



U N I V E R S I T Y O F B E R G E N

Department of Physics and Technology

Oil Production from Tight Shale Using CO₂

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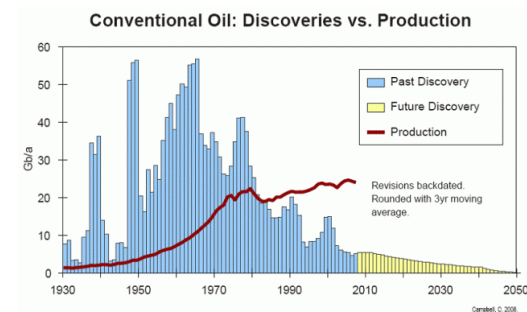
2nd Biennial CO₂ for EOR as CCUS Conference, Oct. 4-6, 2015 Houston, USA

Outline

- Motivation
- Experimental setup
- Observations and results
- Concluding remarks

Key numbers

- 37%
- 76%
- 20%
- 6%
- 10 Mb/d

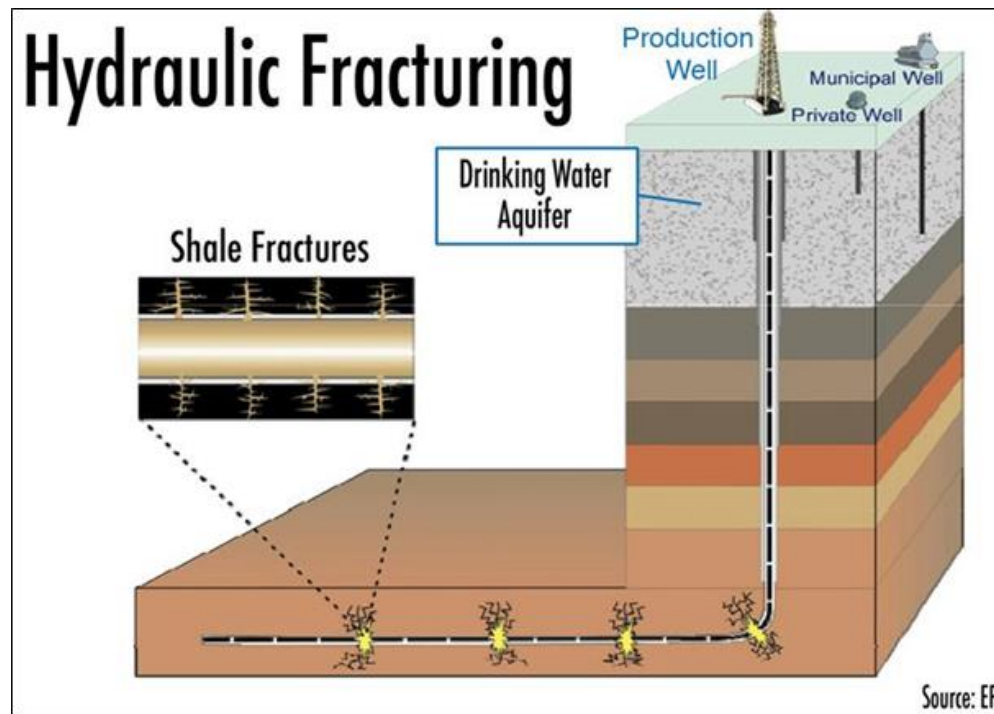


(EIA, 2011; DOE/EIA, 2014)



Oil production from shale-oil

- Hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling
- Low $R_f \sim 3\text{-}10\%$ of OOIP
- Estimated reserves in the US ~ 24 billion barrels



(DOE/EIA, 2014; EPA, 2010; Liu *et al.*, 2014)

CO₂ for EOR in shale-oil formations

- Incentives (CCUS)
- Beneficial CO₂ properties
 - Miscibility
 - Relative high density and viscosity
- Lower formation breakdown pressure and improved fracture network compared to water

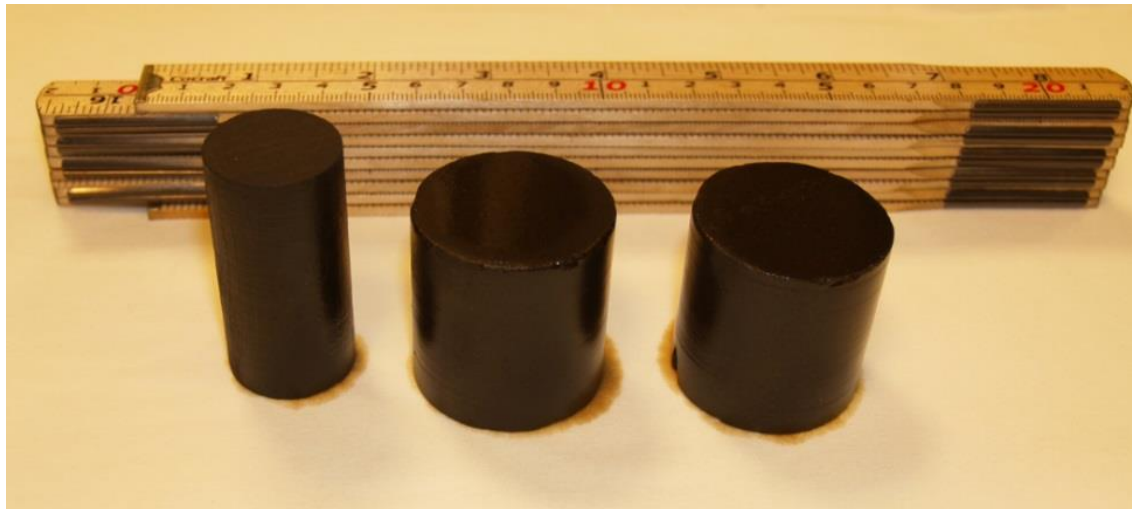


Experiments and results

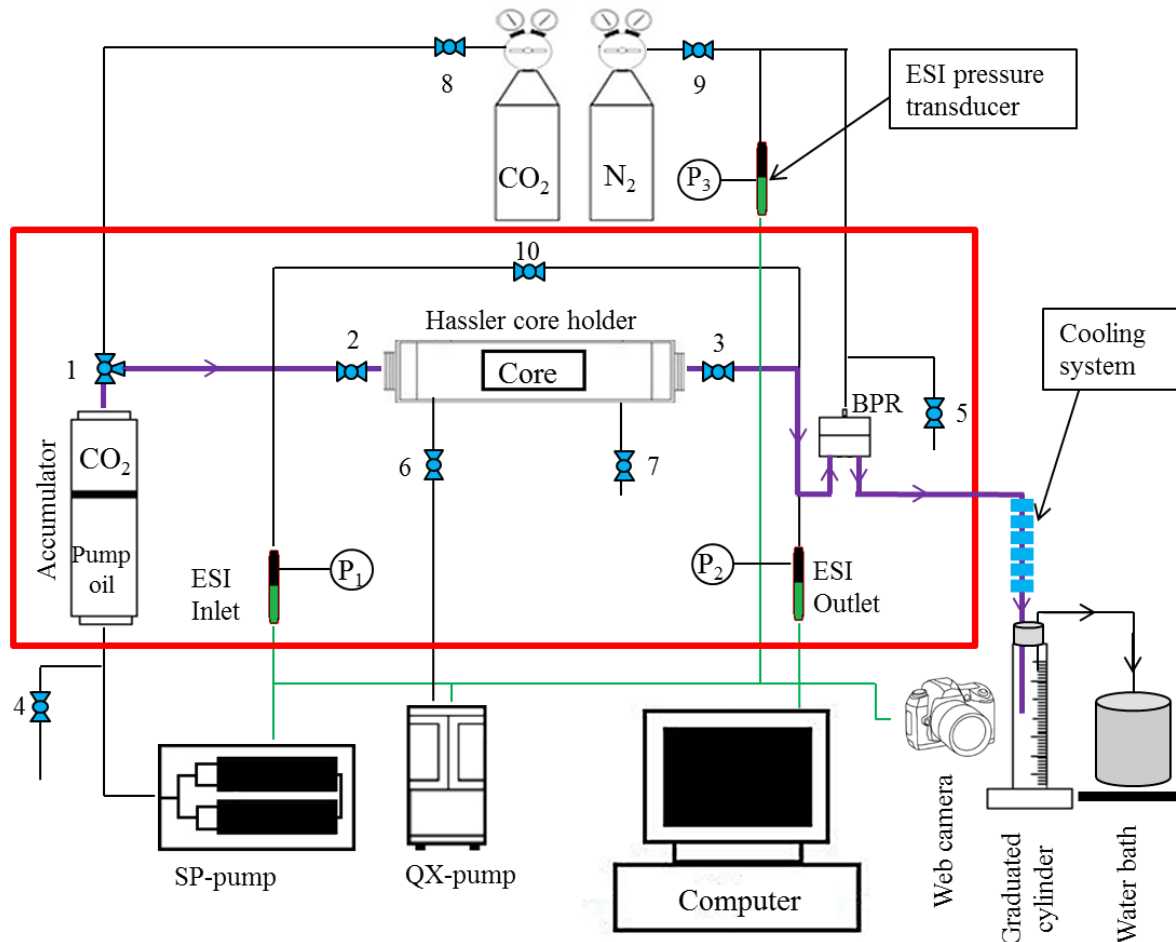


Experimental overview

- 22 miscible CO₂-injection tests (shale-oil core plugs)
- 1" and 1.5" core plugs
- L ~ 1-2"
- K ~ 60 nD – 3 μD
- ϕ ~ 4-9%



Experimental setup – CO₂-injection

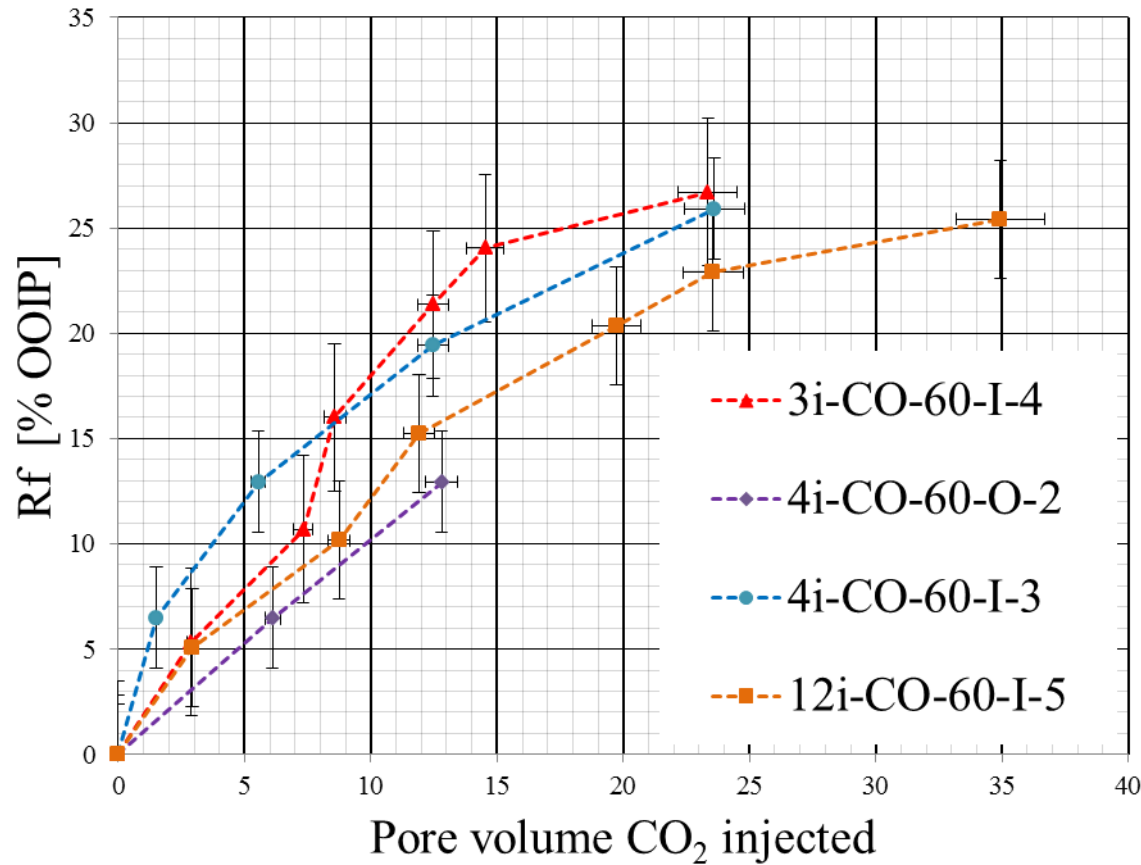


General experimental conditions:

- Inlet: 220 bar (3200 psi)
- Outlet: 150 bar (2200 psi)
- O.burden: 310 bar(4500 psi)
- 60°C (140°F)
- 3 hours – 8 days
- 0.2 – 60 PV CO₂ injected

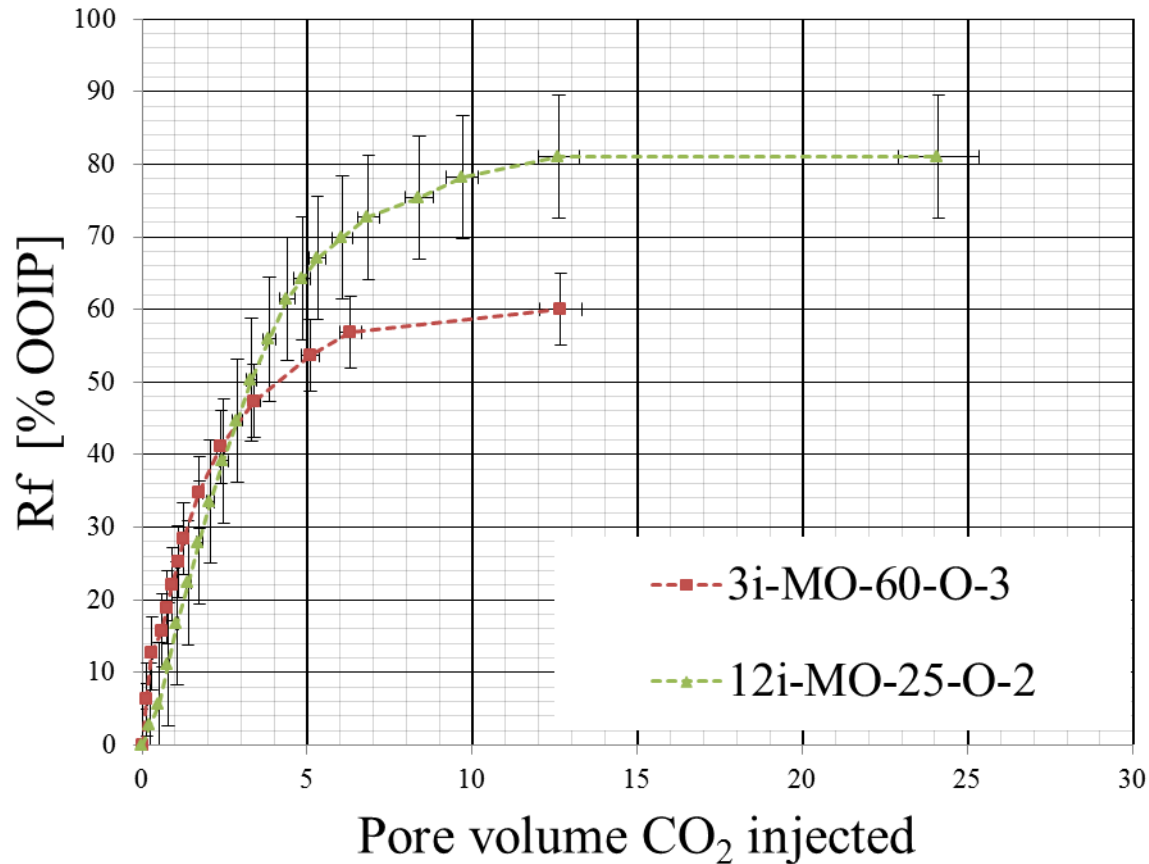
CO₂ EOR in shale-oil samples

Crude oil (multi-contact miscible)



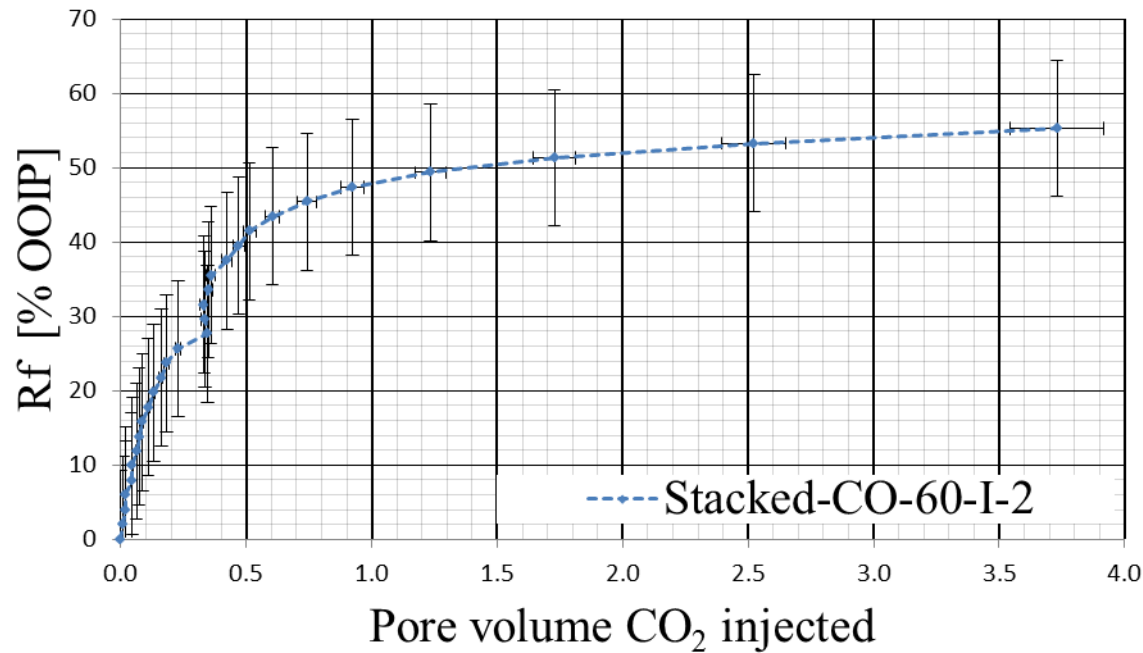
CO₂ EOR in shale-oil samples

Mineral oil (first-contact miscible)

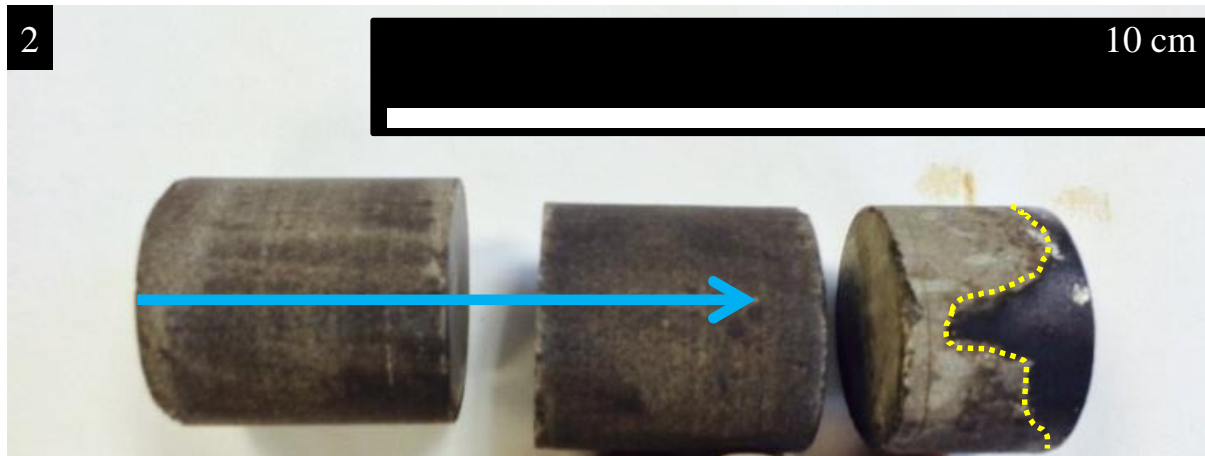
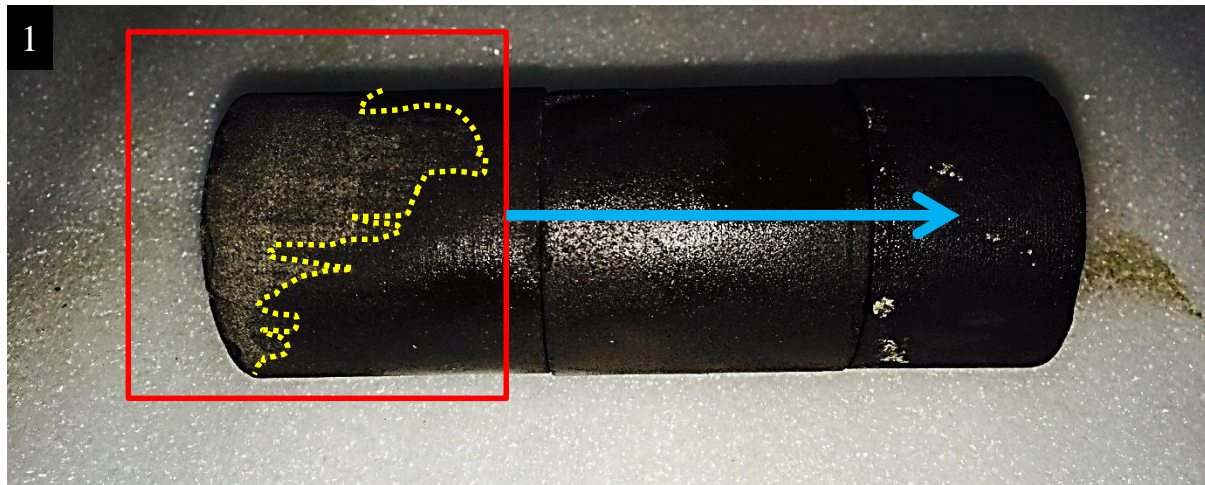


CO₂ EOR in shale-oil samples

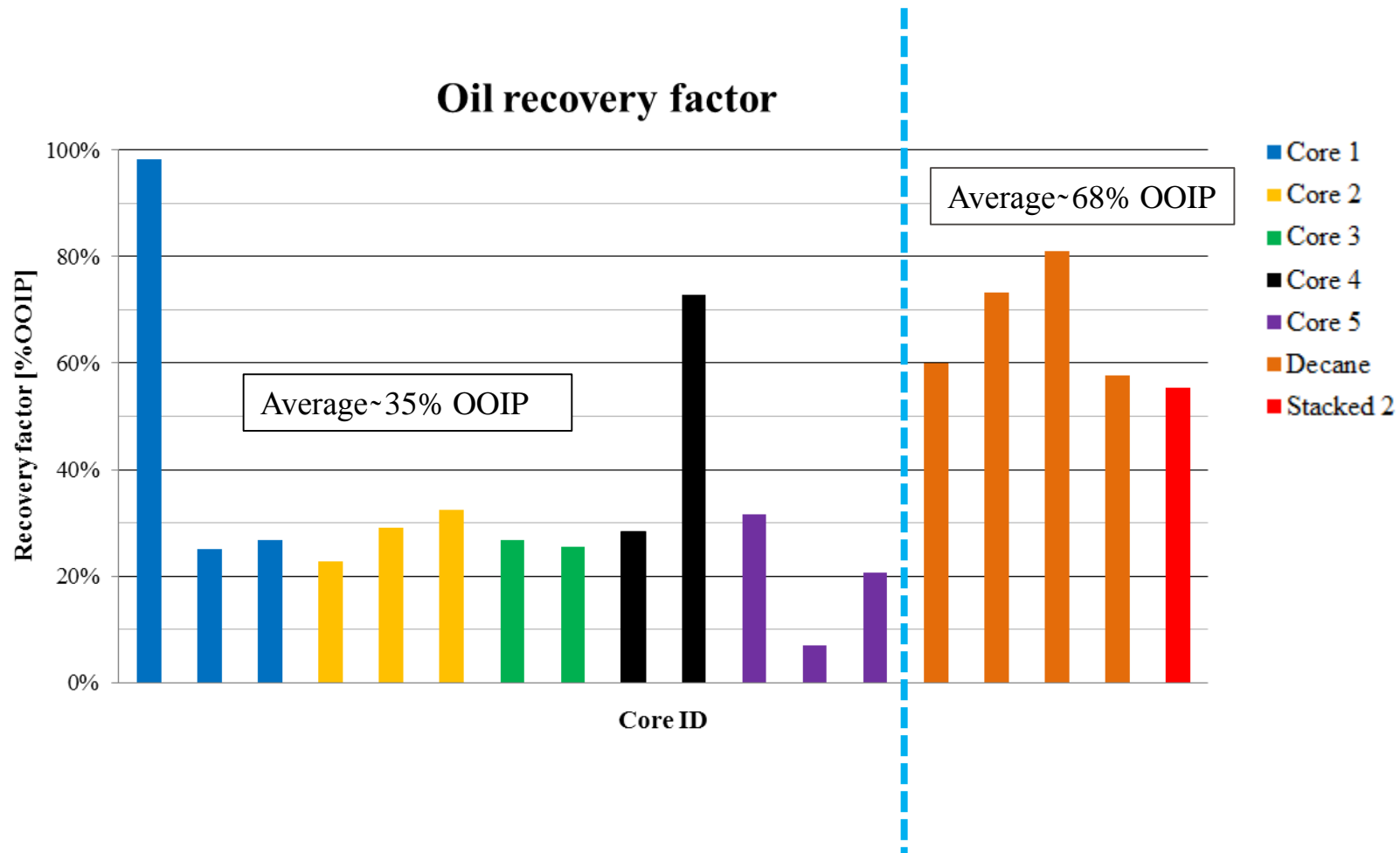
Increased length (multi-contact miscible)



Increased system length



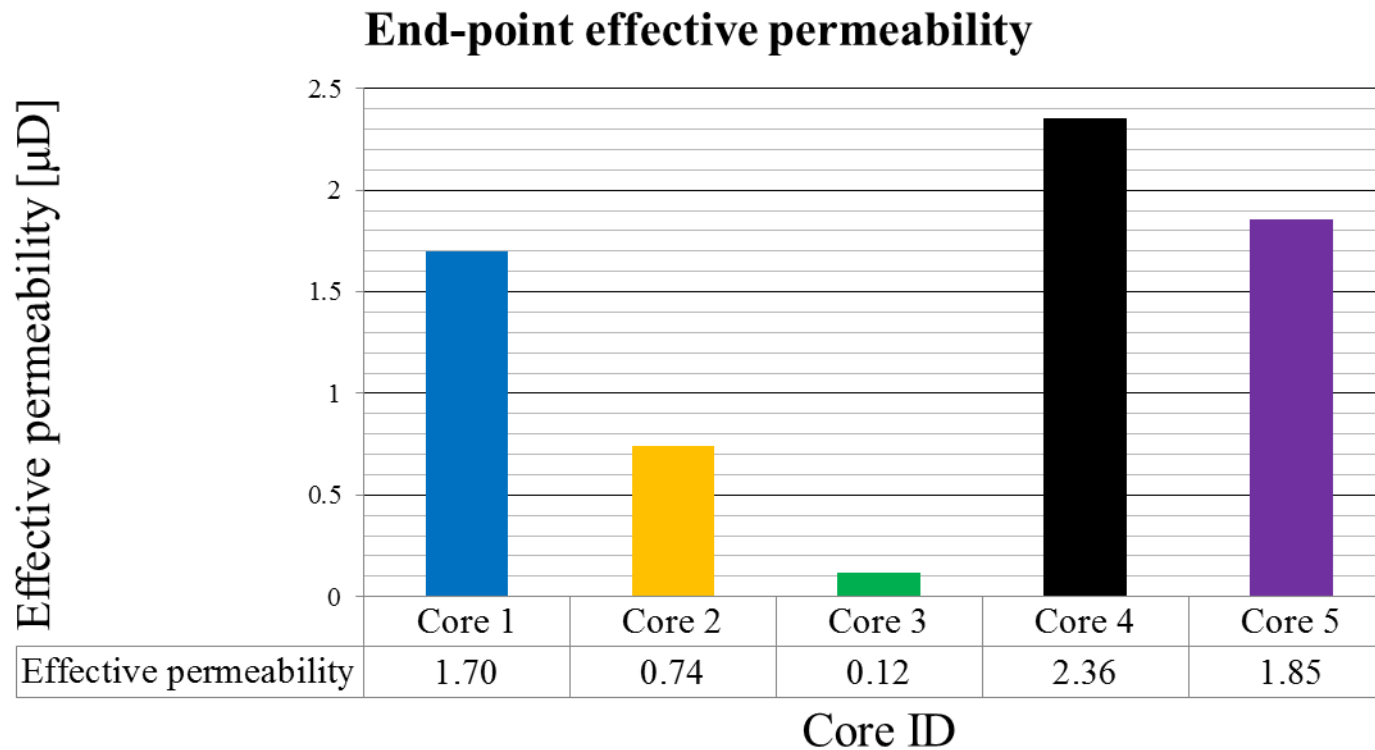
Oil recovery factor - overview



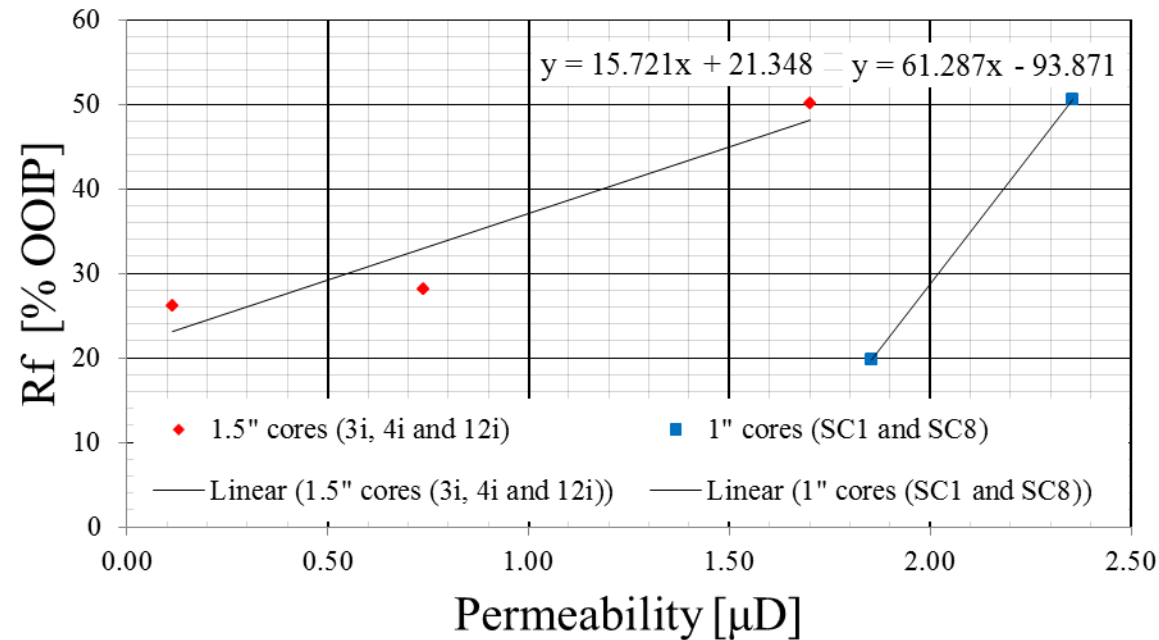
Fluid flow capacity

- End-point effective permeability

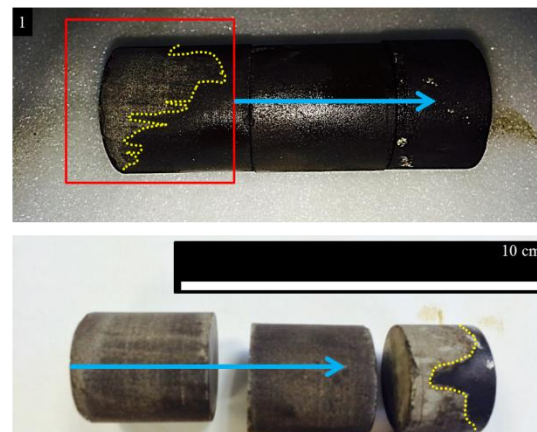
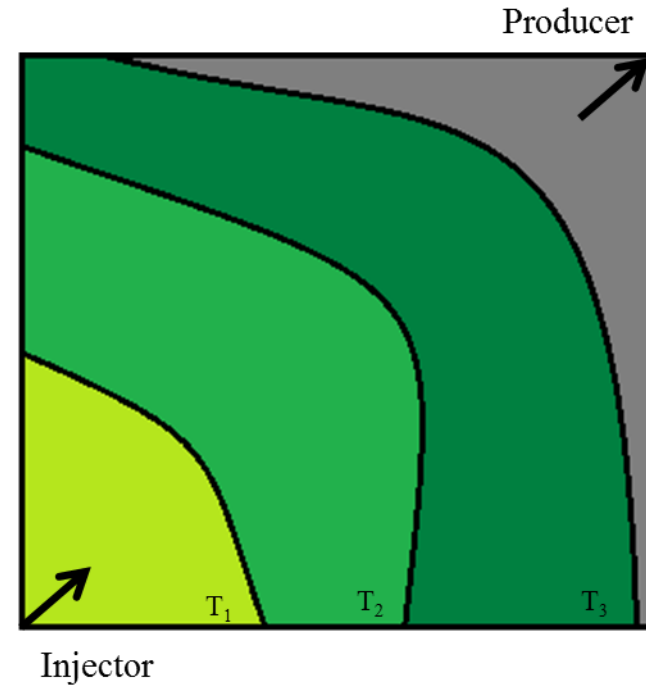
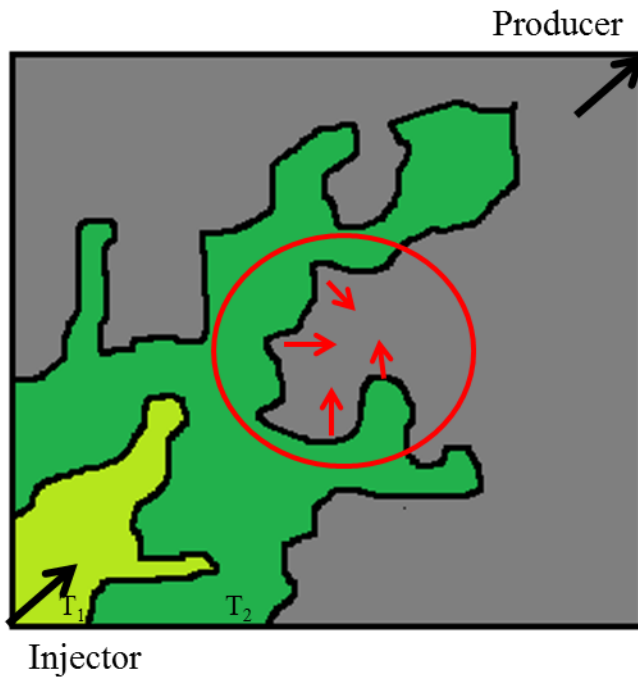
- $$K'_{eff,CO_2} = - \frac{\mu_{CO_2} Q_{CO_2} L}{A \Delta P}$$



Effect of permeability on oil recovery



Improved sweep by diffusional forces



Conclusions

- Oil extraction from CO₂-injection without fracking the formation is possible in ultra-tight shale samples (59 nD – 2.36 μD).
- Average R_f for crude oil saturated cores yielded 34.9% of OOIP (19.8-50.5% of OOIP).
- Recovery of oil from tight shale-oil is strongly dependent on achieving miscibility between CO₂ and oil phase, corroborating the assumed importance of diffusive forces.



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