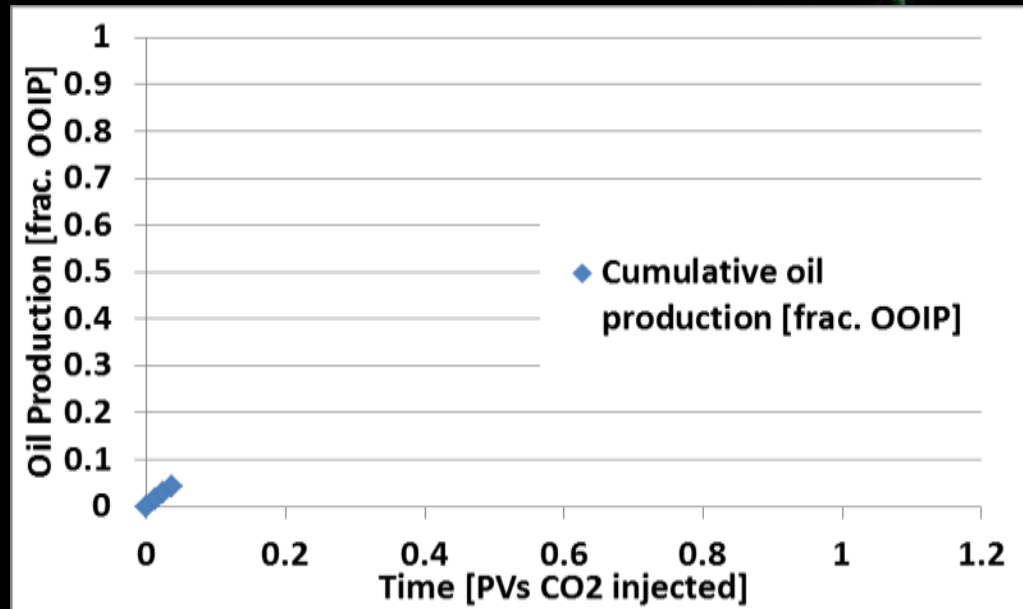
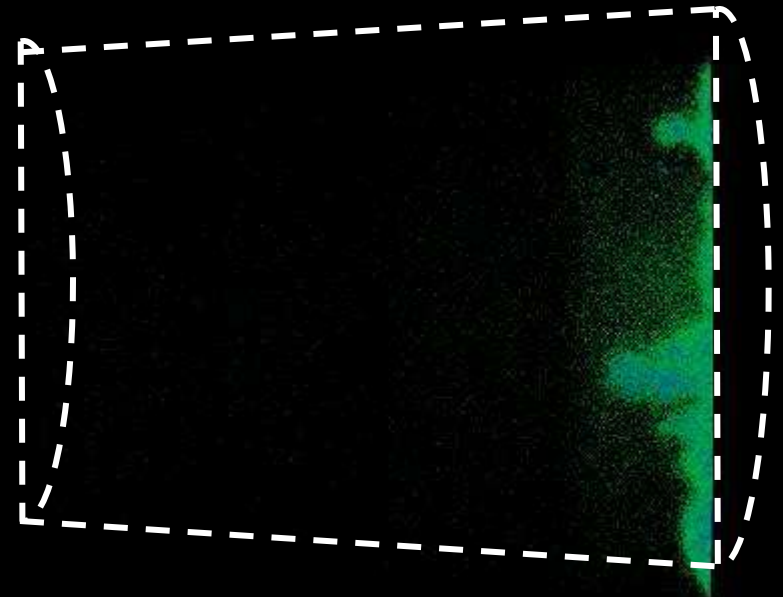
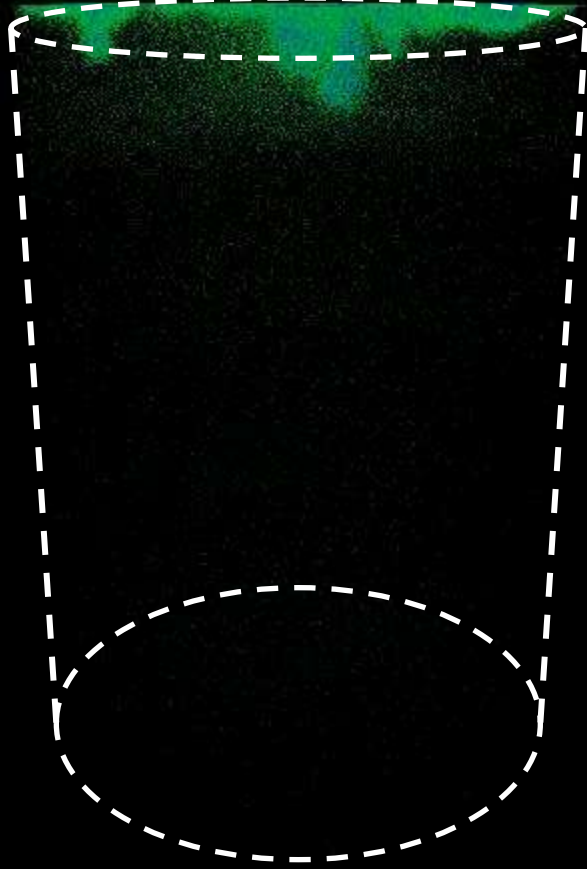




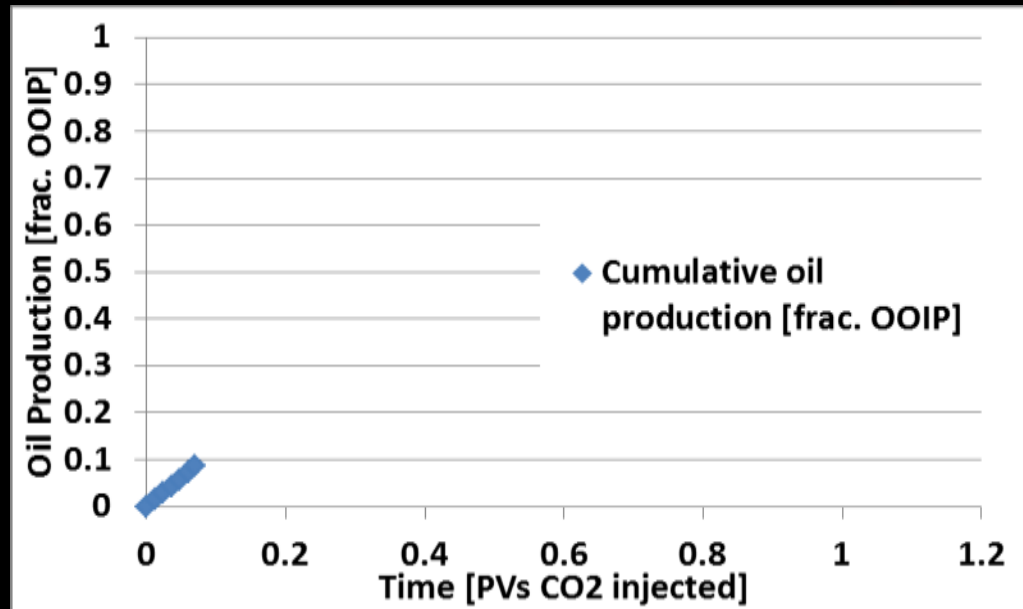
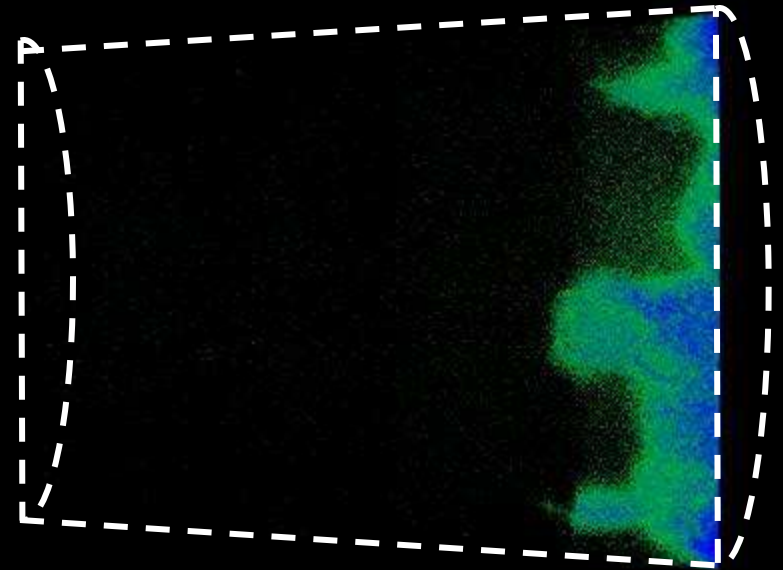
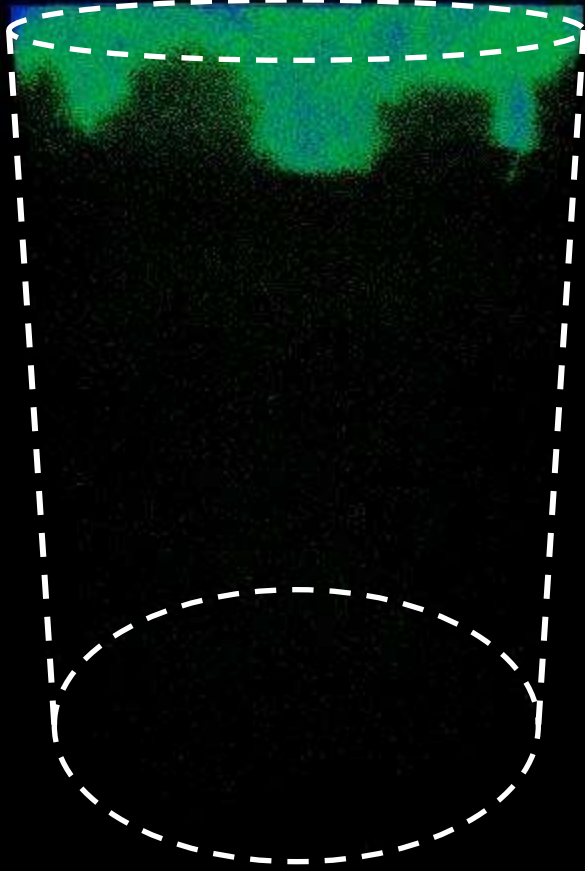
0.01 PV



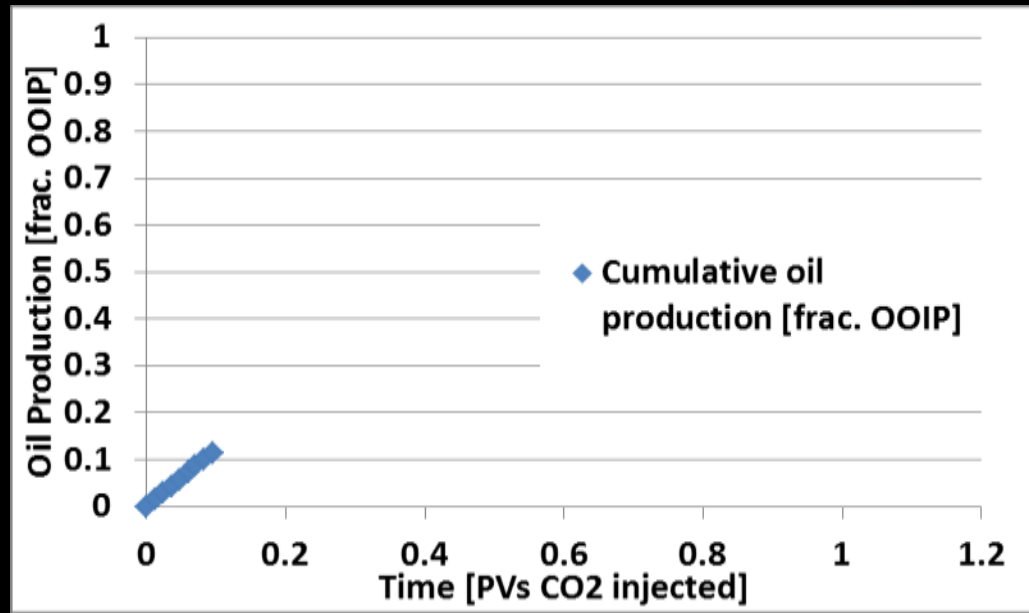
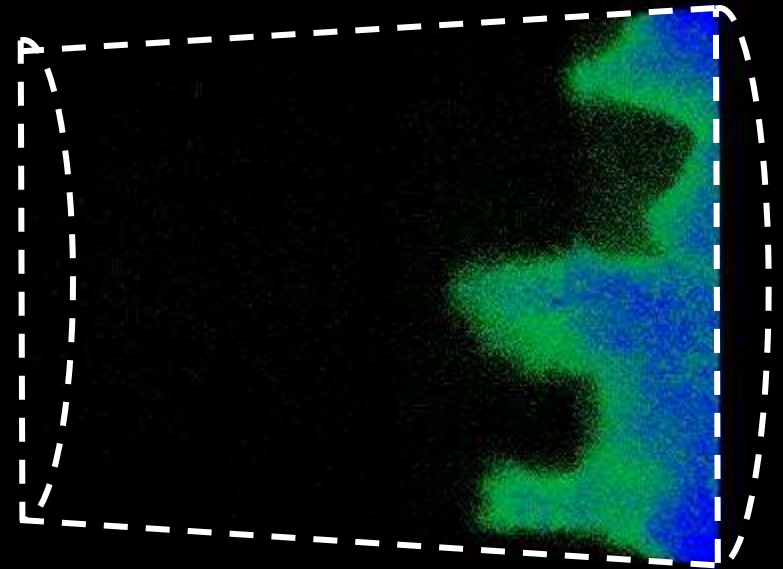
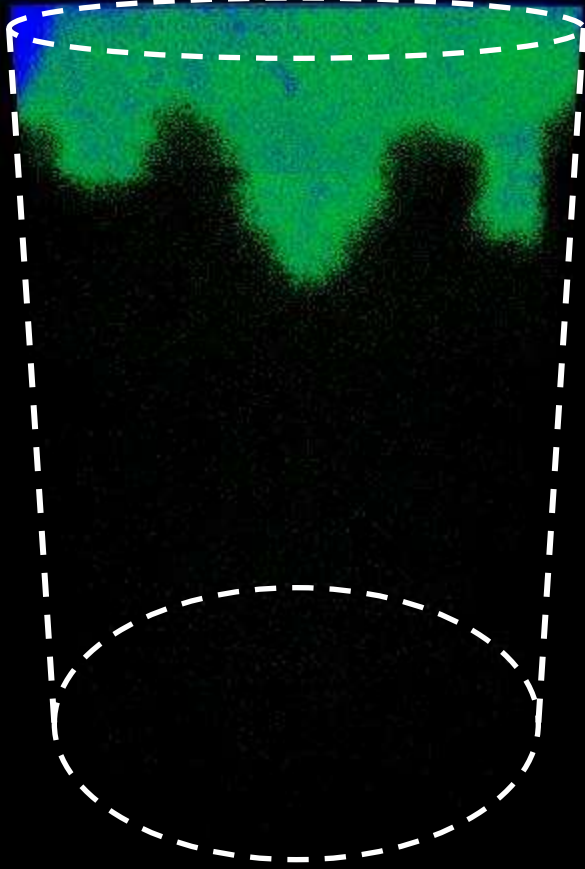
0.04 PV



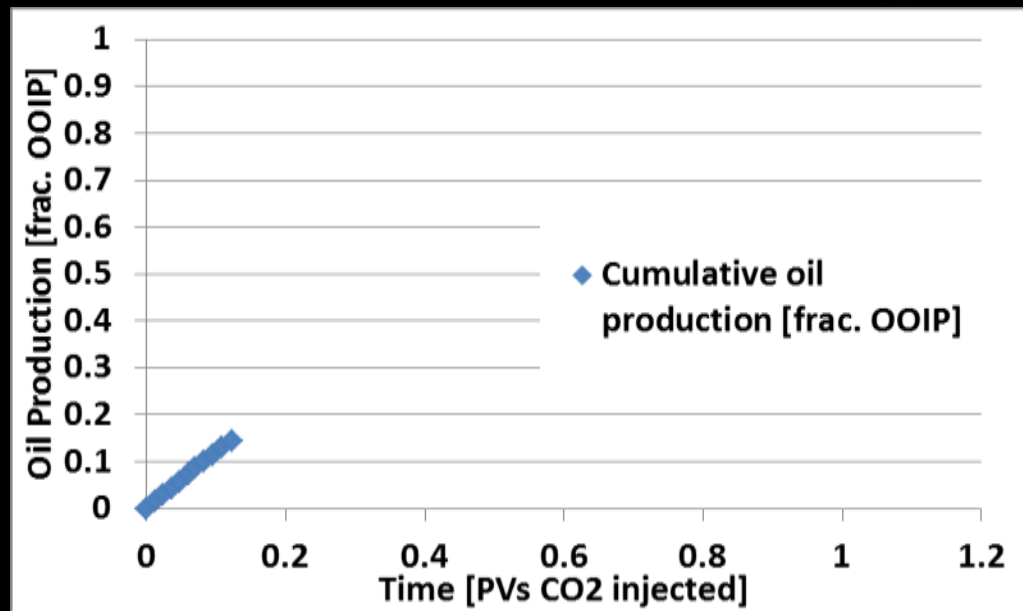
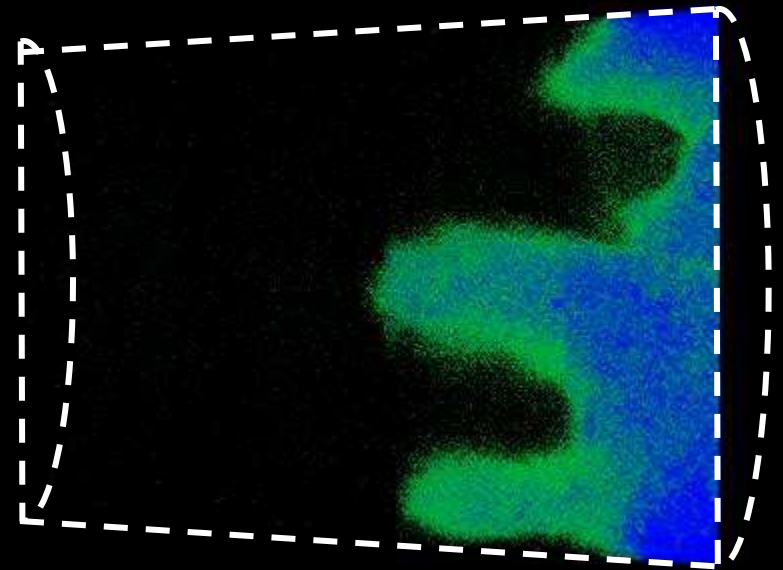
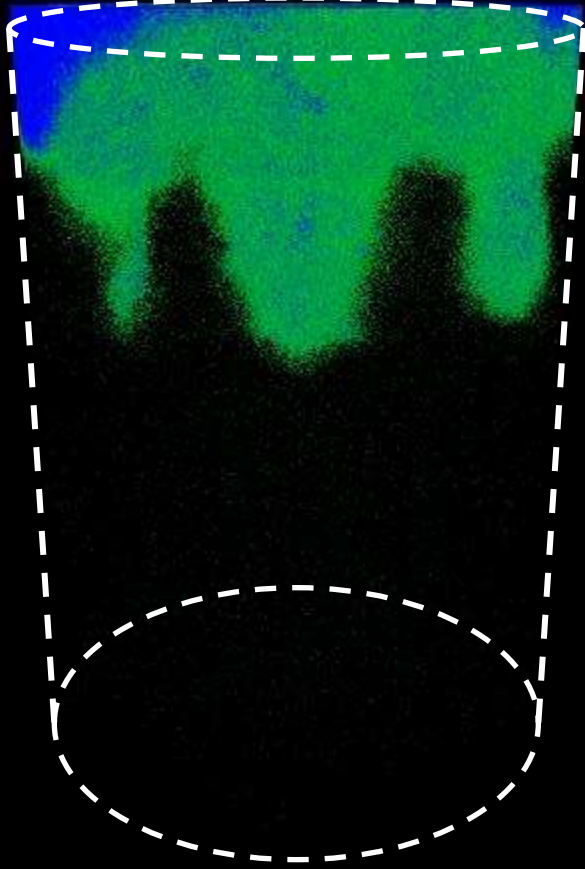
0.07 PV



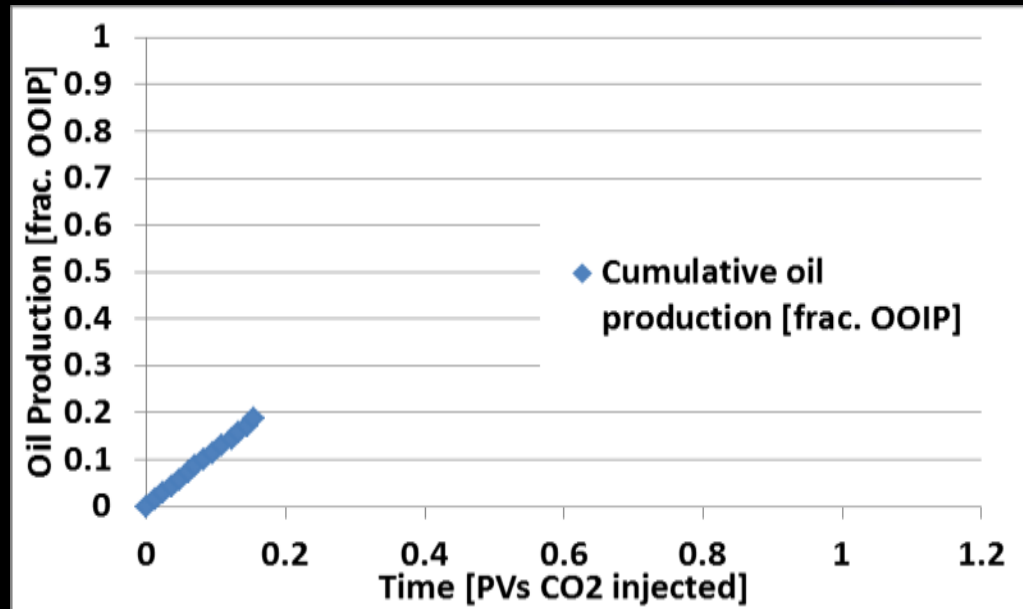
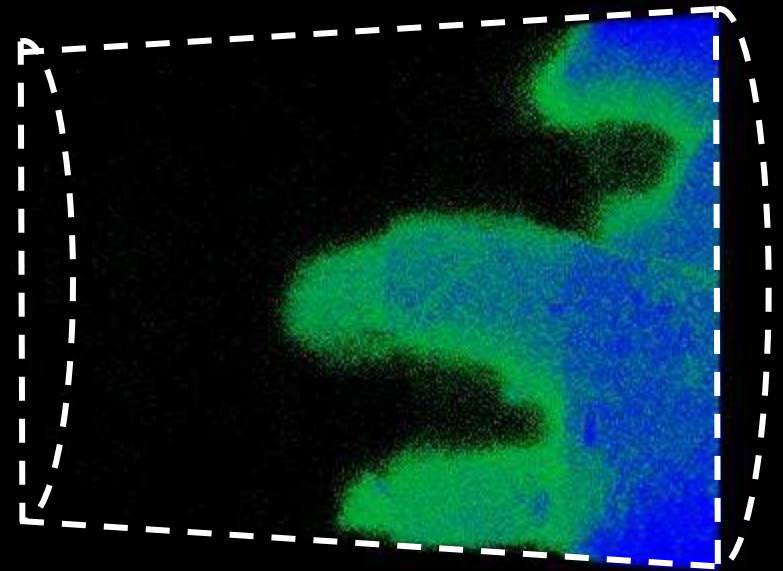
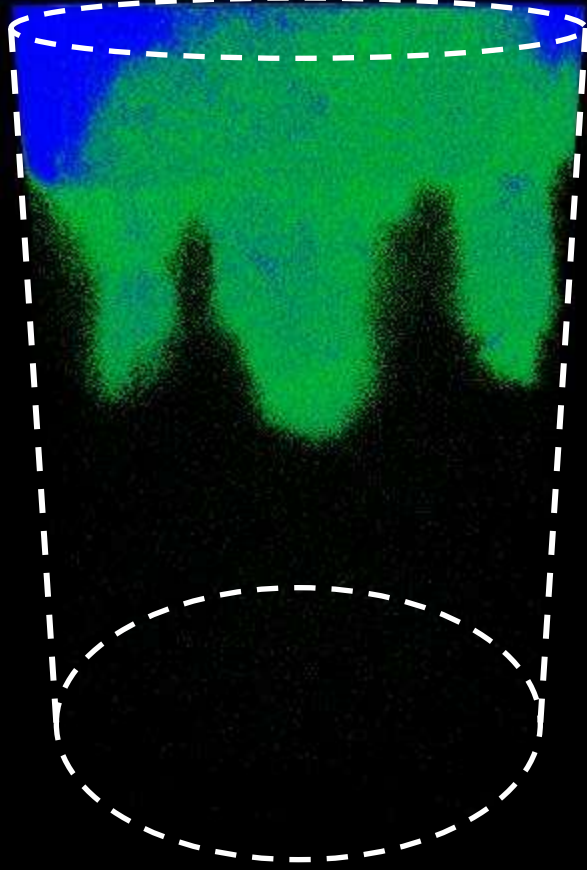
0.10 PV



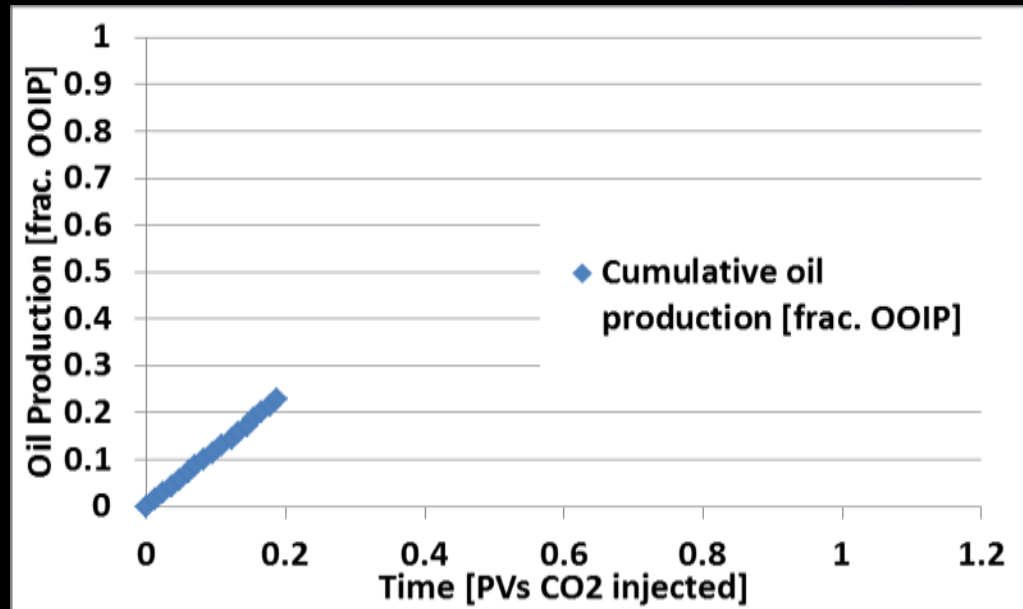
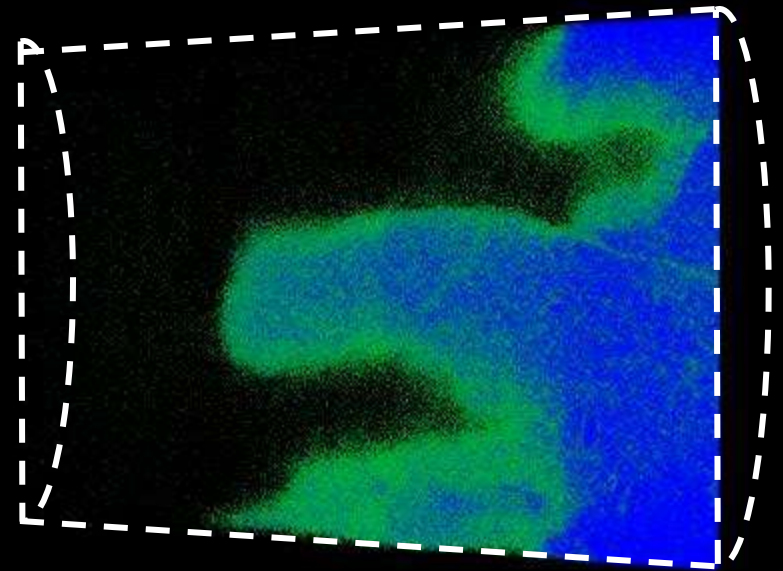
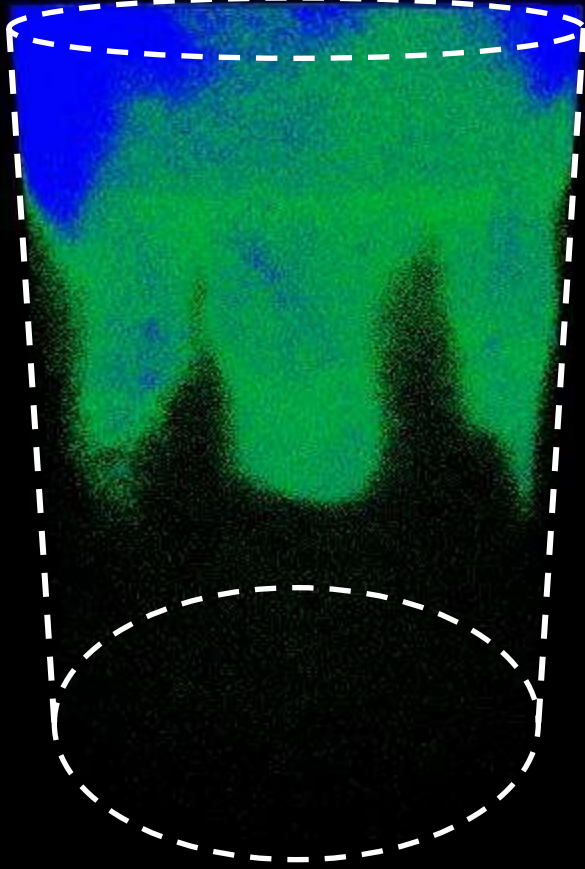
0.12 PV



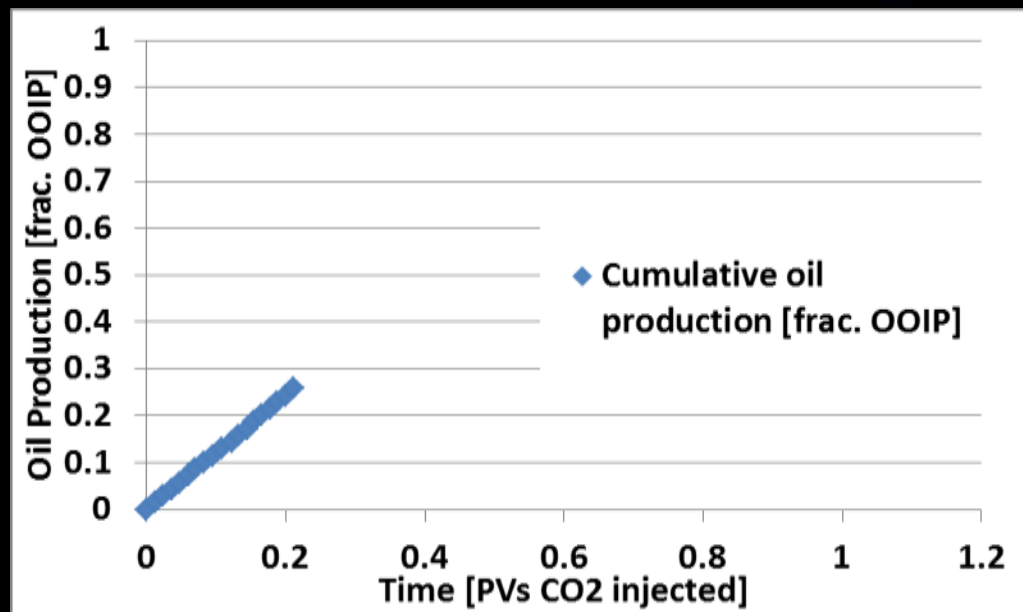
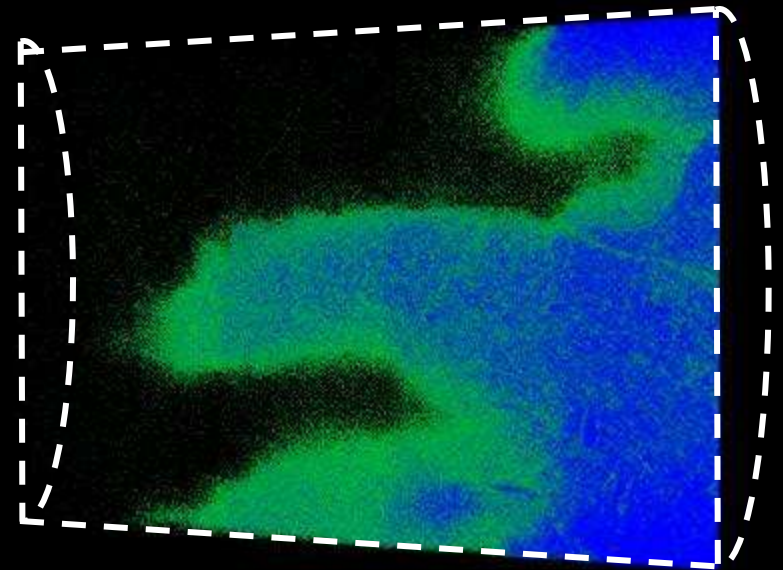
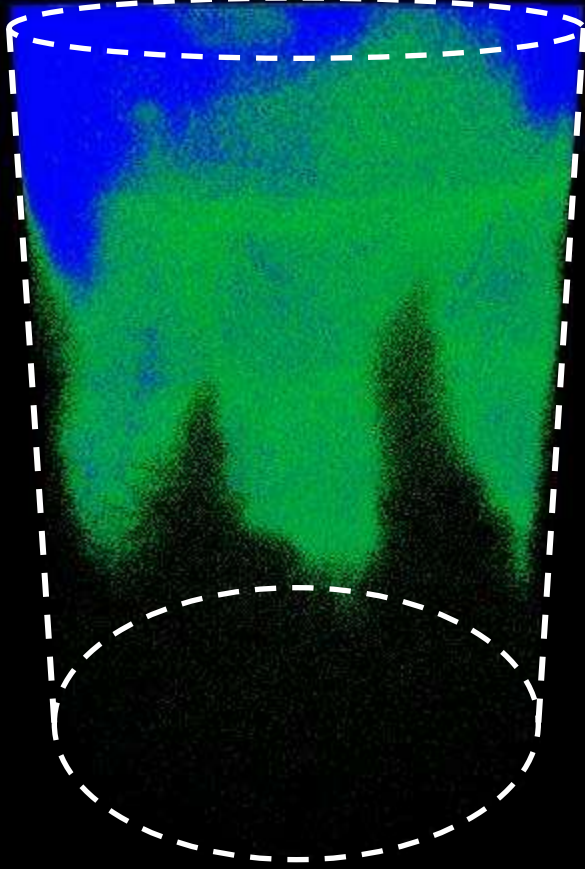
0.15 PV



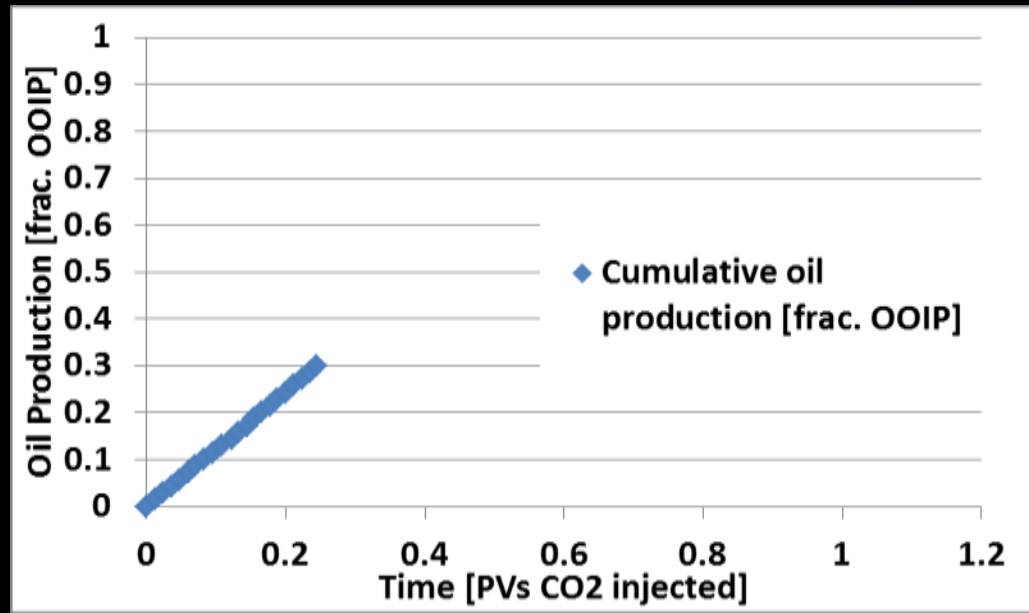
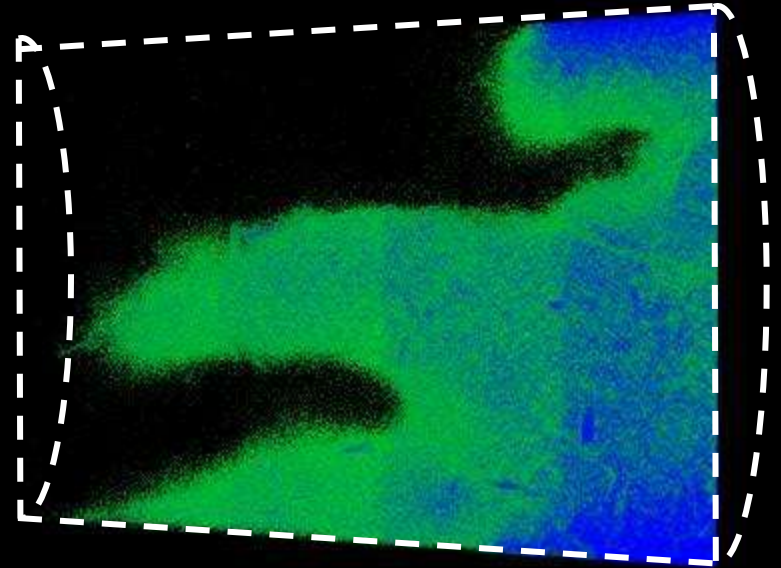
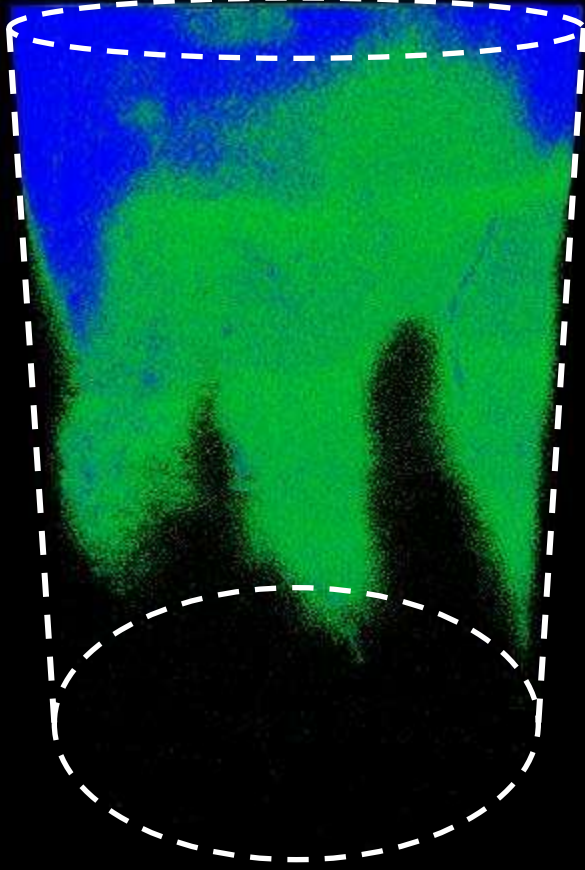
0.18 PV



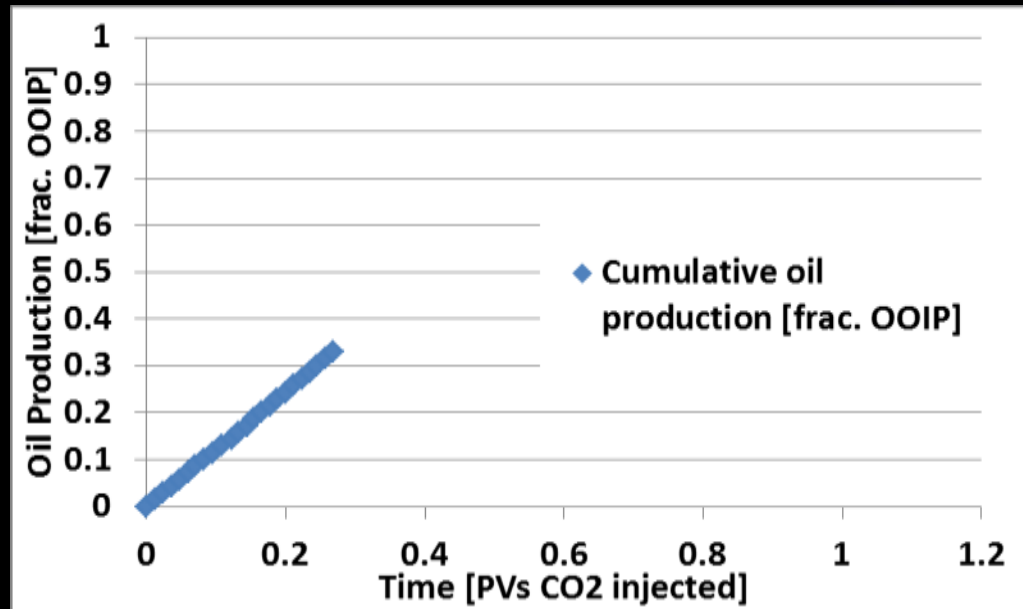
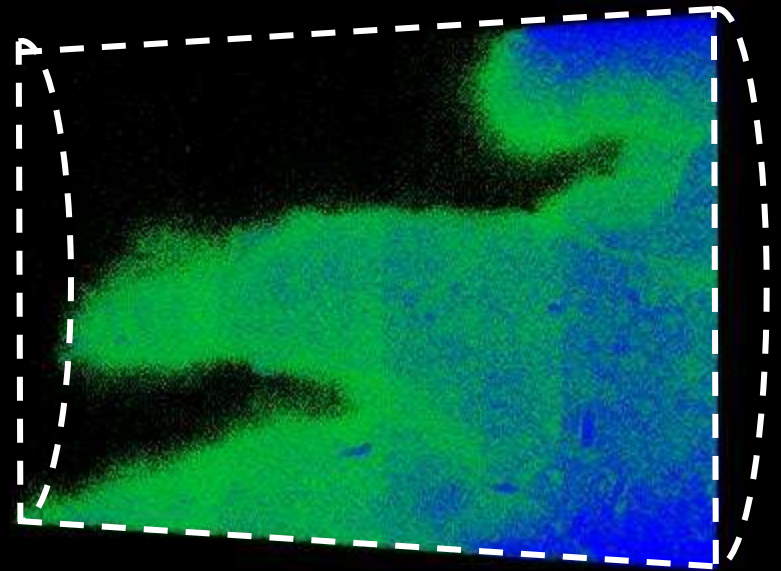
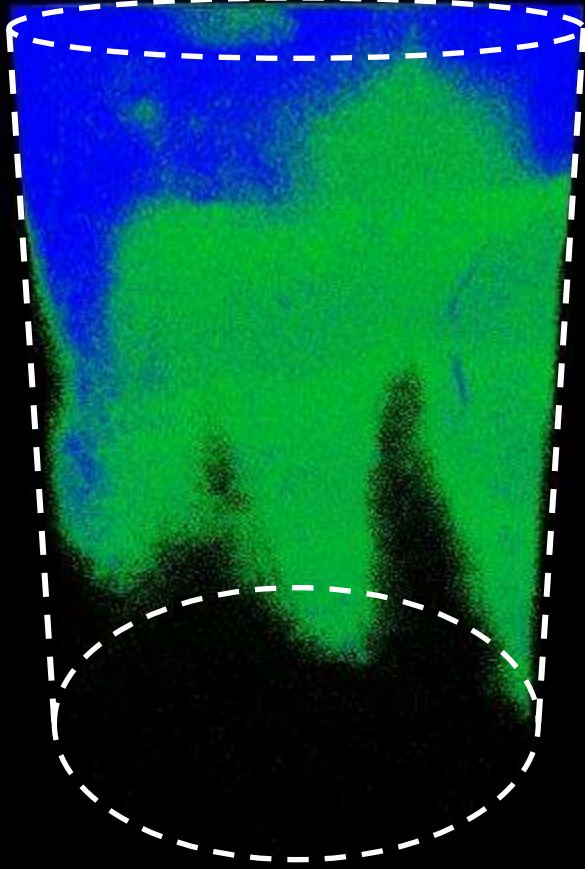
0.21 PV



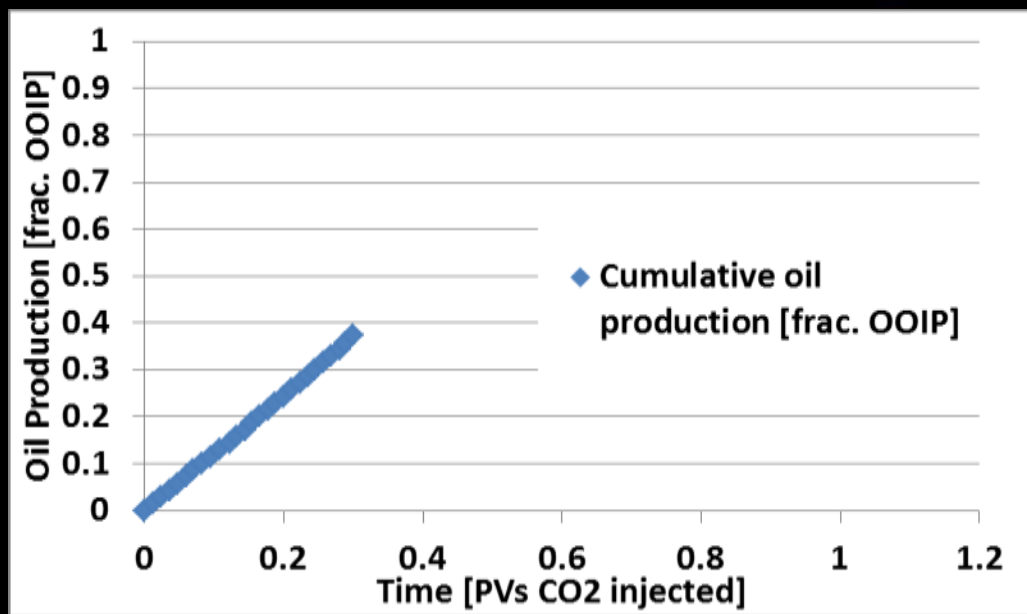
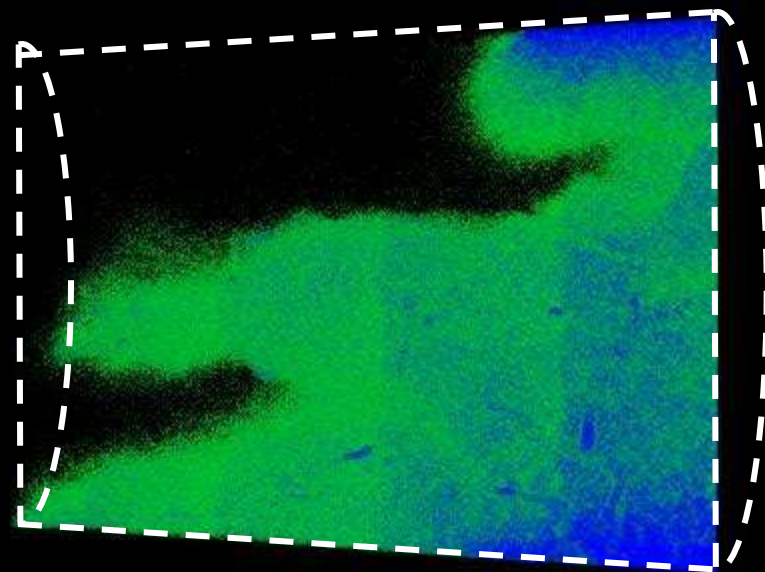
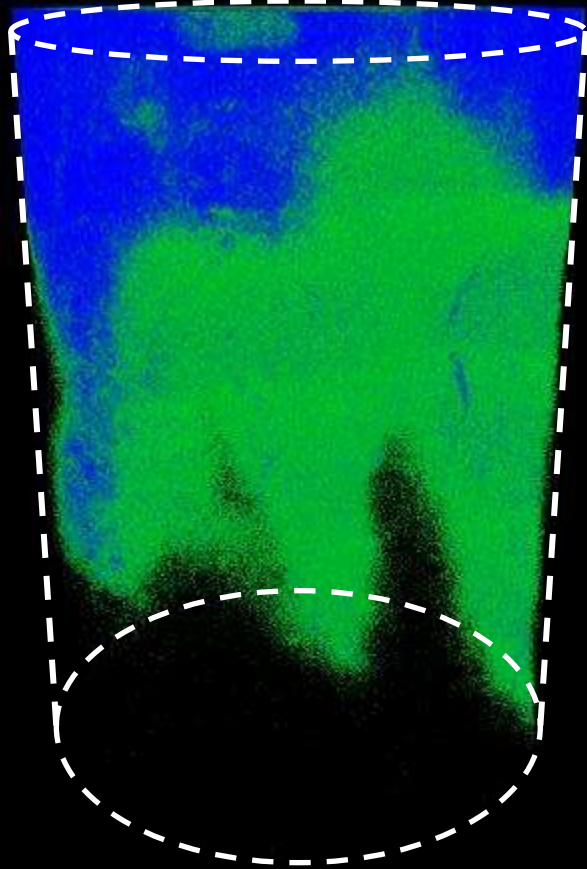
0.24 PV



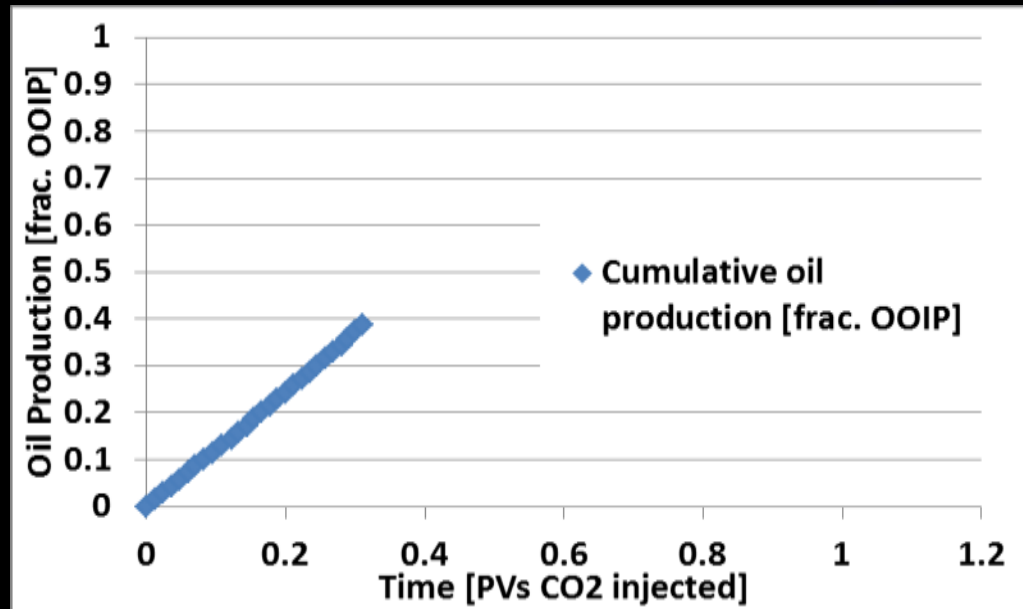
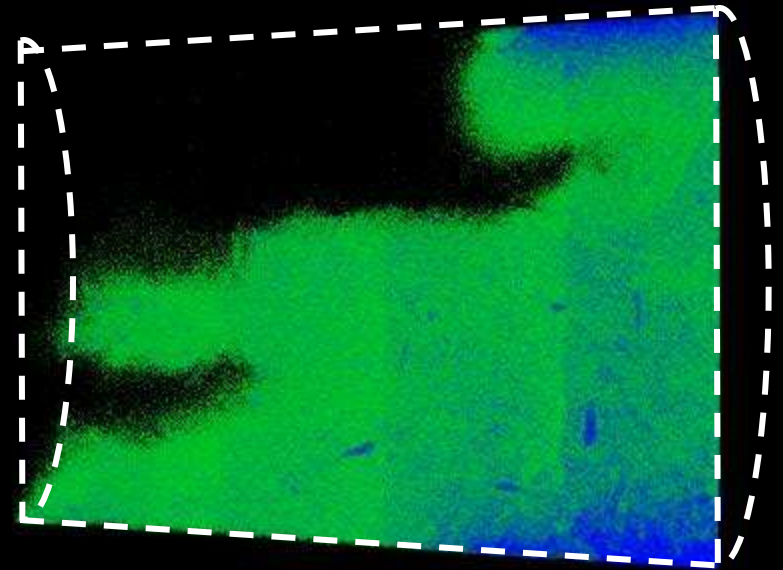
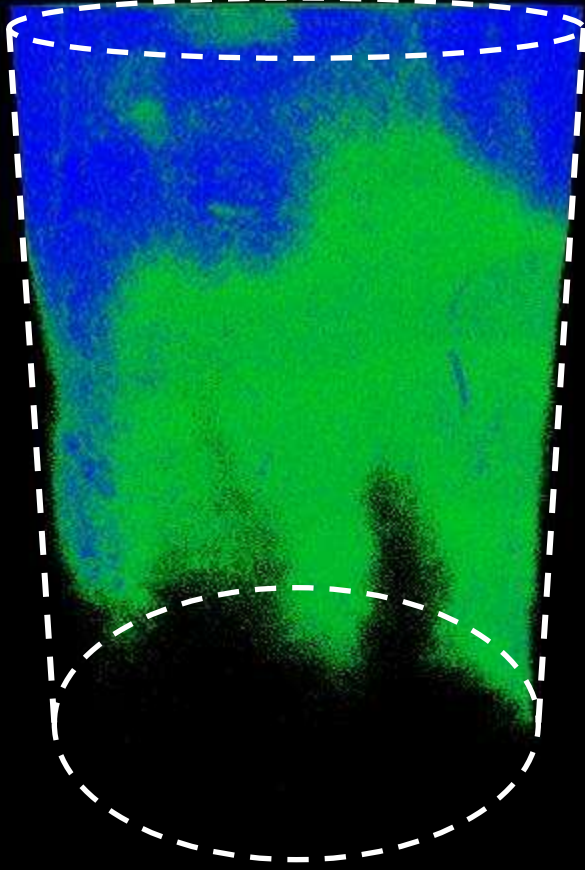
0.27 PV



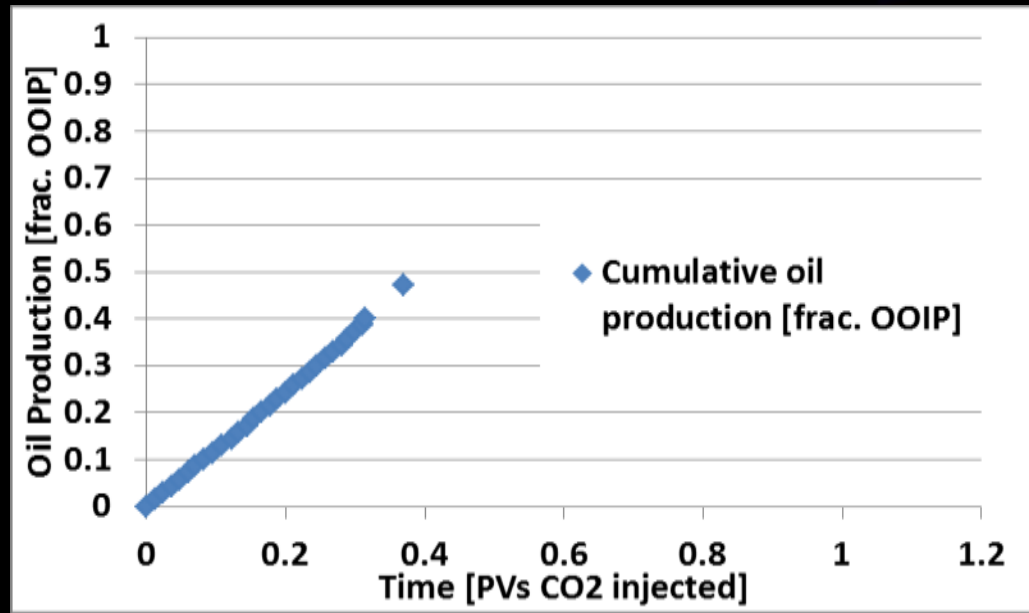
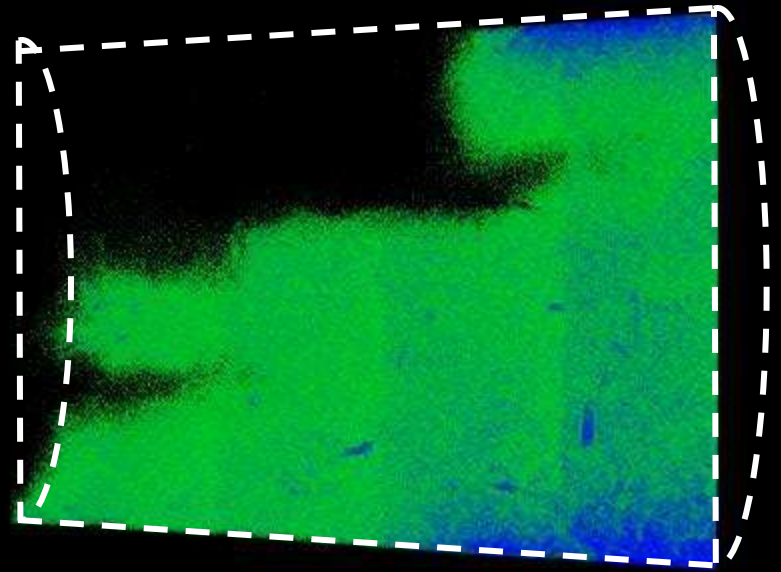
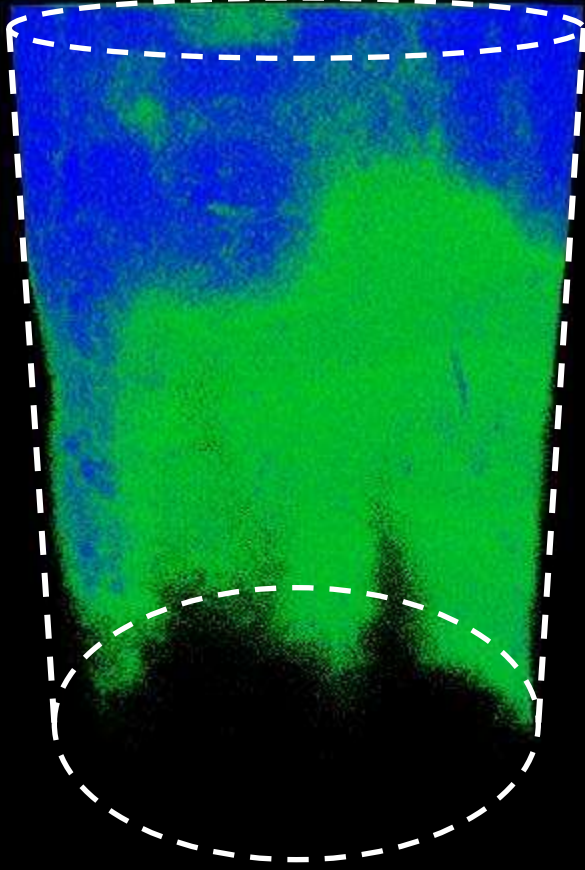
0.30 PV



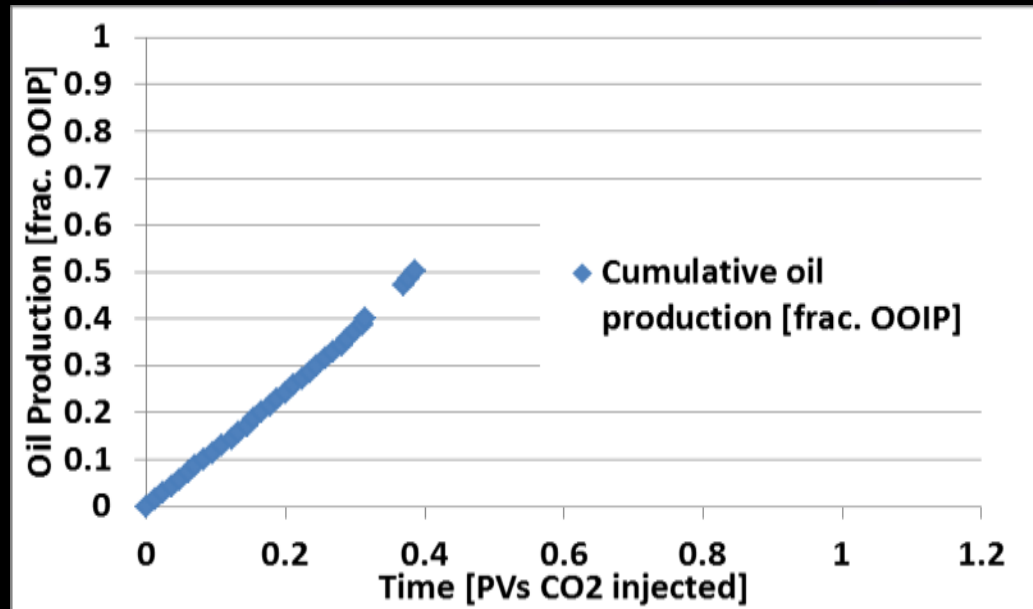
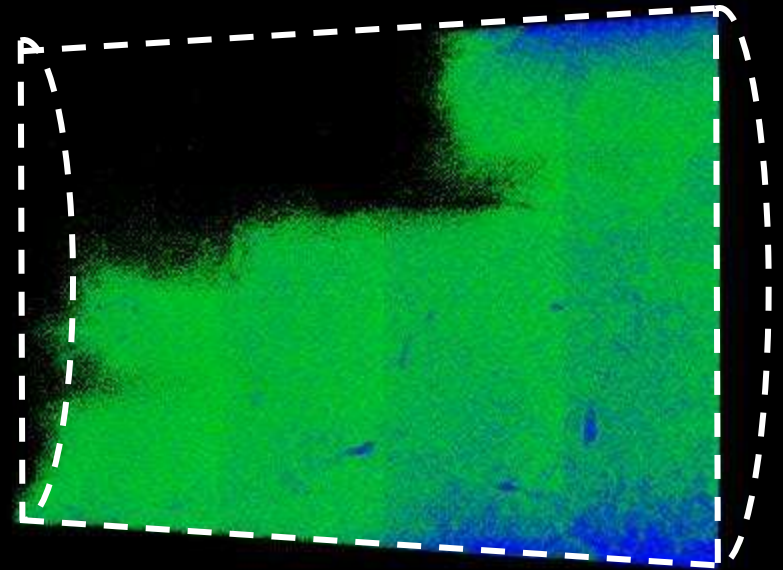
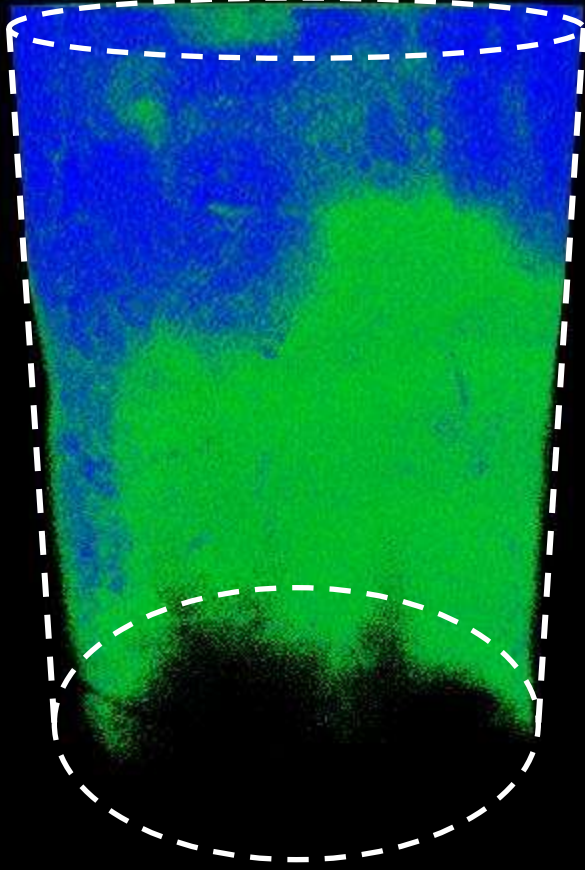
0.33 PV



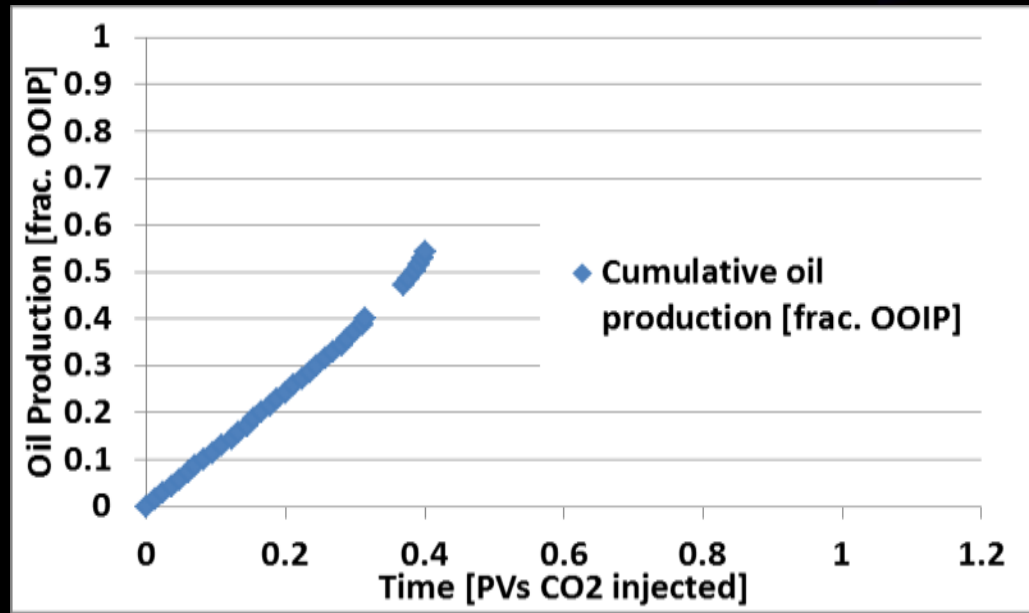
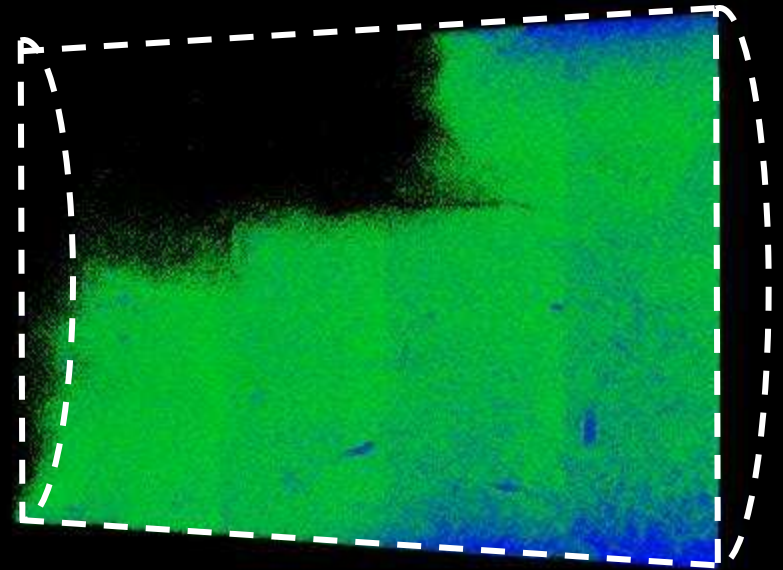
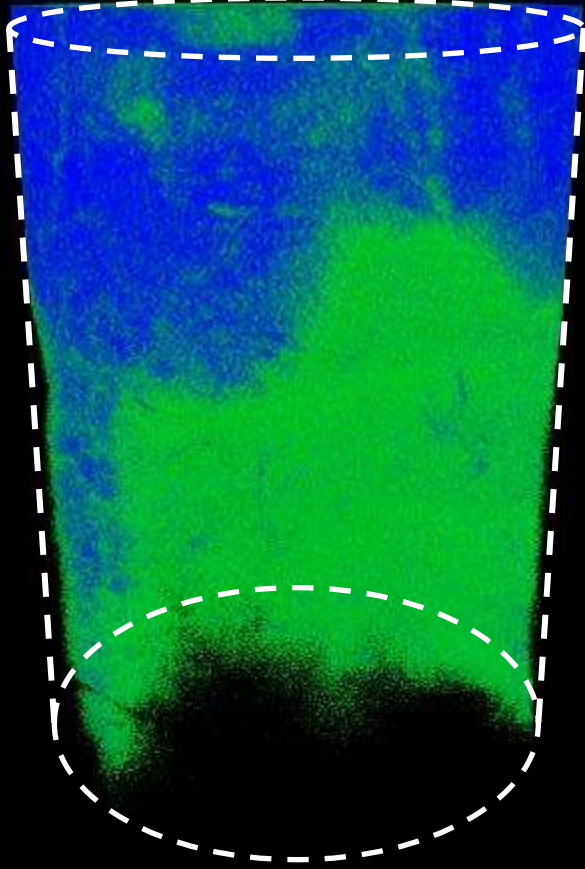
0.36 PV



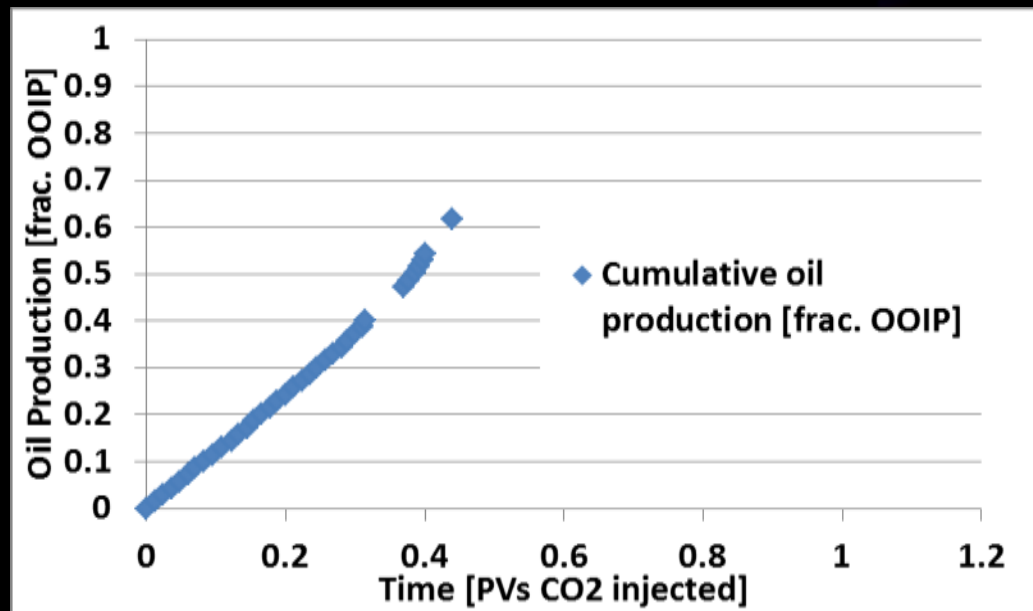
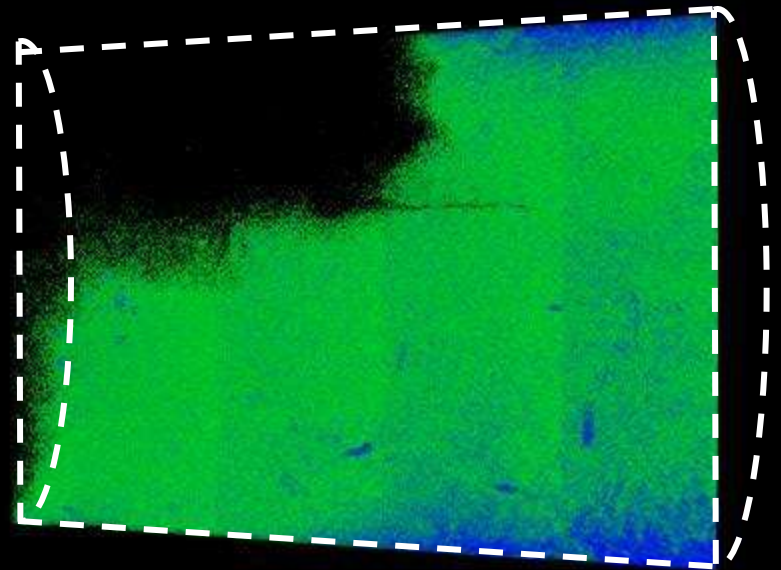
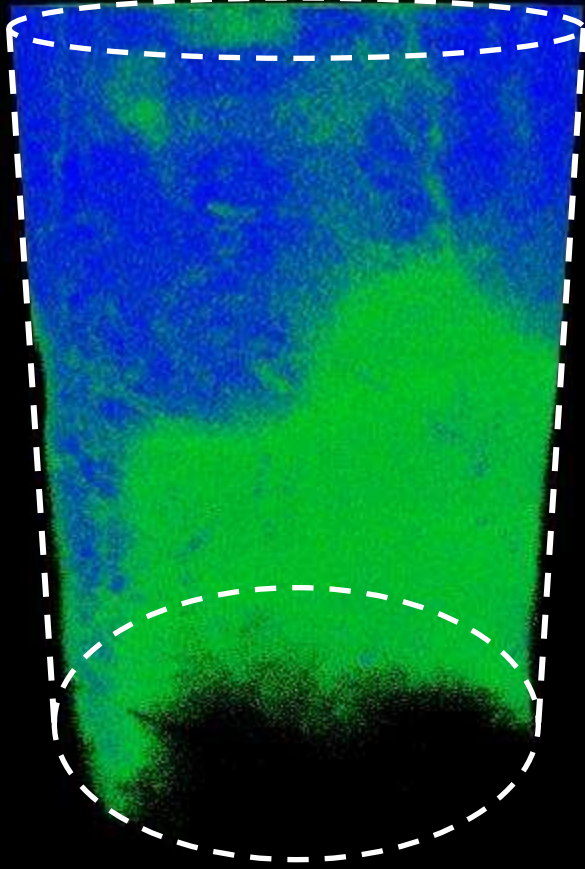
0.38 PV



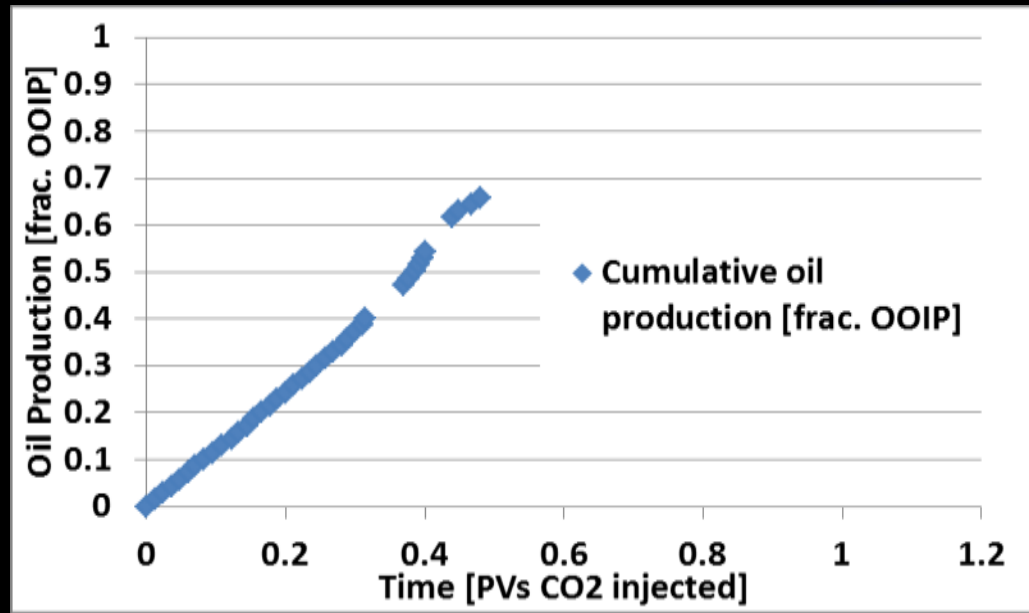
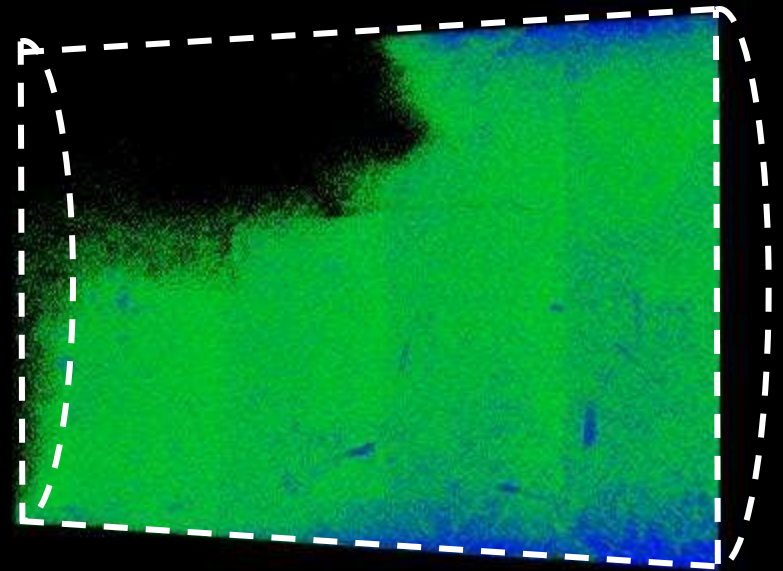
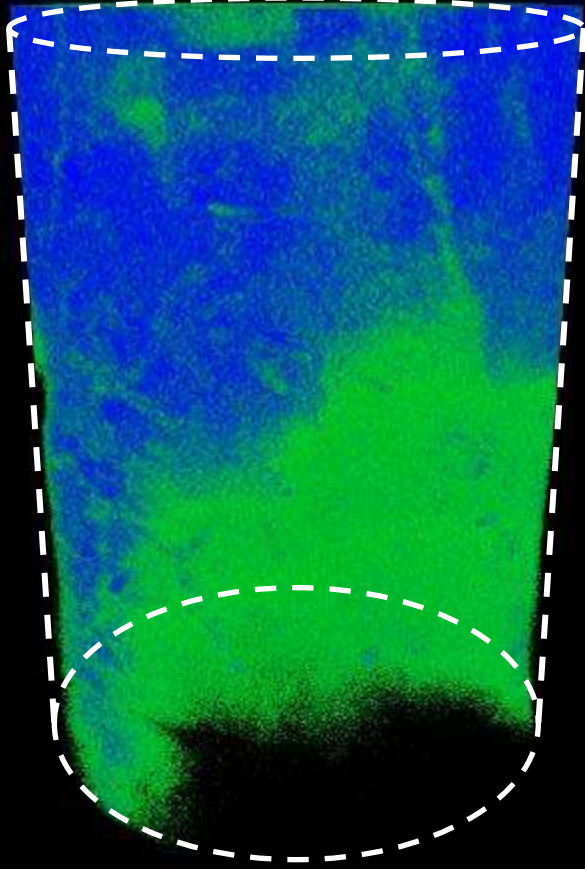
0.41 PV



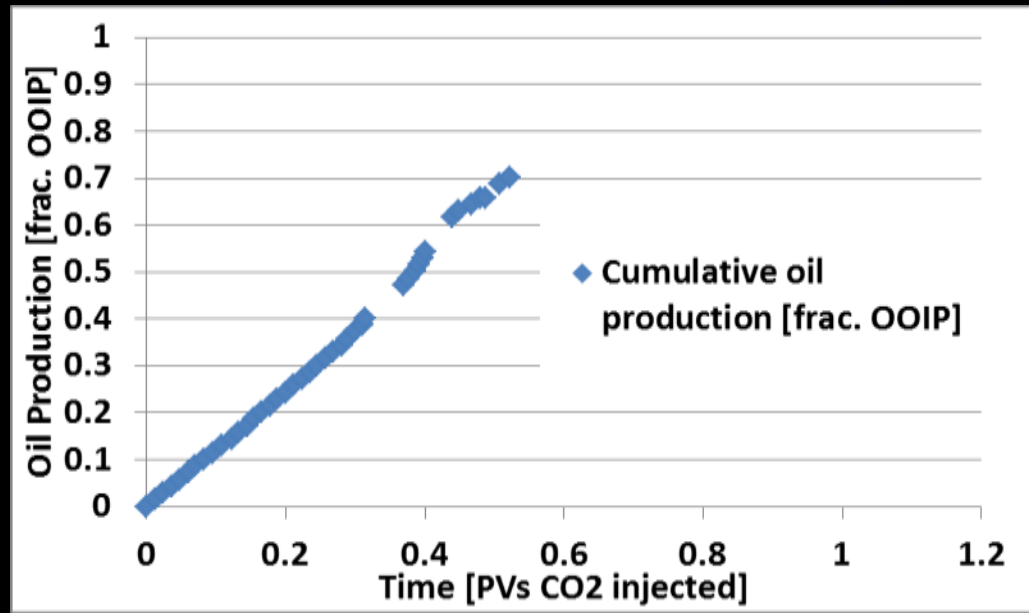
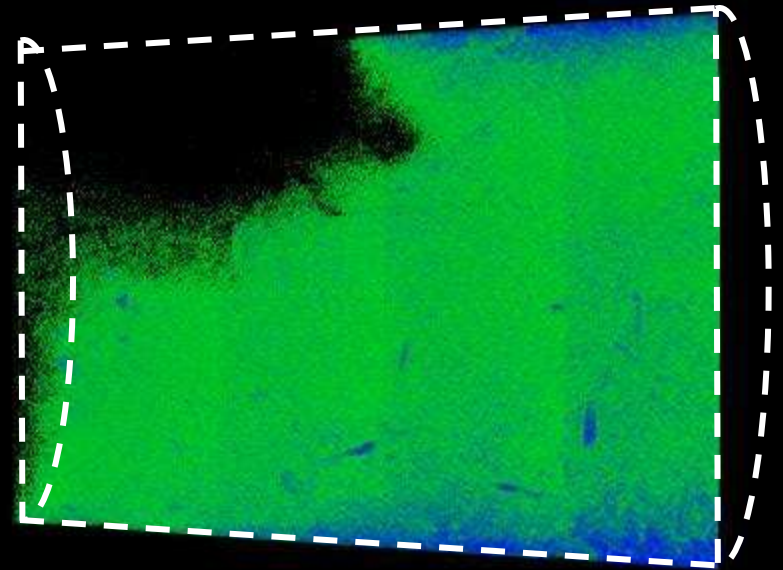
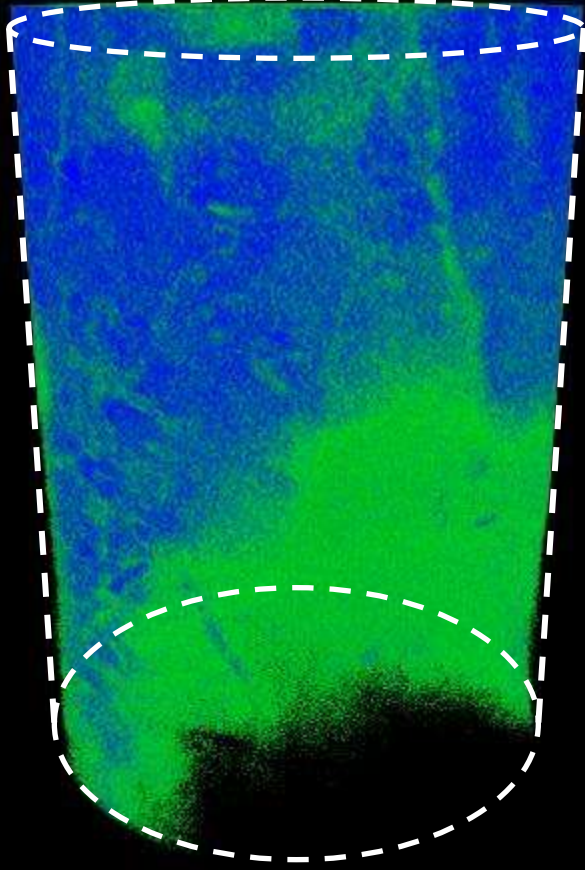
0.44 PV



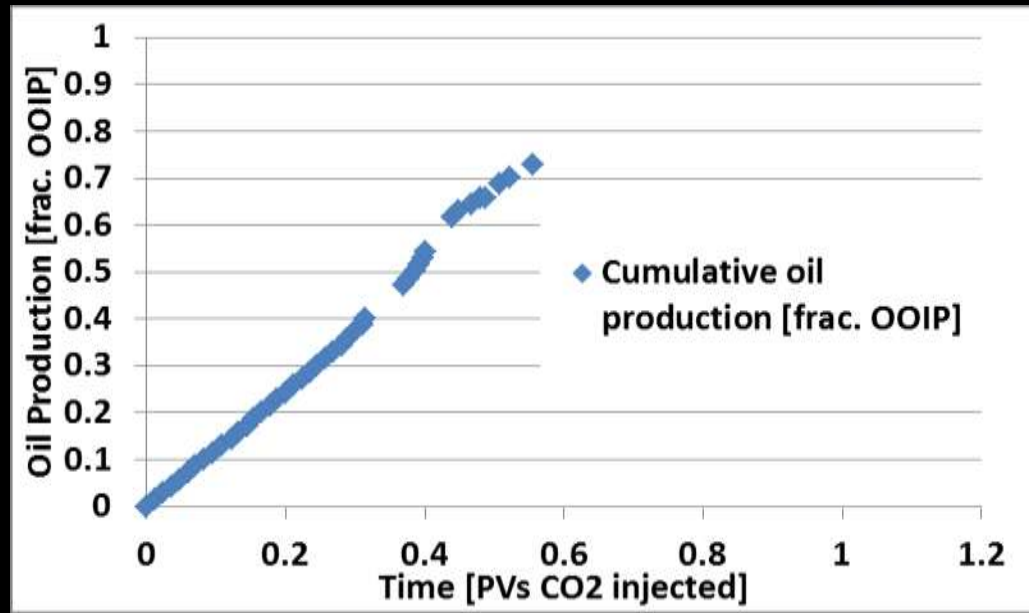
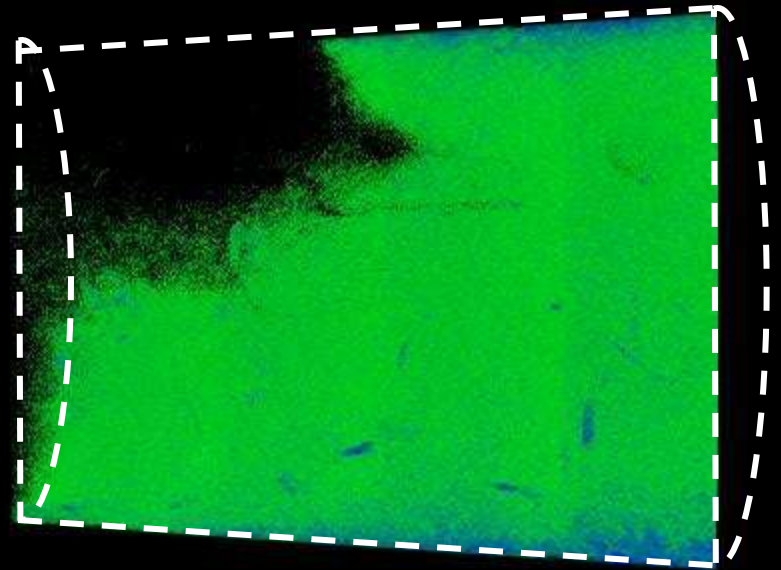
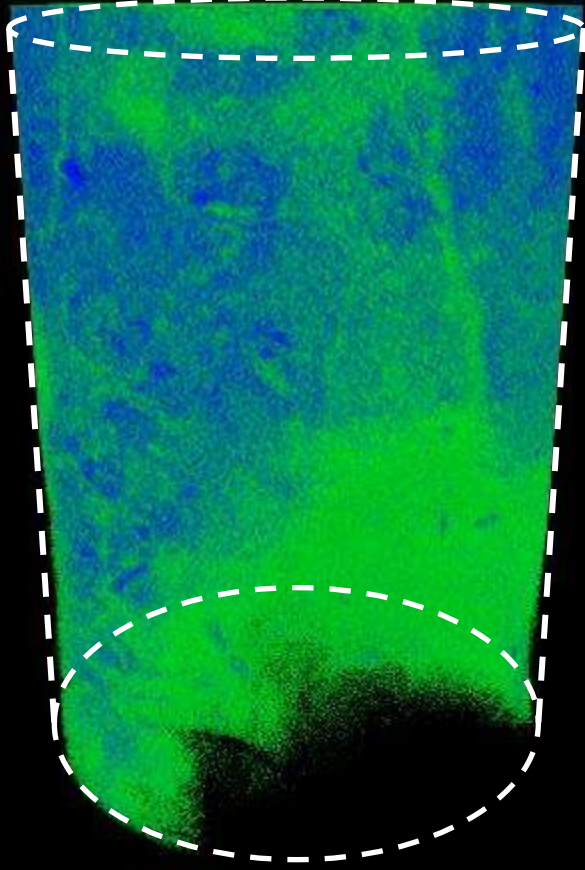
0.48 PV



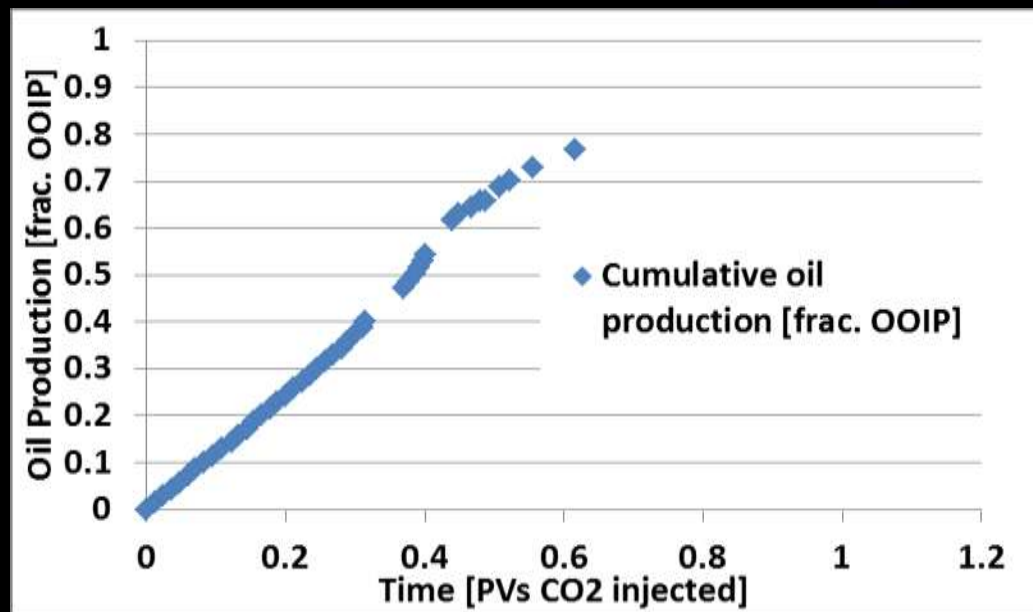
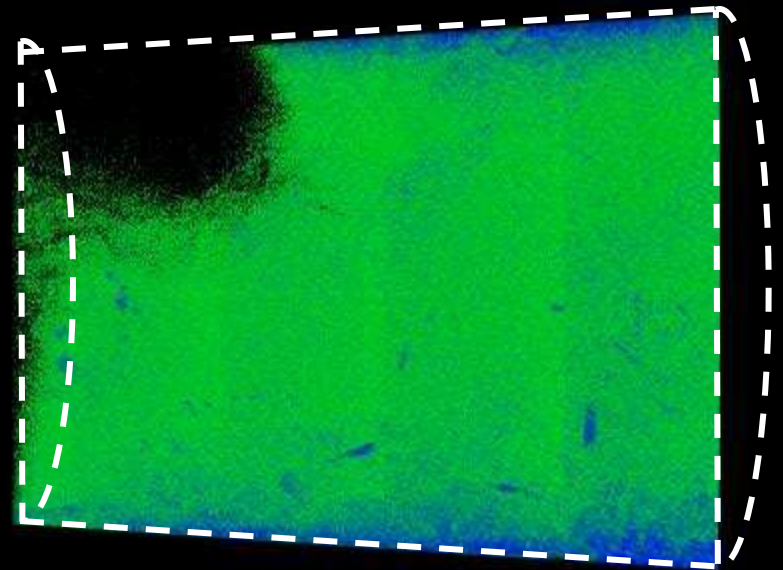
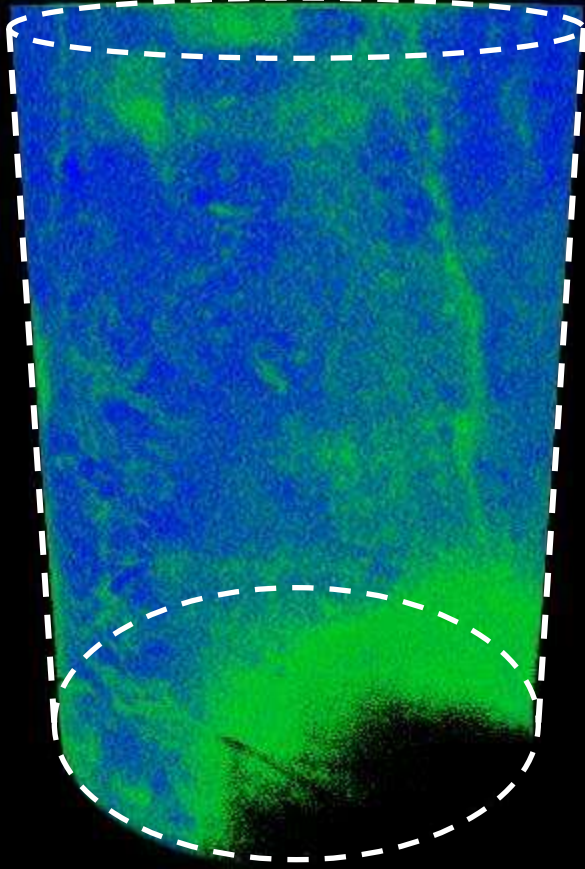
0.53 PV



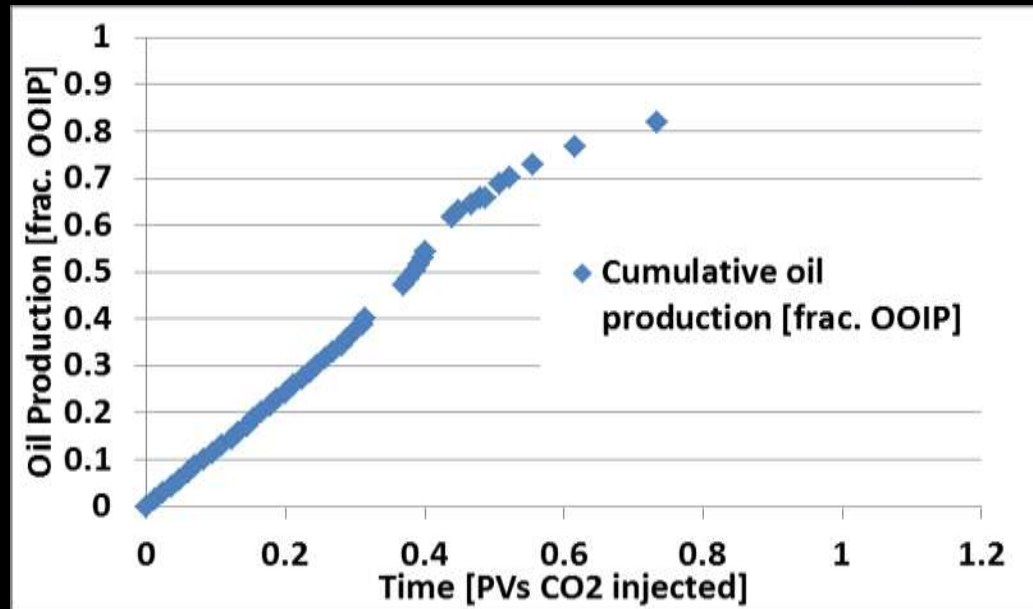
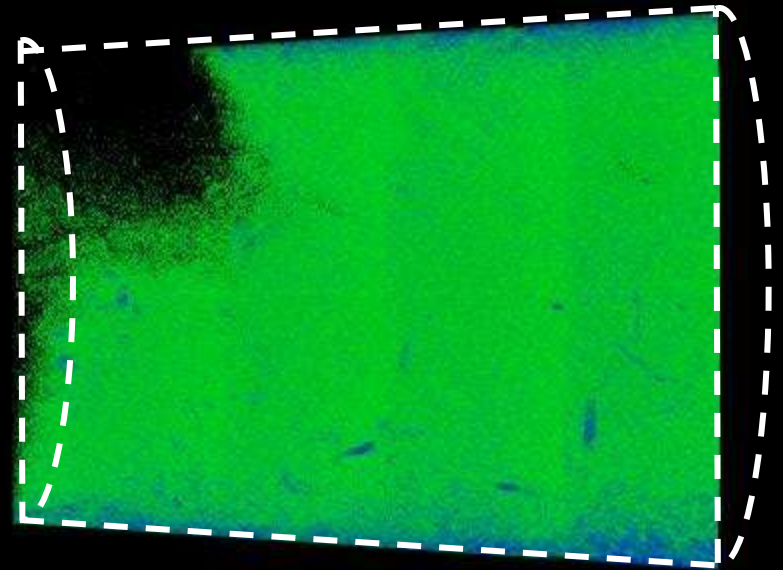
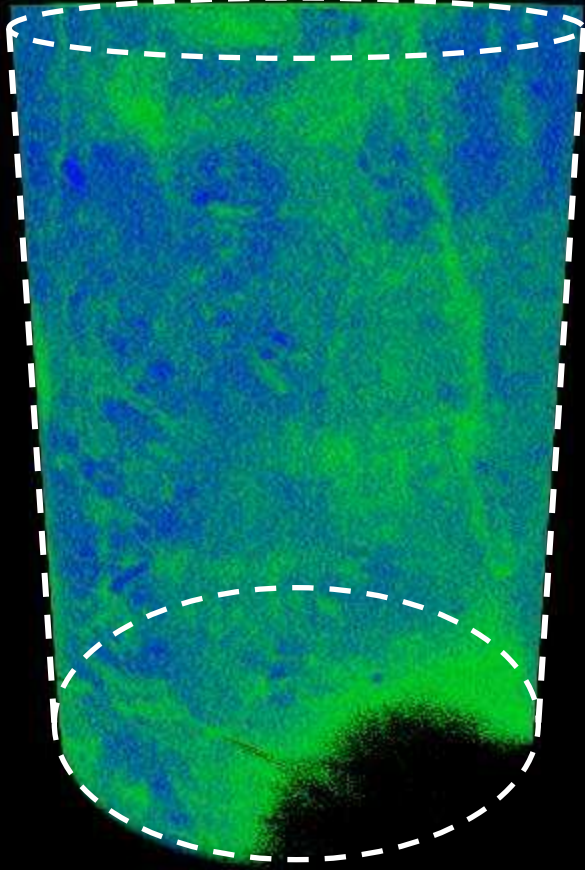
0.59 PV



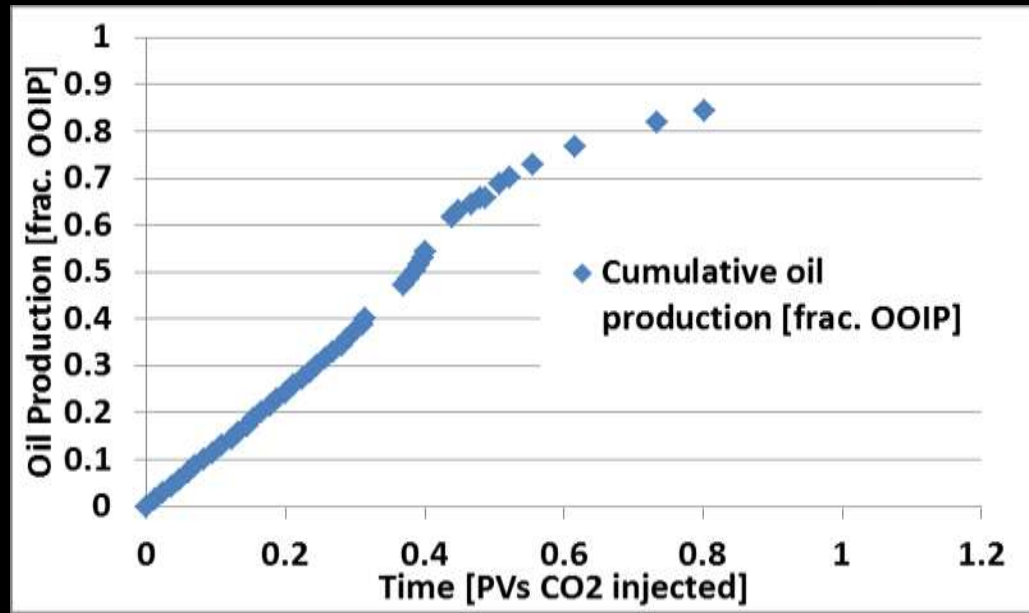
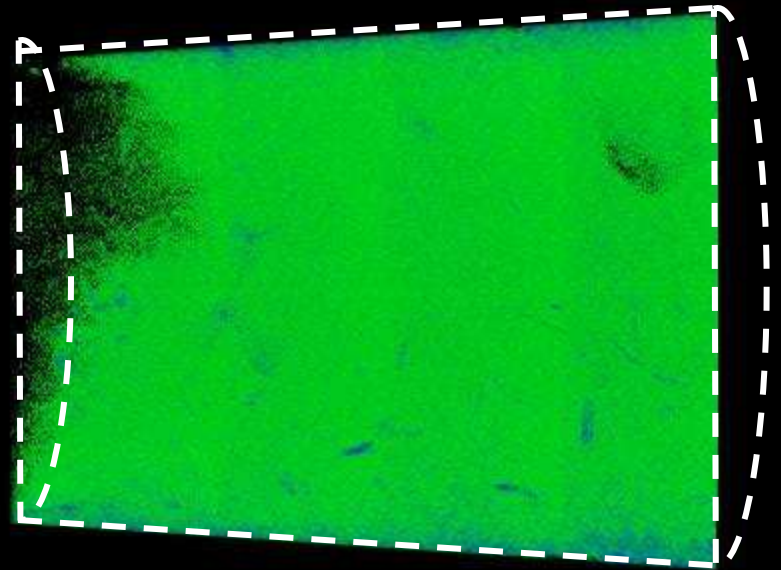
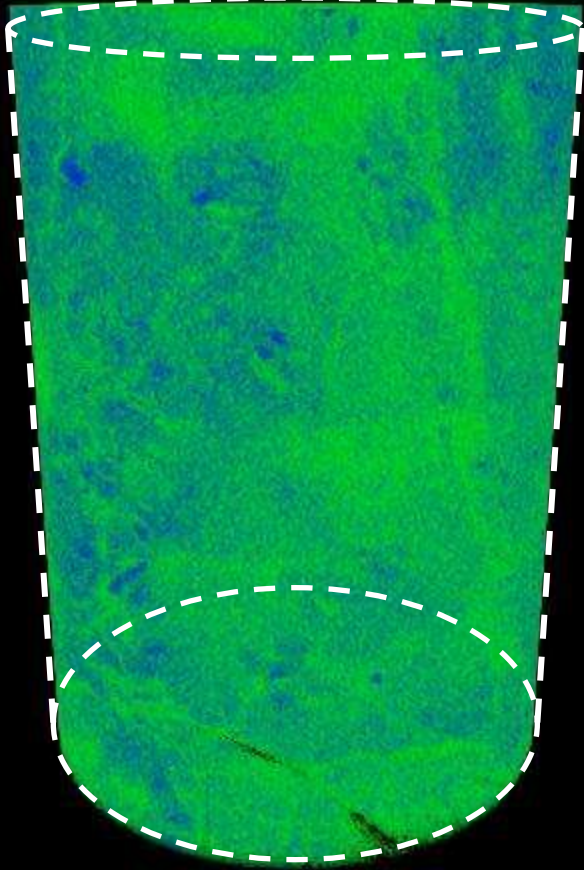
0.65 PV



0.88 PV



1.06 PV



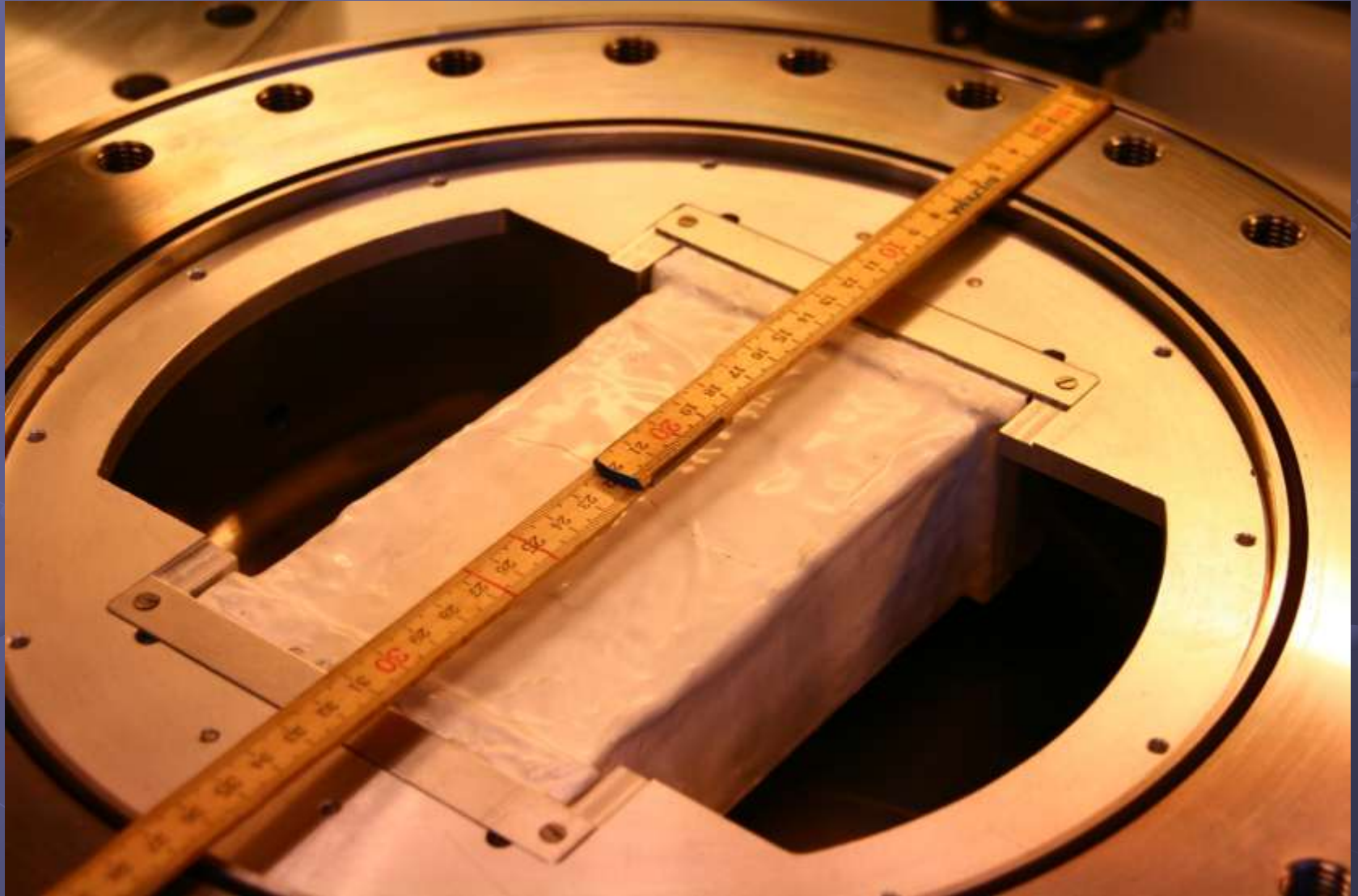
Large Volume Blocks



Block Preparation



High Pressure, Large Volume

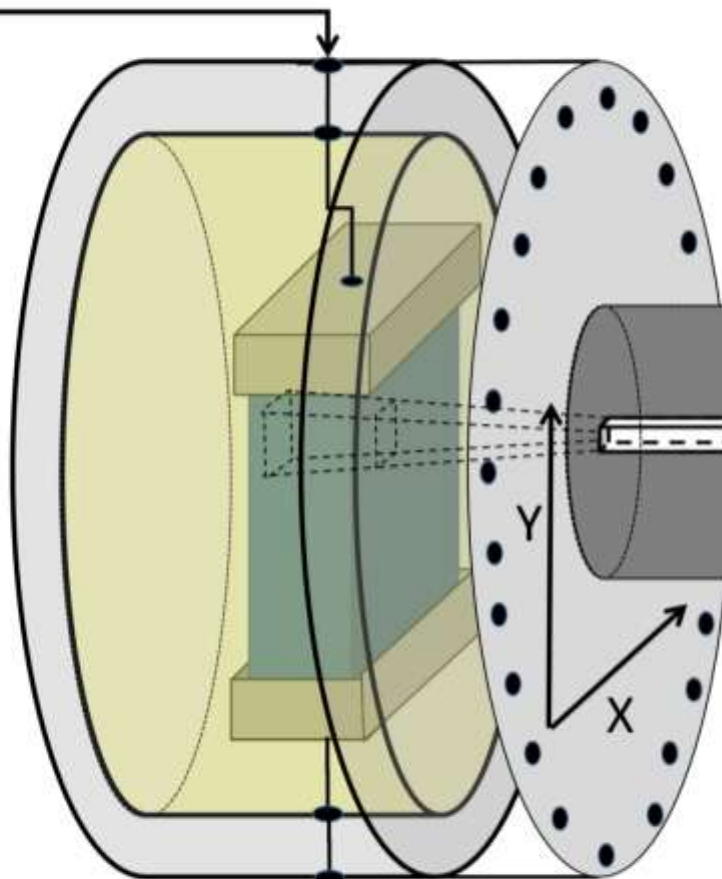
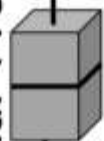




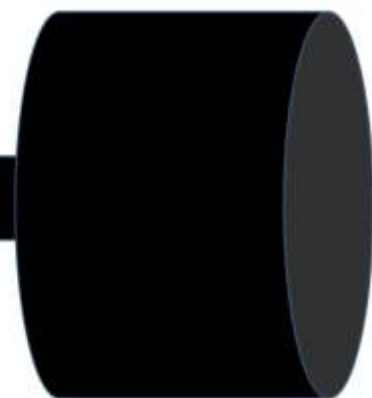
Injection Pump for CO₂



Differential Pressure



Collimated
Germanium Detector

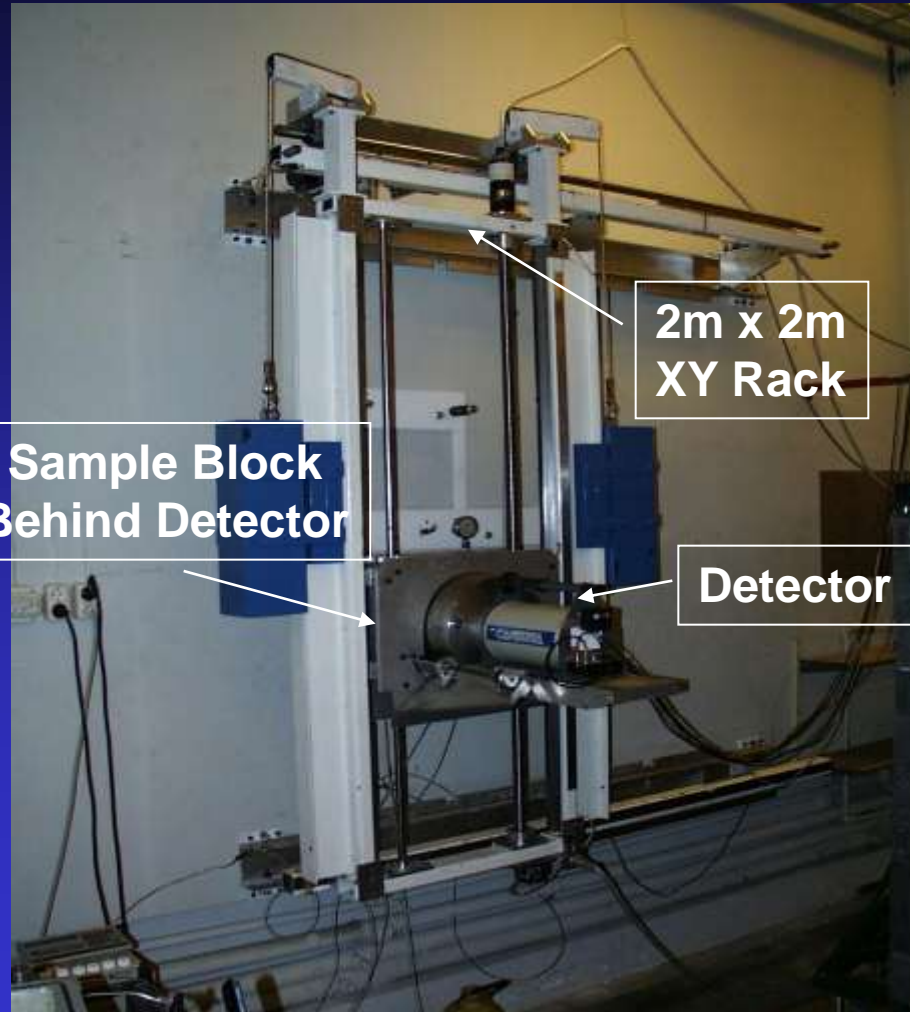


Back Pressure



Effluent

Nuclear Tracer Imaging

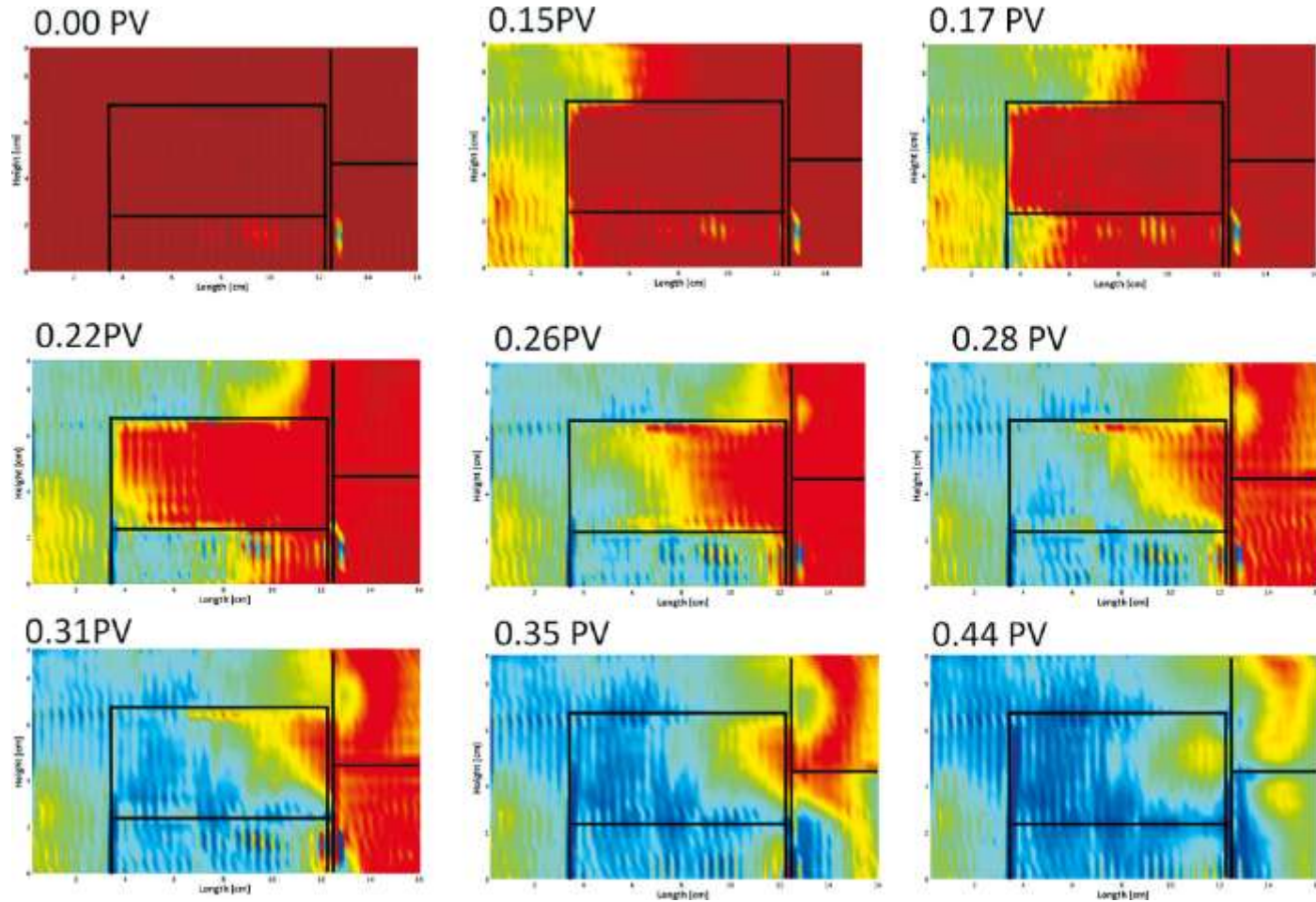


EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

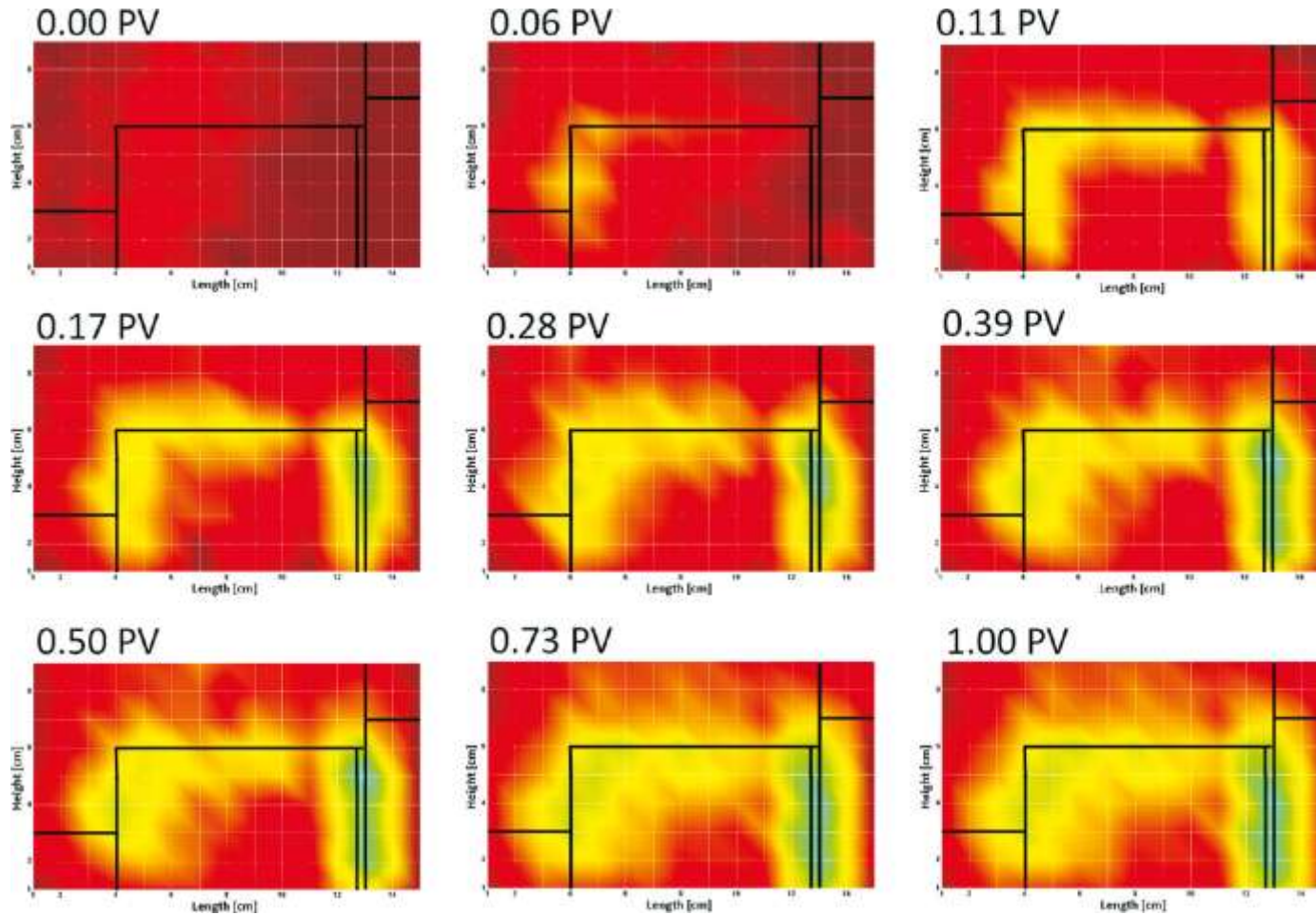
1. Waterflood whole block
2. Oilflood to S_{wi} , fracture and reassemble block
3. Waterflood fractured block

- Conditions:
- A) Strongly-water-wet
 - B) Moderately-water-wet
 - C) Nearly-neutral-wet

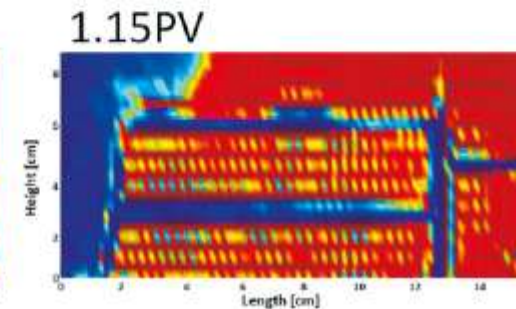
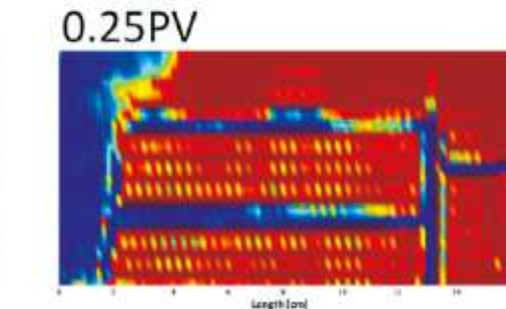
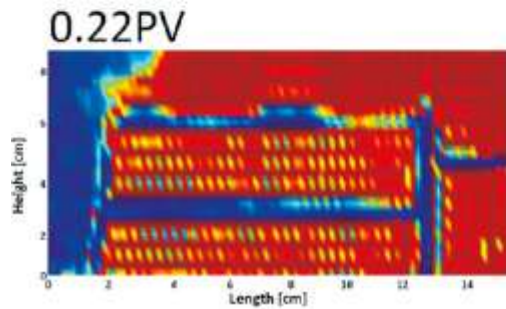
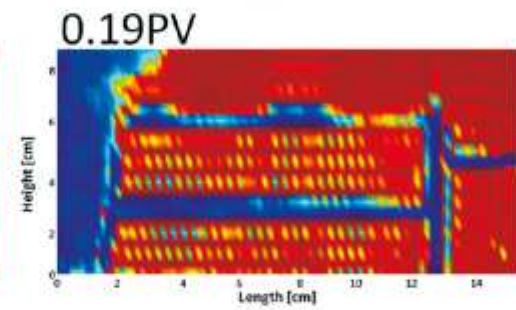
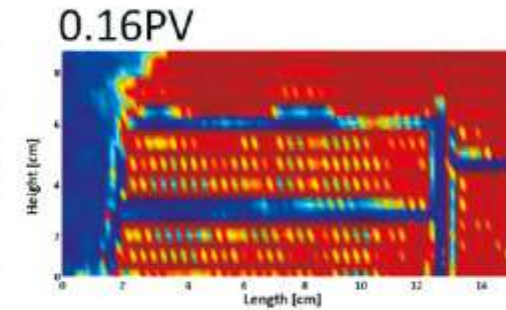
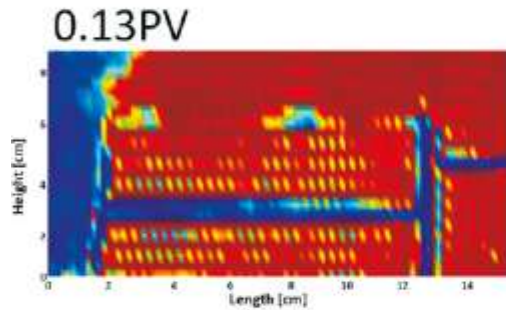
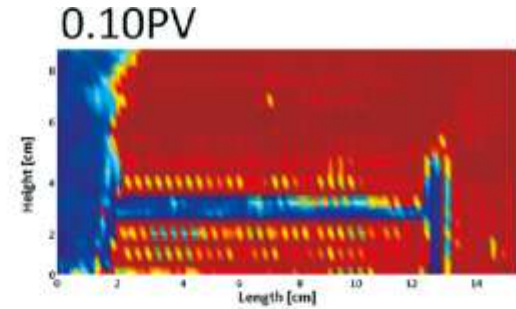
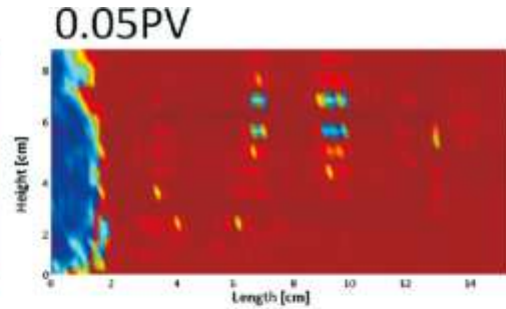
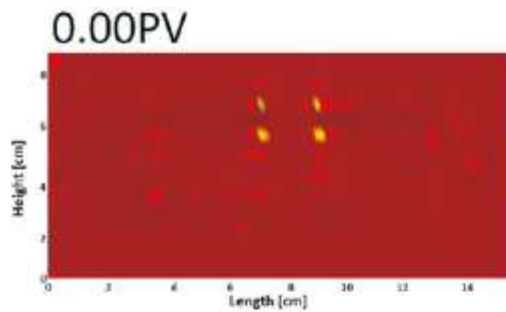
BLOCK SCALE Strongly water-wet



BLOCK SCALE Moderately water-wet



BLOCK SCALE Moderately oil-wet

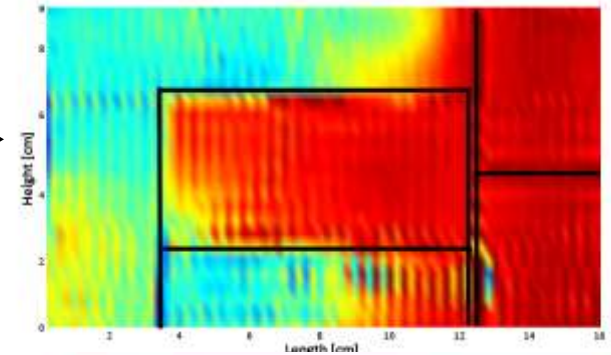


Wettability effects in fractured blocks

Waterflood in Fractured Blocks

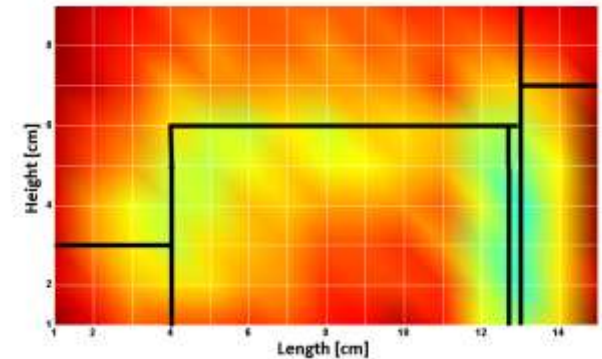
- **Strongly water-wet**

- Block-by-block displacement
- Recovery determined by potential for spontaneous imbibition



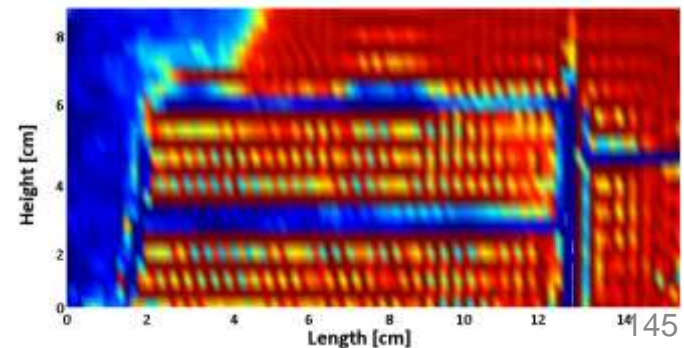
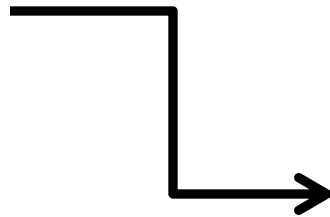
- **Weakly water-wet**

- Spontaneous Imbibition
- Low oil recovery



- **Weakly oil-wet**

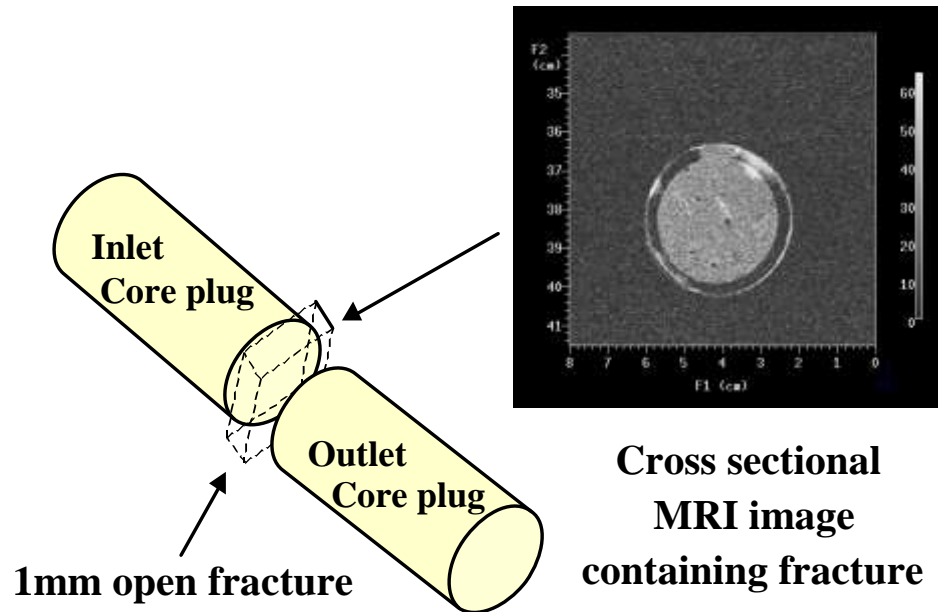
- Water fingers through fracture network
- Low sweep efficiency
- Low oil recovery by waterflood



What happens inside the fractures during fluid flow?

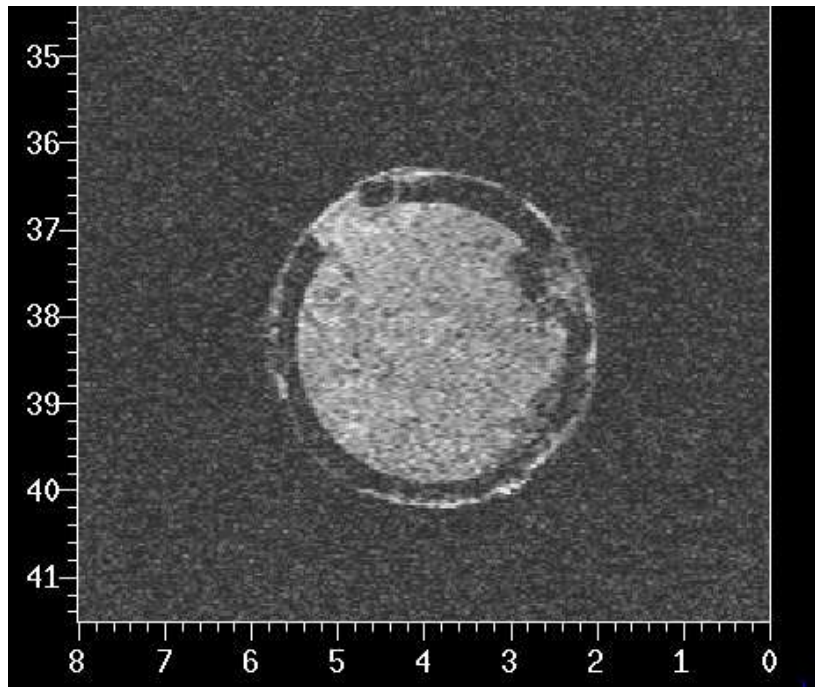
- MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

The high spatial resolution allow visualization of fluid flow patterns inside a 1mm fractures between stacked core plugs. The high resolution reveal wetting phase bridging phenomena inside the fracture.

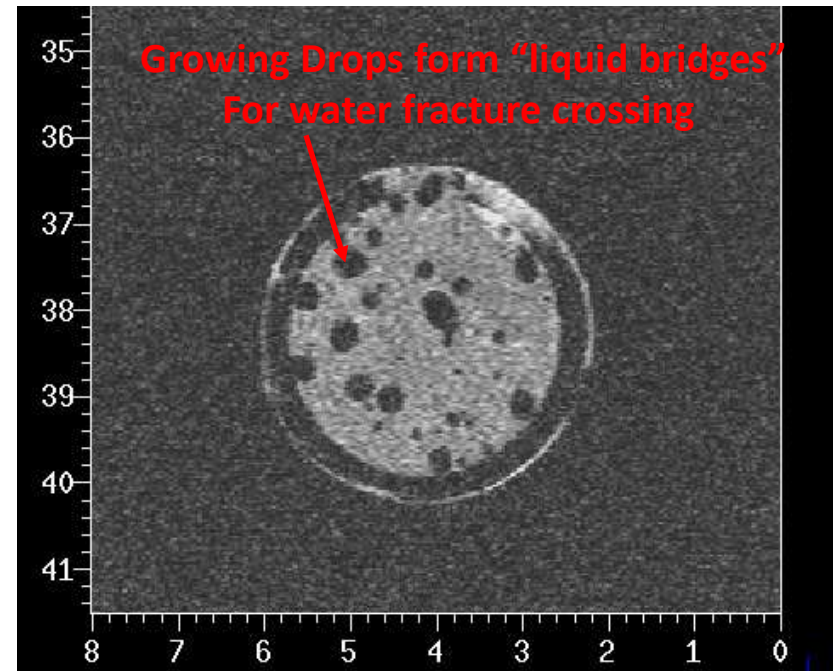


Recap: WF in **water-wet** fractured chalk

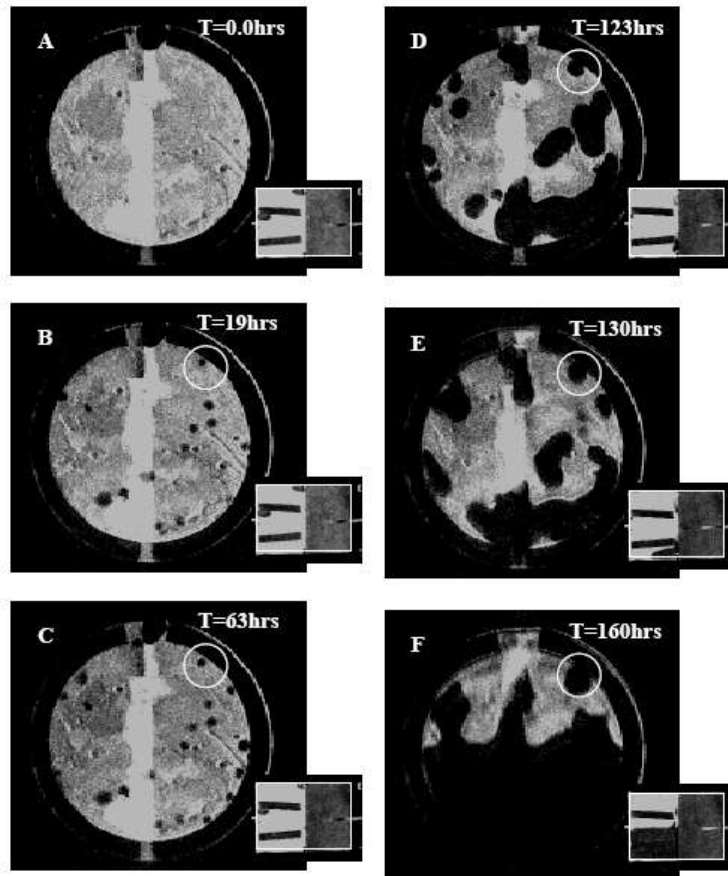
Wettability: $I_w = 1.0$



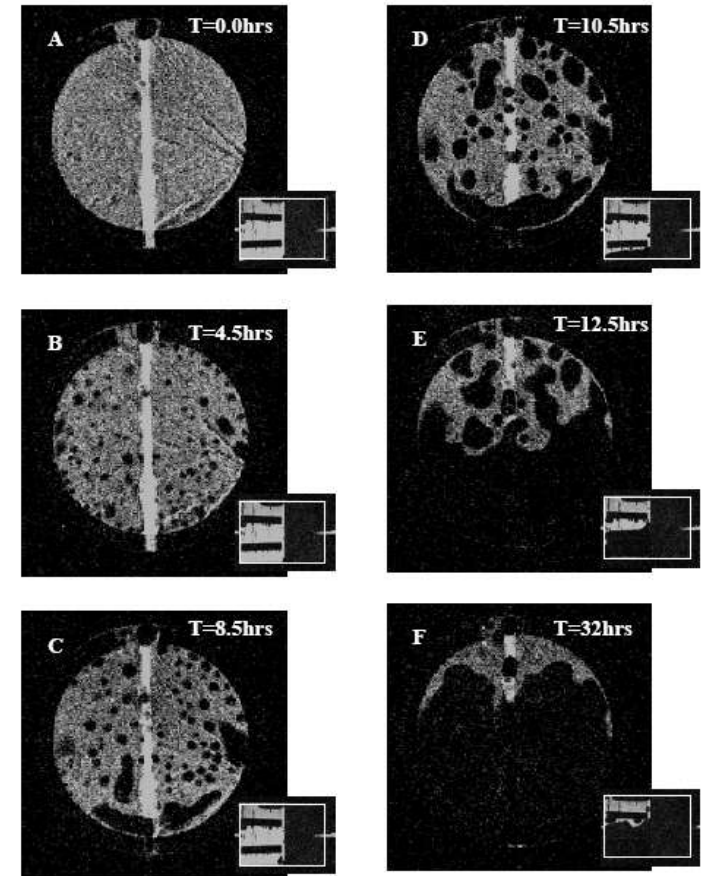
Wettability: $I_w = 0.7$



Water Bridges with Escape Fracture



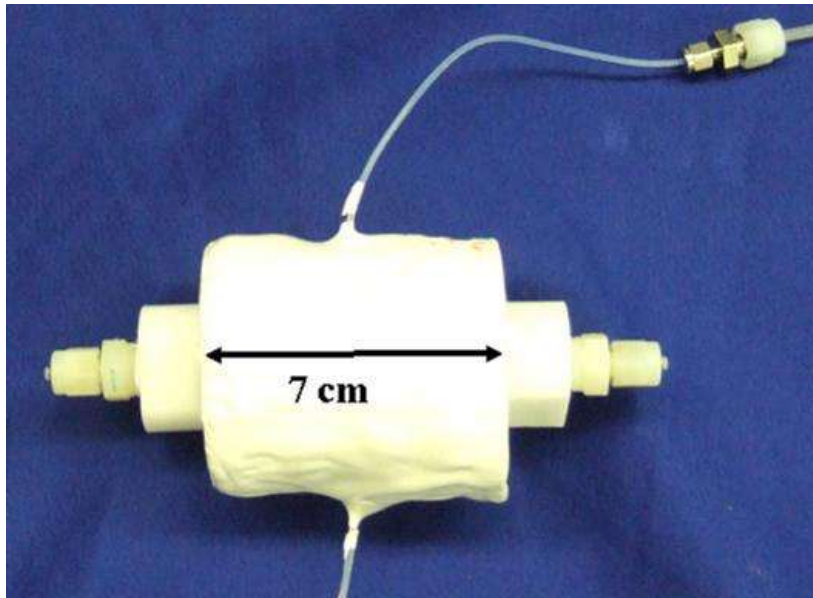
Constant differential pressure



Constant flow rate

Experimental setup

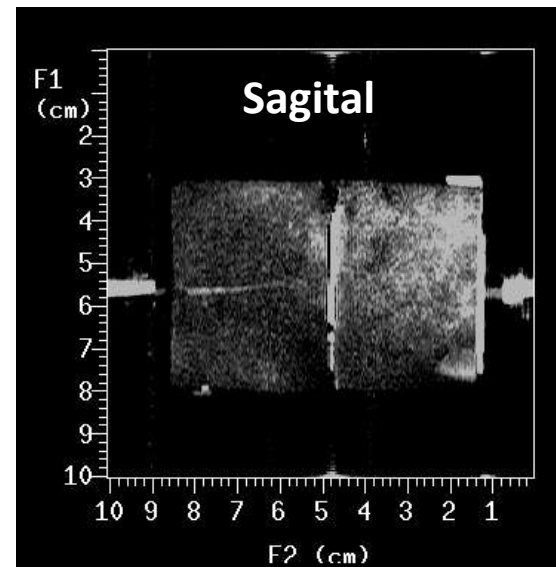
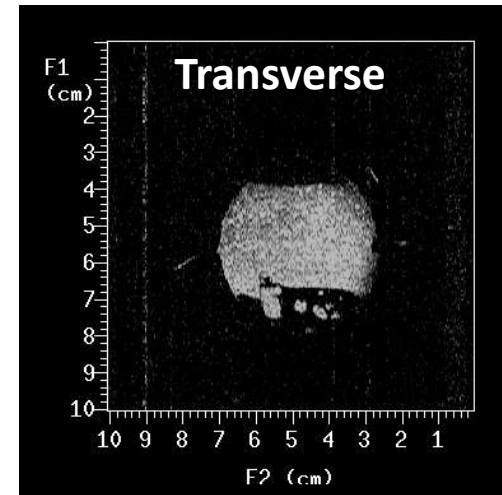
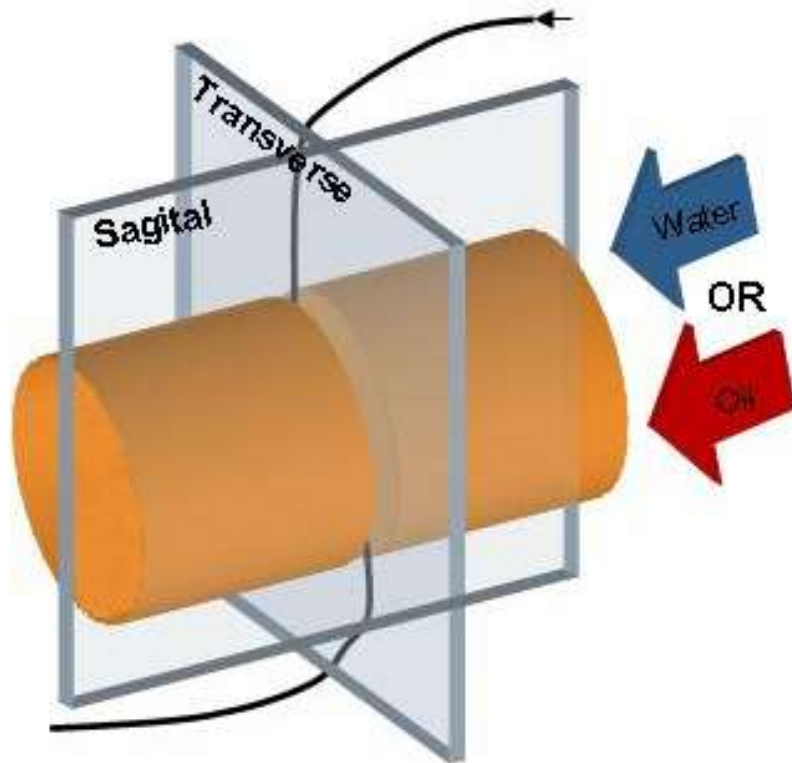
Whole view



Cut in two



Fracture flow in **oil-wet** limestone



Waterflooding

Fracture filling at strongly water-wet conditions



Fracture filling at moderately oil-wet conditions

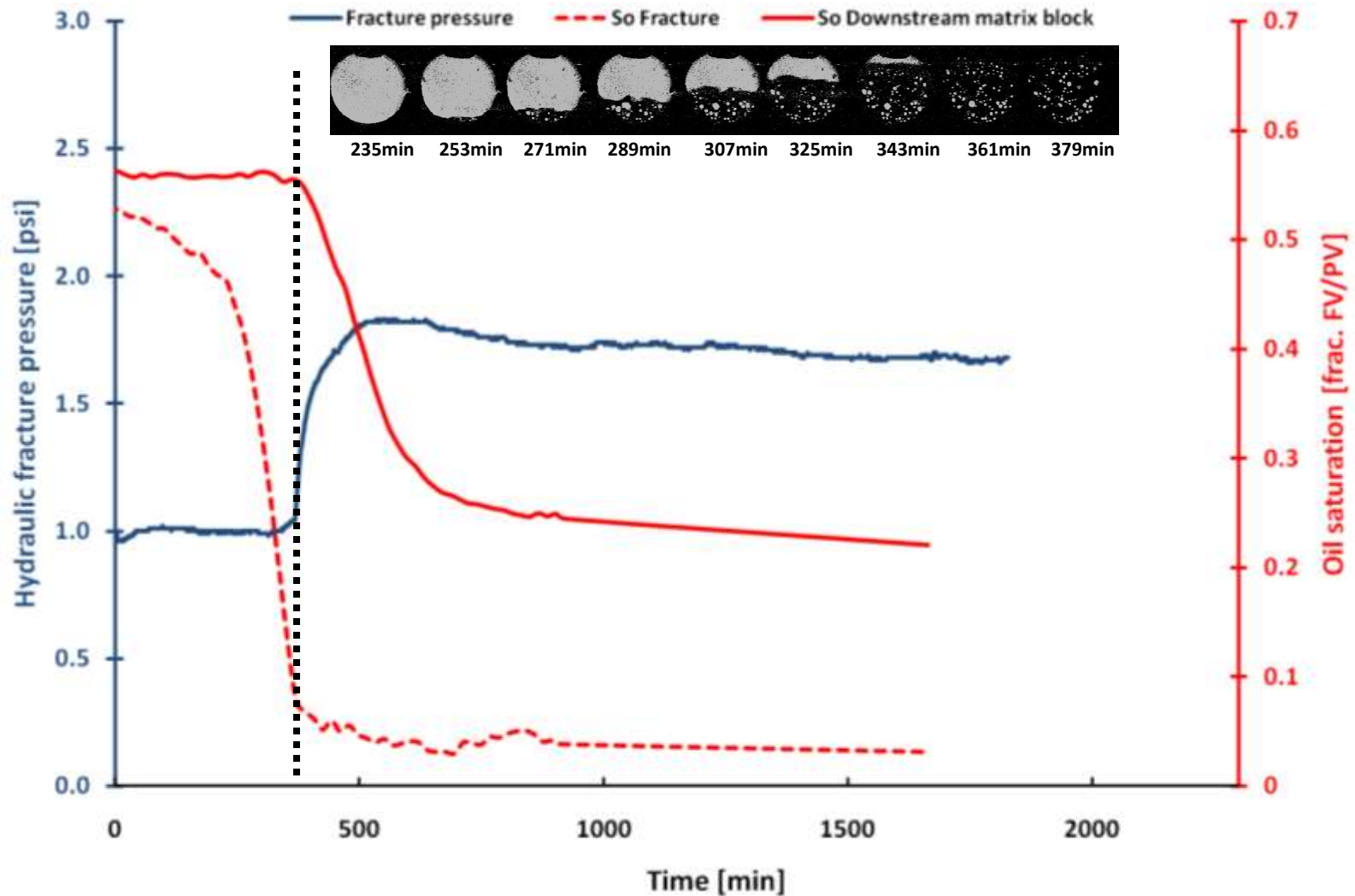


Start

TIME

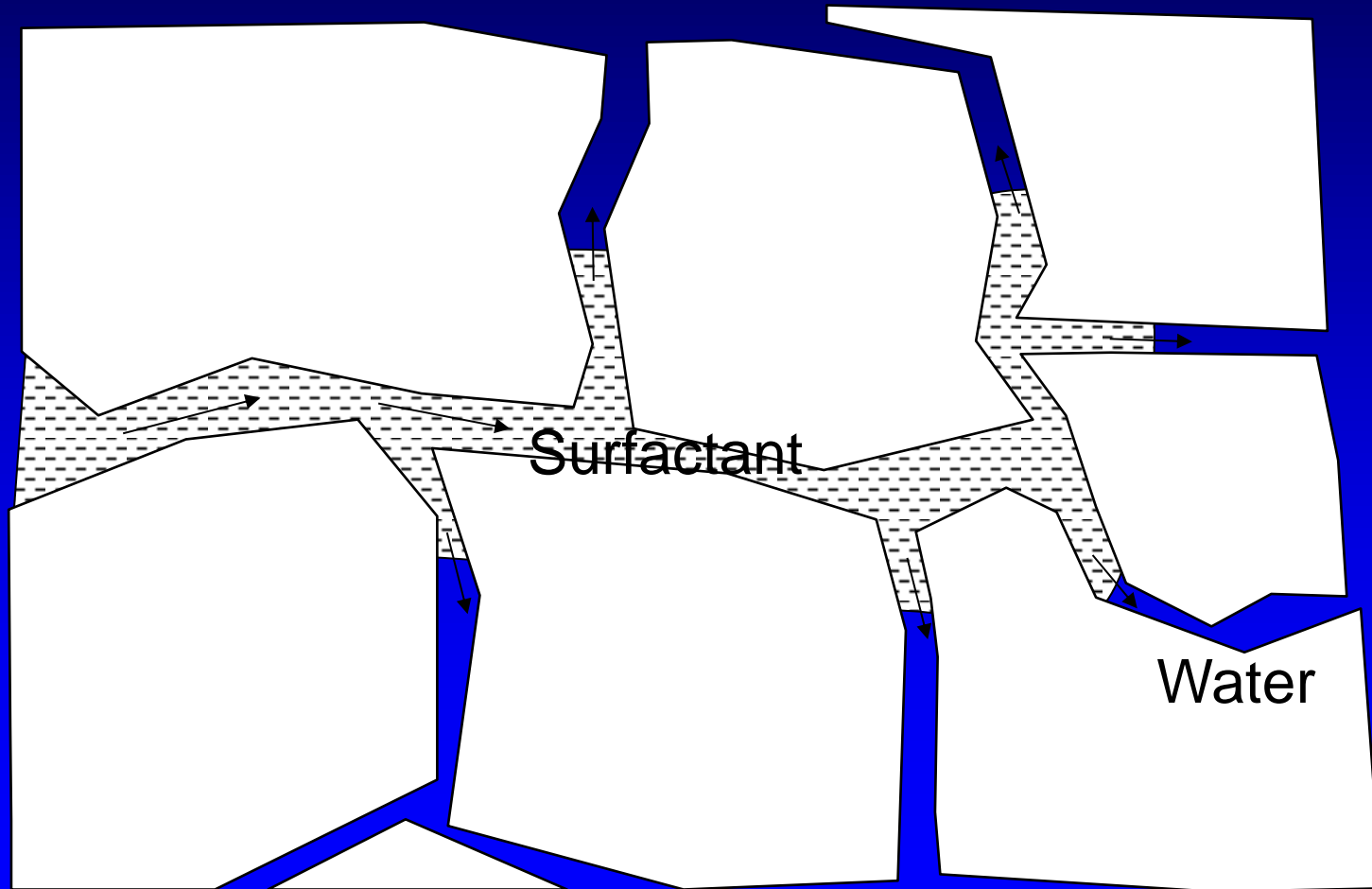
end

WF oil-wet conditions



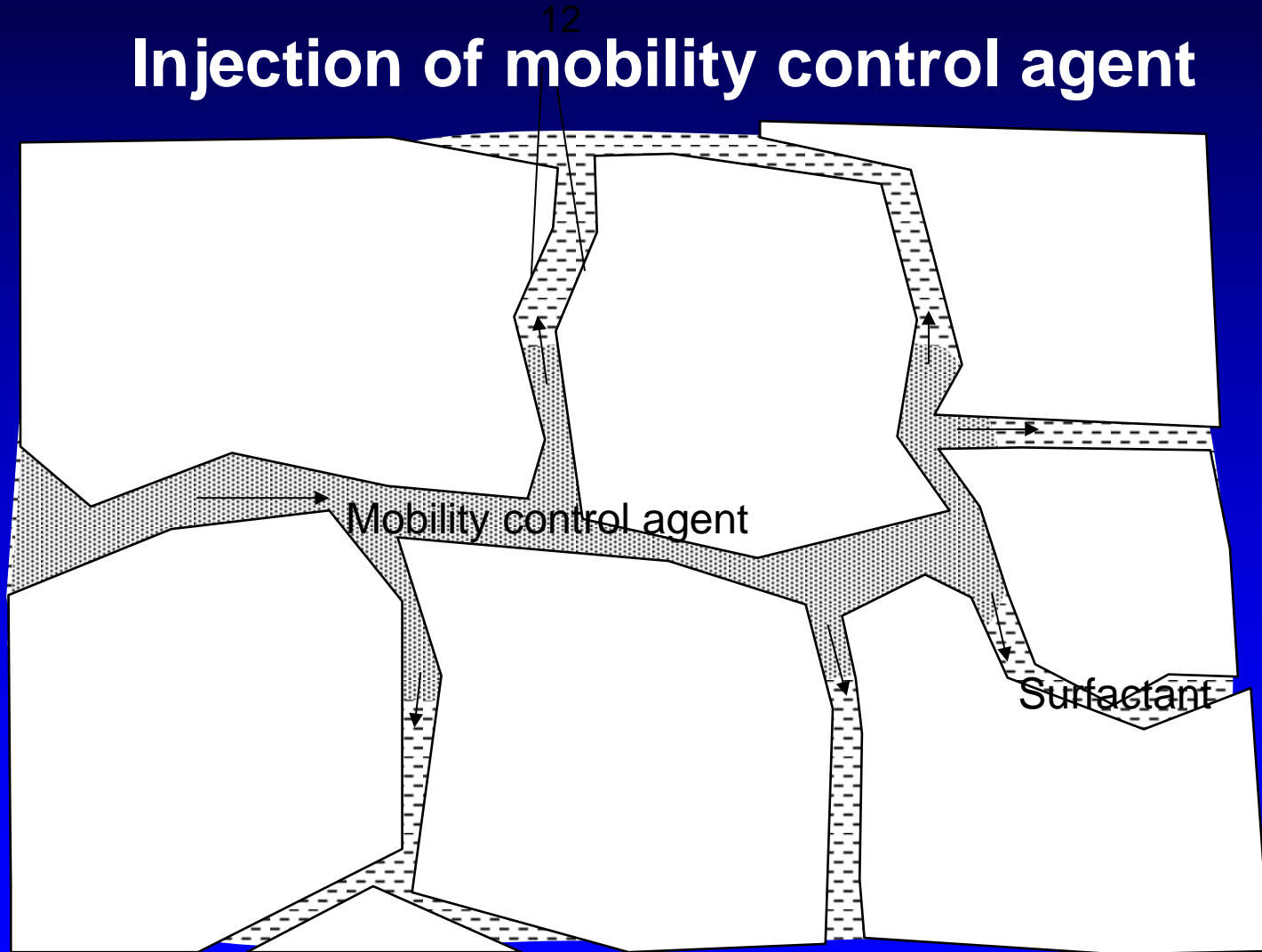
IEOR: Water + (Surf) + CO2 Foam

Pretreatment of fracture surfaces



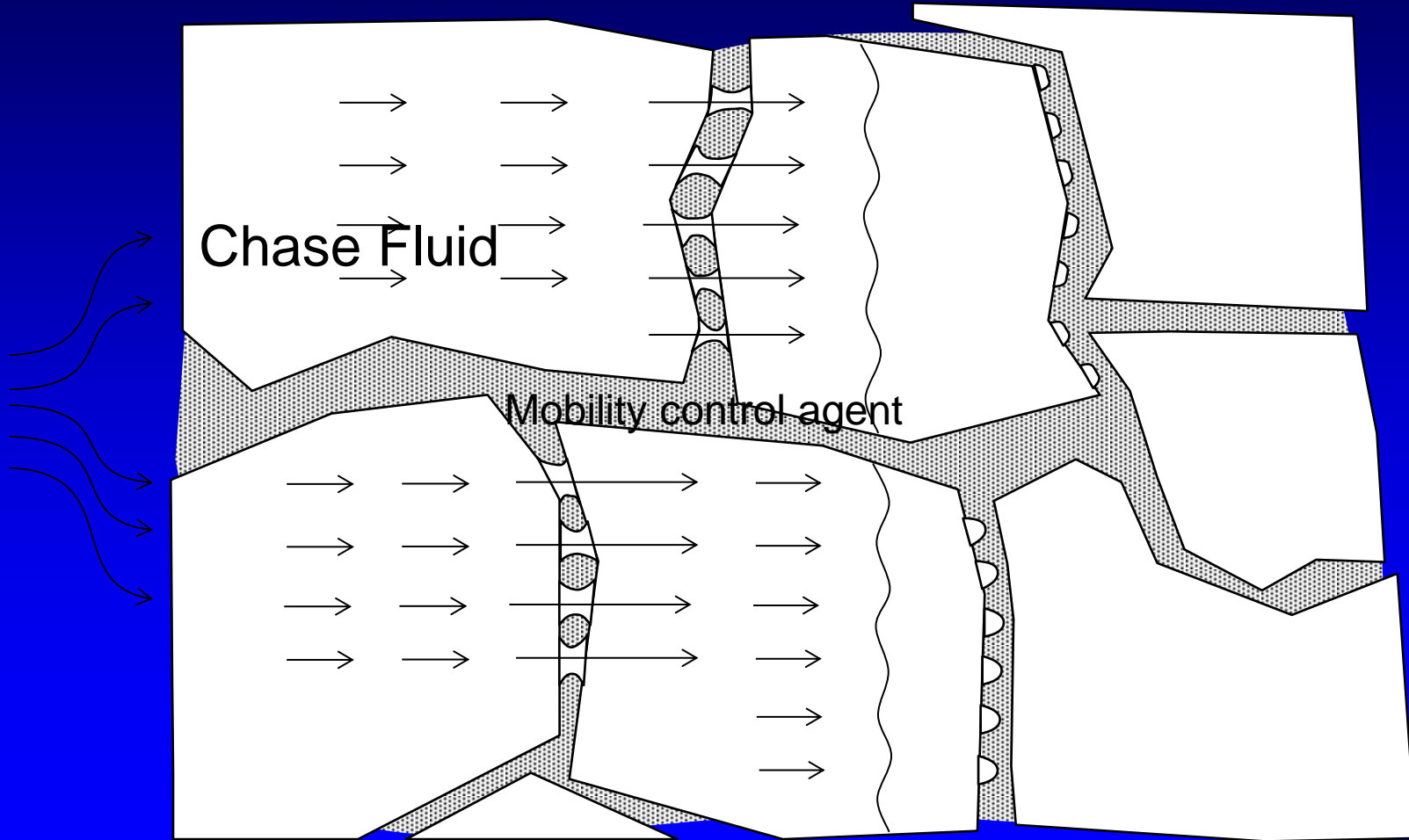
IEOR: Water + (Surf) + CO2 Foam

Injection of mobility control agent



IEOR: Water + (Surf) + CO2 Foam

Chase fluid injection



Large Scale Collaboration Emphasizing Mobility Control and CO2 EOR in Field Pilots in Texas

Collaboration: 11 universities

- Rice University**
- University of Texas at Austin**
- Texas A&M U.**
- Stanford U.**
- Imperial College, London**
- TREFLE, Bordeaux, France**
- U. of Kansas**
- New Mexico Tech**
- TU Delft, The Netherlands**
- NTNU , Trondheim, Norway**
- University of Bergen, Norway**

CO₂ as CCUS for Integrated EOR

Arne Graue, Dept. of Physics, University of Bergen, NORWAY

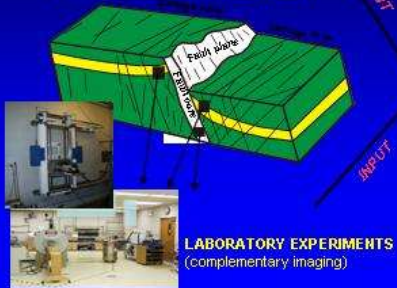
Collaboration: 11 Universities in France, UK, Netherland, USA and Norway

Funding: The Research Council of Norway and 3-5 oil companies

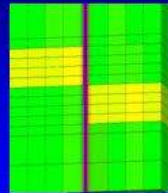
Objective: Experimentally determine optimum conditions for CO₂ as CCUS for Integrated EOR, low S_{or} & prod. of ROZ

Integration of Geology, Mathematical Modeling and Laboratory Experiments

GEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
(structural configuration & geometry, spatial and temporal deformation history)

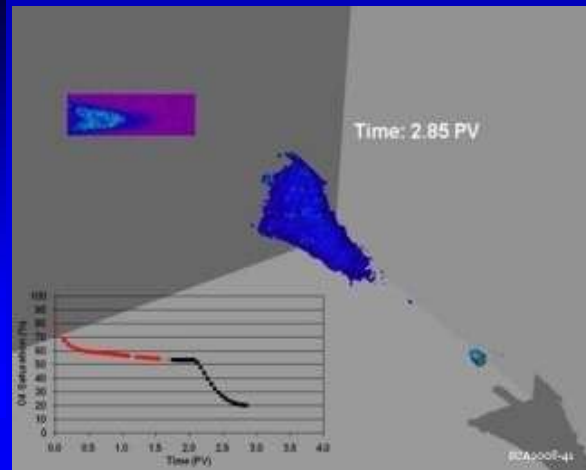


NUMERICAL SIMULATION
(domain decomposition, grid refinement, parallelization)



LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS
(complementary imaging)

Lab to pilot field test



MRI of CO2 injection



Complementary NTI & MRI facilities

END