UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

Department of Physics and Technology

Laboratory Evaluation of CO₂ flow and EOR Insight through Visualization

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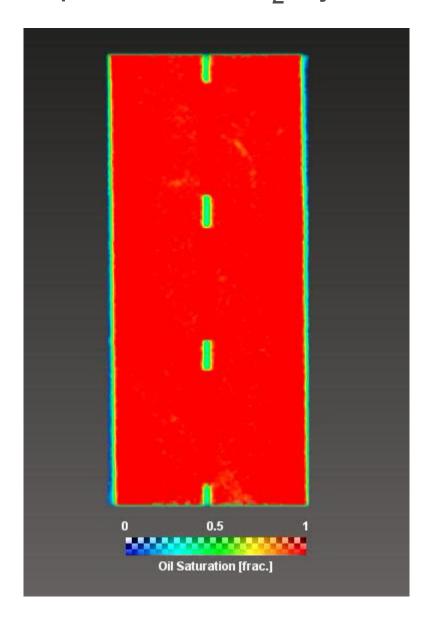


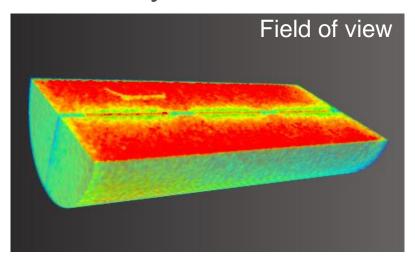
CO₂ injection for EOR

Present study part of an ongoing multi-scale approach for mobility control in heterogeneous 03-104m and fractured reservoirs FIELD IMPLEMENTATION ength scales during CO₂ EOR 102-103 FIELD PILOT SCALE **Numerical Simulations** CORESCALE 10⁻³-10⁻²m **MRI** and CT 10⁻⁵-10⁻³m MICROSCALE Microscopy



Supercritical CO₂ injection in Fractured Systems





Rock properties

Core K: 3.6 mD

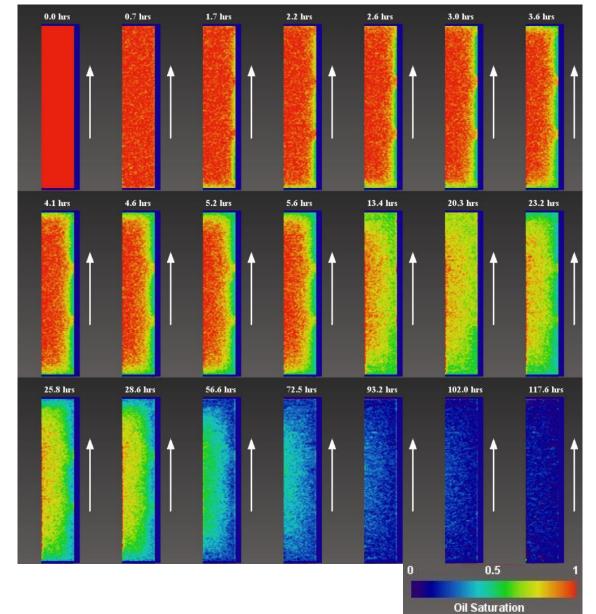
Core Por: 0.45

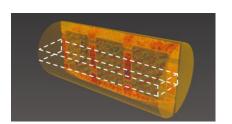
Fracture K: > 2 D

 $S_0 = 1.0$



CO₂ Diffusion during Injection

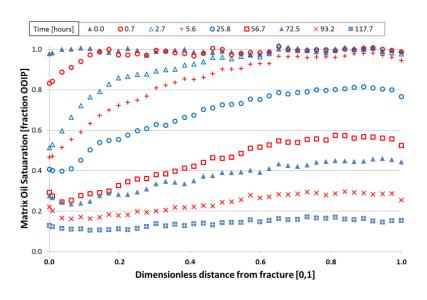




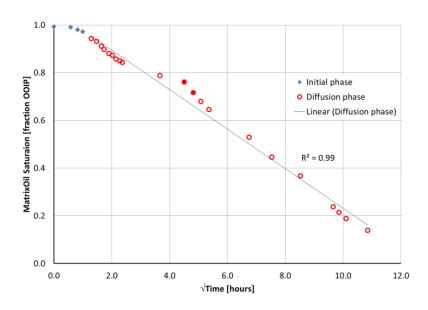


Development in oil saturation during CO₂ Injection

Oil saturation profiles

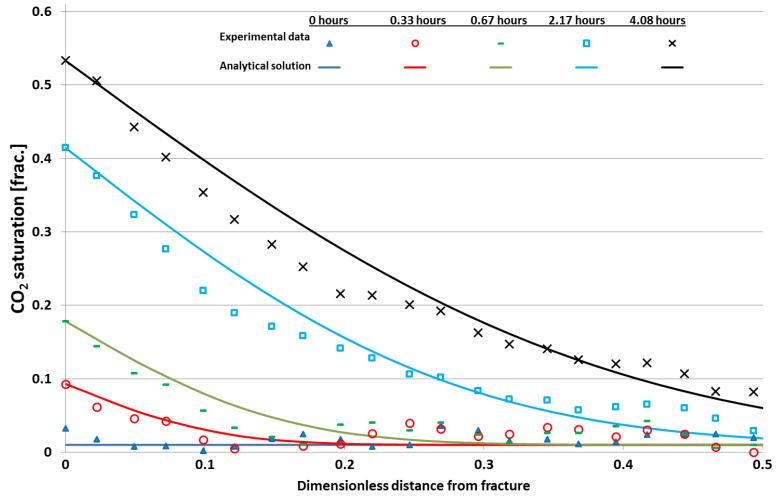


Average oil saturation

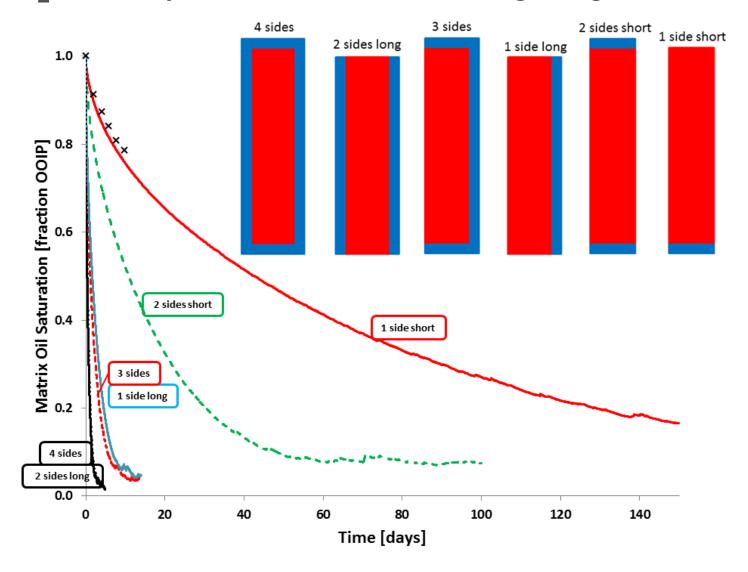




Calculation of diffusion coefficient



CO₂ EOR by diffusion at increasing length scales





Observations

- Miscible CO₂ injection for EOR is an effective oil recovery technology in laboratory floods in fractured systems
- High oil recoveries were observed:
 - 96 %OOIP
- Diffusion main production mechanism in system with open fracture
- Oil recovery is sensitive to system size
- Care should be taken when laboratory tests are used to predict field performance where diffusion is a possible production mechanism

Can we use foam in fractured reservoirs?

- Large remaining reserves in heterogeneous carbonate reservoirs. Many of these are heavily fractured
- Oil recovery low due to microscopic and <u>macroscopic</u> low volumetric sweep efficiency
- Foam is a proven EOR technique in heterogeneous reservoirs – limited usage in fractured reservoirs
- Will foam be a viable option for mobility control in a fractured reservoir?



Scientific Outcome

- Scientific questions investigated
 - a. Can foam generate within the fracture network itself?
 - b. How will foam generate with changes in flow rate and gas fraction?
 - c. What it the best injection strategy for foam?



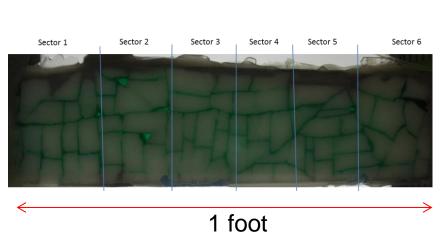
Fracture Network – White Marble

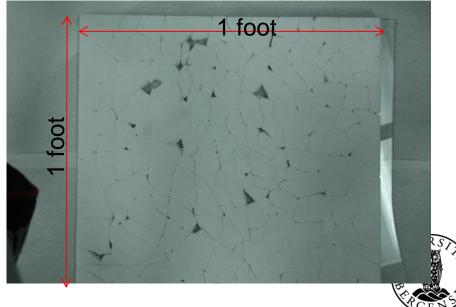
Fracture white marble tile using ball-pen hammer

- Rough-walled fracture surface
- Surface tension equal to calcite

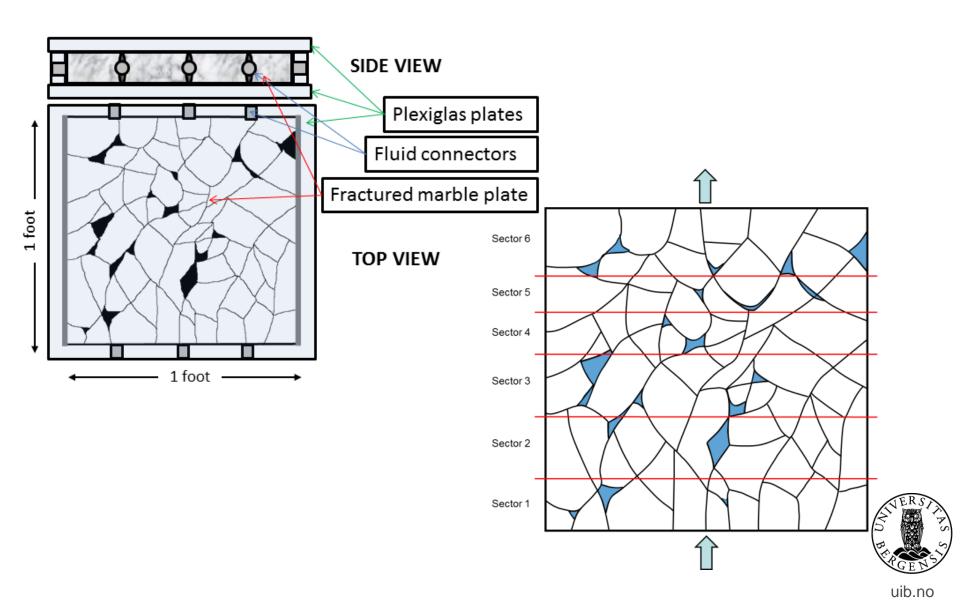
FRACTURE NETWORK A

FRACTURE NETWORK B

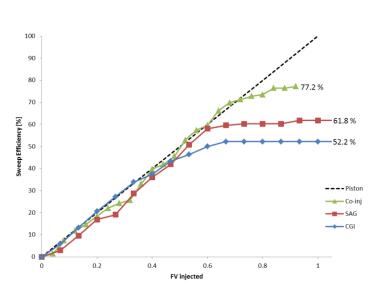




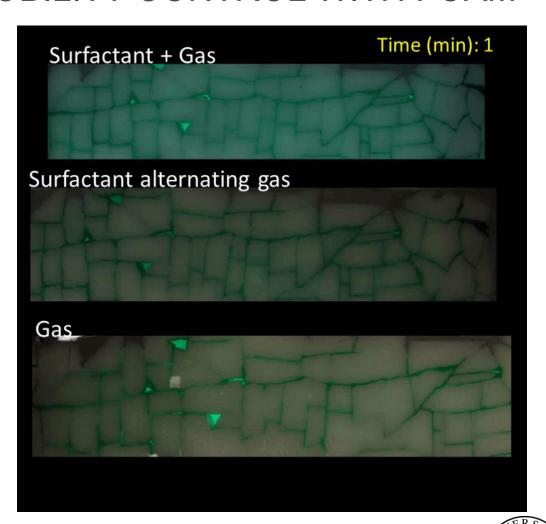
FRACTURE NETWORK B



MOBILITY CONTROL WITH FOAM

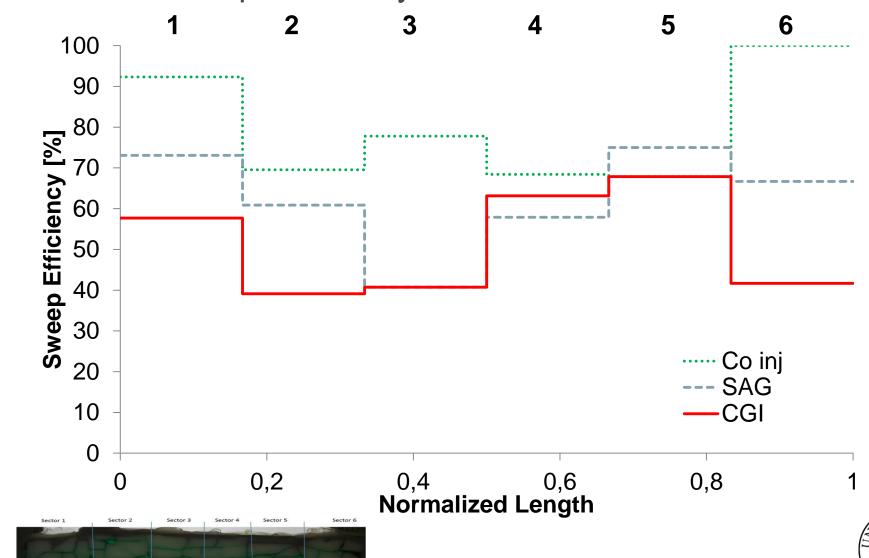


Foam significantly improved sweep and delayed gas breakthrough compared with pure gas injection

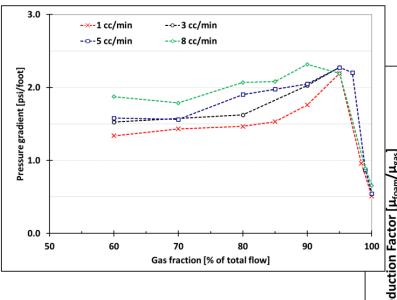


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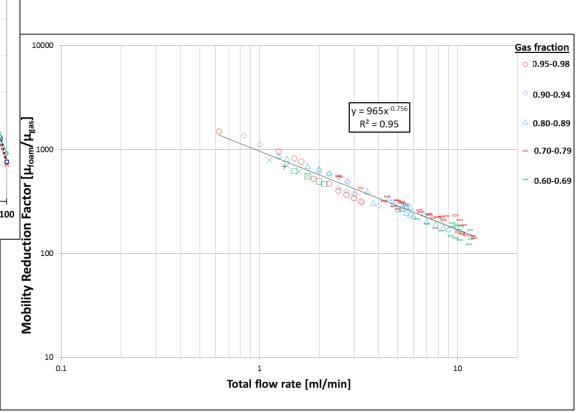
Sector sweep efficiency – Fracture network A



MOBILITY CONTROL WITH FOAM



Foam is consistently
generated in situ in roughwalled, calcite fracture
networks during coinjection of
gas and surfactant over a
range of gas fractional flows





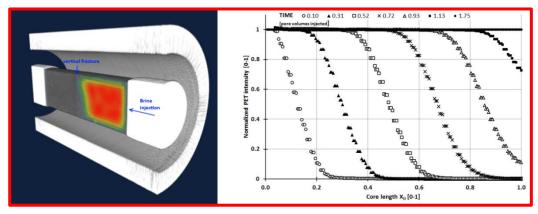
PETPositron Emission Tomography

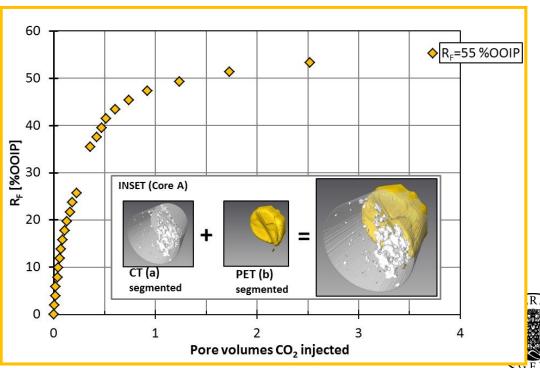
- Explicit imaging tracking the fluids
- Enhanced signal to noise ratio compared with CT
- Varying temporal resolution post processing
- High photon energy
- Signal is temperature and pressure independent
- Tracers used

a. ¹⁸F (Half life: 109 minutes)

b. ²²Na (Half life: 2.6 years)

c. ¹¹C (Half life: 20 minutes)





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Dept. of Physics and Technology

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