





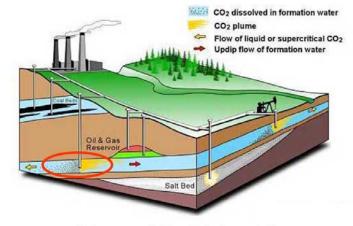
Development and Characterization of a Geostatic Model for Monitoring Shallow CO₂ Injection

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Outline

- Objectives
- Location of Study (geographically, stratigraphically)
- Model workflow
- Petrophysical updates
- Fluid-flow simulation results
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements



Objectives

Construct static geomodel for FRS site

- Geological and geophysical data input
- Initial baseline characterization of target/seal A
- Storage capacity and caprock integrity

Geodynamic modeling – review results

- Inject 5000 t/CO₂ over five-year period
- Observe CO₂ and pressure plume behaviour
 - Shape, size, and distribution
- Illuminate uncertainties in static and dynamic realm

Location of study



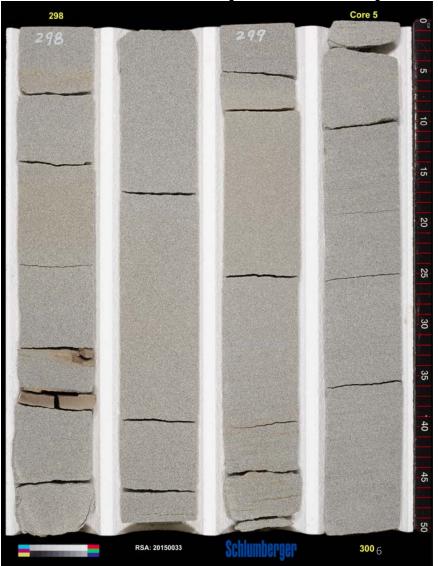
Location of study

Niels	McNeil and Caldwell (1981) Webb et al. (2005)* Nielsen and Schröder-Adams (1999)** Leckie and Smith (1992) ***				After Nie Leckie e	HIS STUDY Isen et al. (2003), et al. (2004), and per et al. (2006)	Well Tops Used	General Lithology	Reservoirs & Seals	
PERIOD	STAGE (Ma)		SEDIMENTARY CYCLES	ALBERTA		OUTHERN PLAINS	ALBERTA SOUTHERN PLAINS			
				MON		RPAW FORMATION	BEARPAW			
	CAMPANIAN		RI	TANA	OLD	MAN FORMATION	OLDMAN			
		z	REGRESSION	MONTANA GROUP	FOR	MOST FORMATION	FOREMOST	- ' - ' -	Seal A	
		OBRAR,	NOIS	Ū	PORE	NIGHTORMATION	BASAL BELLY RIVER SST		Target	👍 300 m
		A MARI			PAKOW	KI FORMATION	ΡΑΚΟΨΚΙ		A	
	84	NE CYC		N	ILK RIV	ER FORMATION	MILK RIVER			
	SANTONIAN	NIOBRARA MARINE CYCLOTHEM	TR			FIRST WHITE SPECKS MEMBER	COLORADO			
	87		TRANSGRES		NIOBRAF	MEDICINE HAT MEMBER	MEDICINE HAT			5

Cored intervals of caprock and target

Cap Rock (152 m thick)

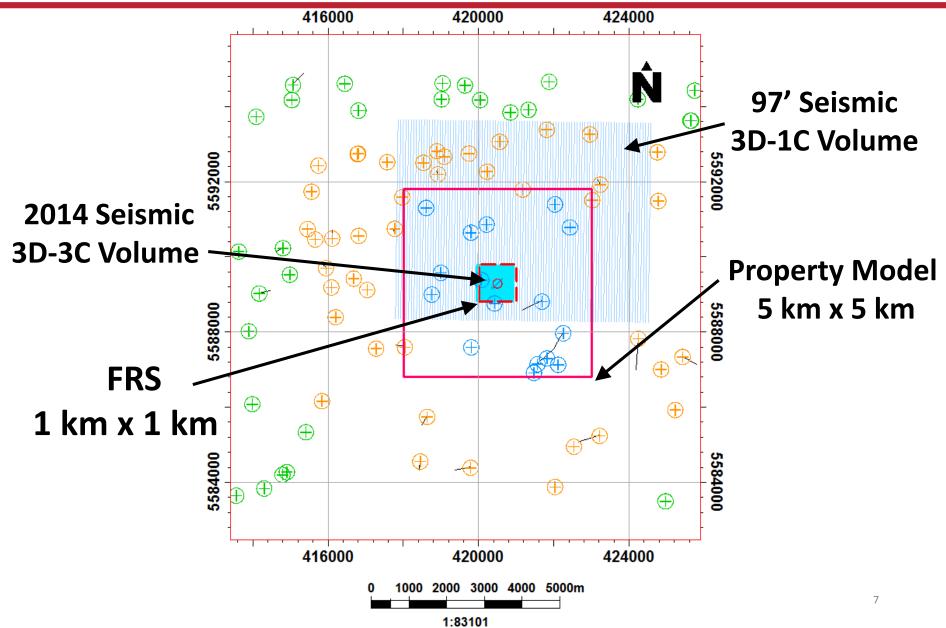
Reservoir (7 m thick)



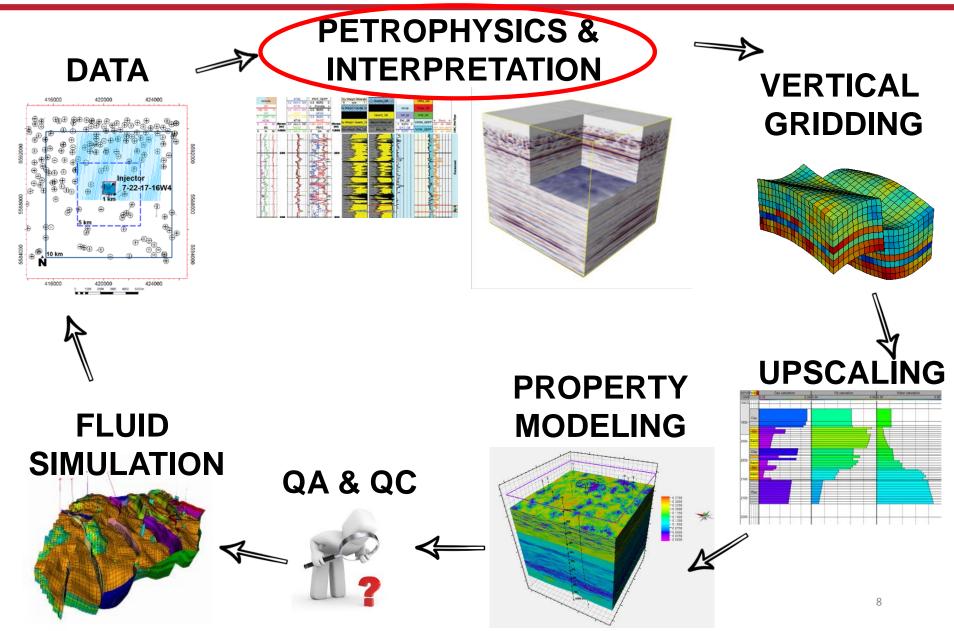
Bioturbated Shale

Coal

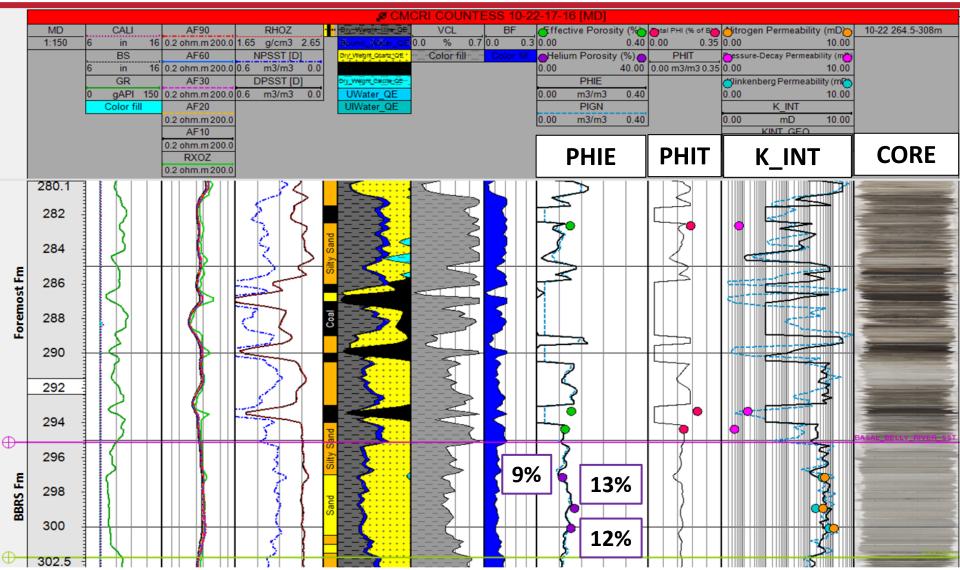
Geophysical & geological data input



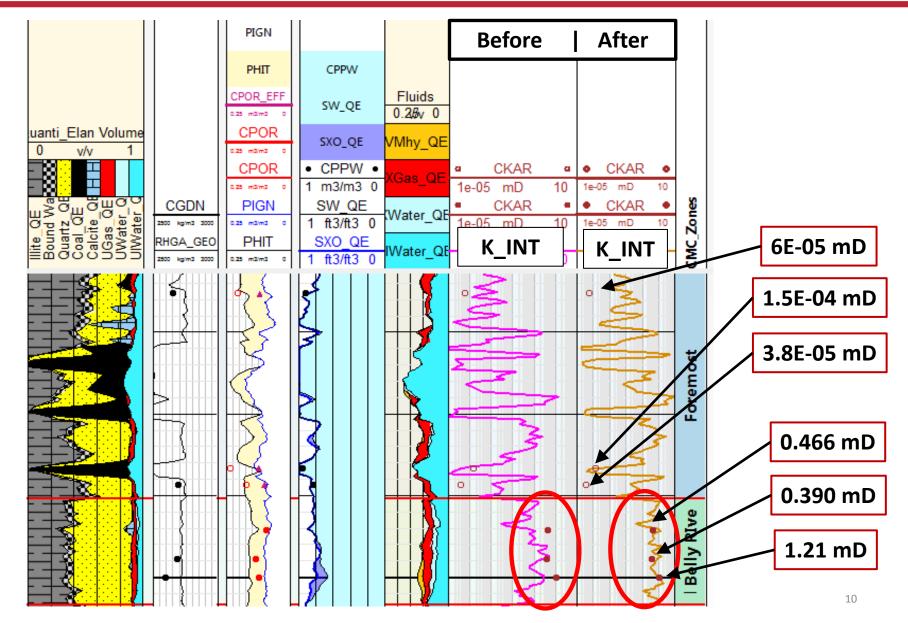
Model workflow



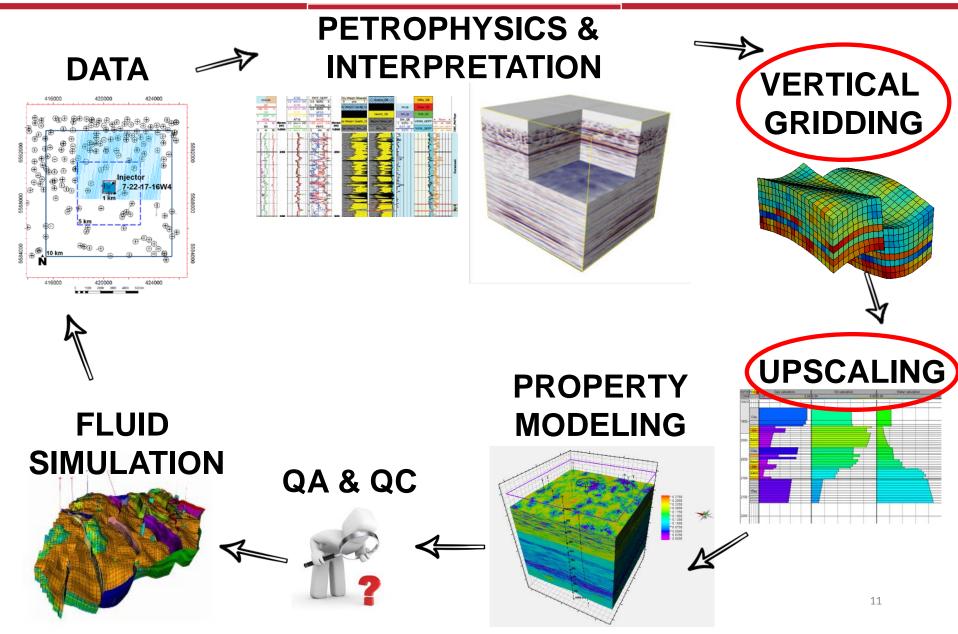
Baseline characterization - geological



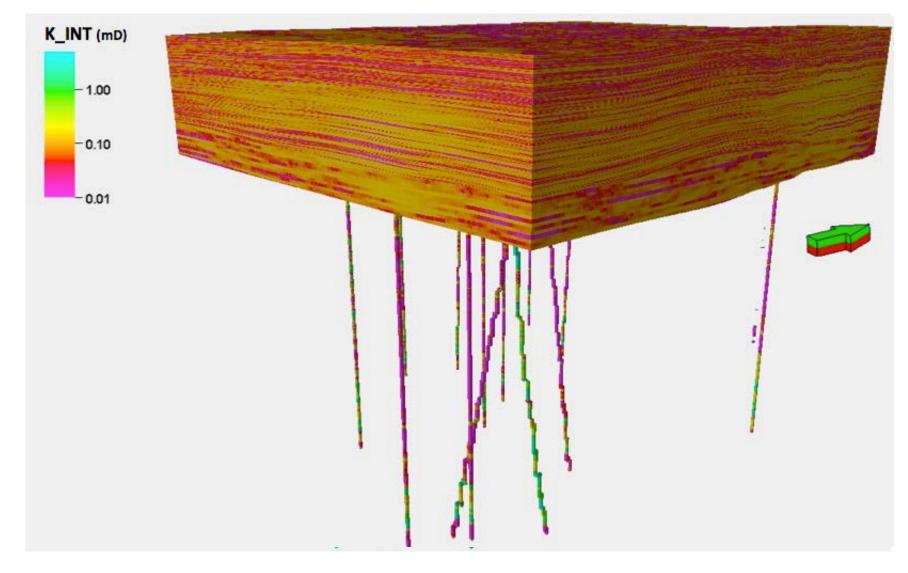
Log-to-core calibration



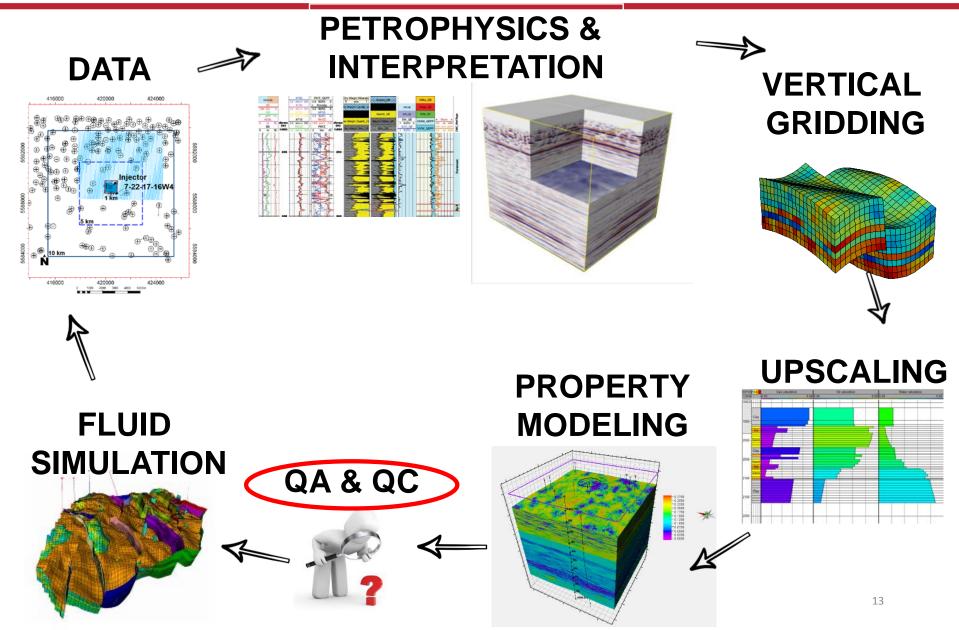
Model workflow



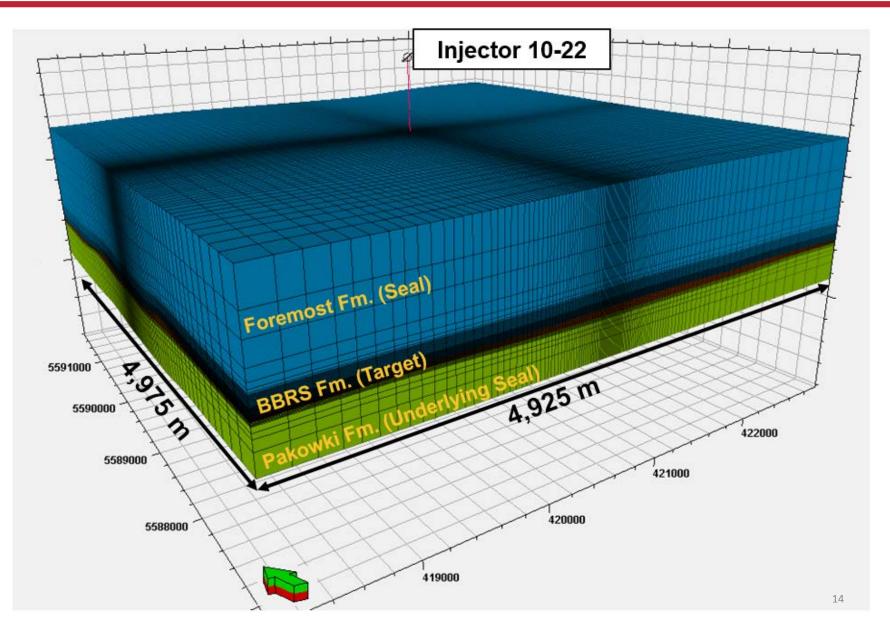
Geostatic model (PHIE & K_INT)



Model workflow



Dynamic Modeling

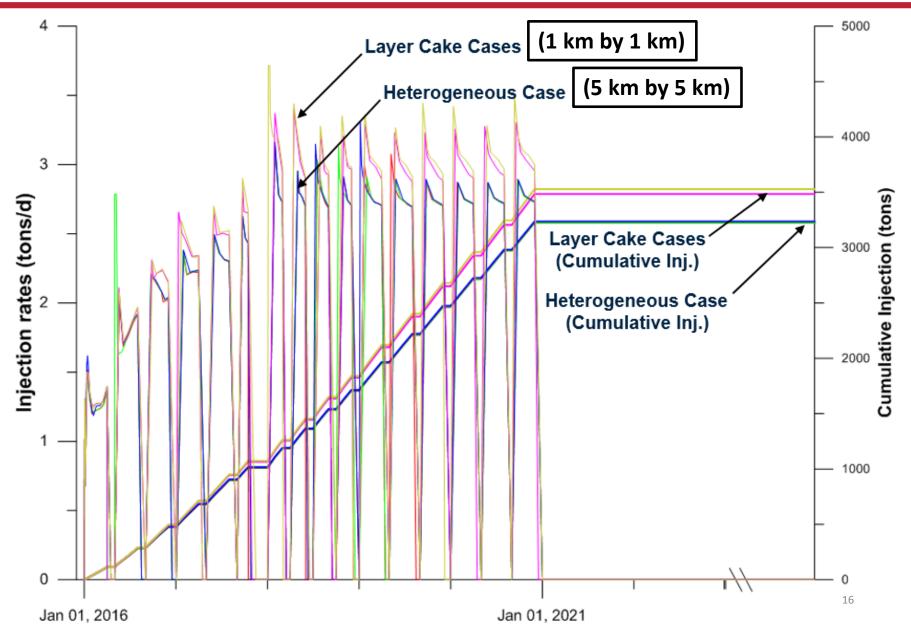


Fluid-flow simulation parameters

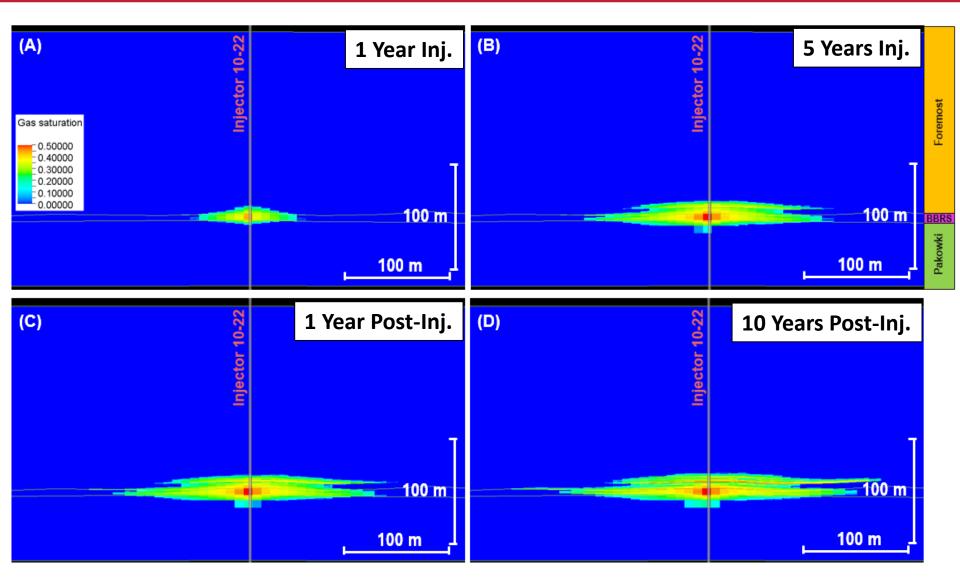
Parameter	Value
Pressure (reference datum) at 300 m depth	2.94 MPa
Reservoir temperature (isothermal)	20°C
Salinity	1,000 ppm
Rock compressibility (3 samples near 300 m)	4.18 E-04 (1/bar)
Maximum allowable BHP at 300 m depth	6.615 MPa
$\kappa_{\rm v}/\kappa_{\rm h}$	0.1
CO ₂ -water relative permeability	$S_{wmin}=0.5$, $\kappa_{rCO2}=0.5$ (end-point gas κ_r)

Date	Injection Period	Shut-in Period
January 1, 2016 – October 14, 2017	3 months	1 month
October 15 – December 31, 2017	-	2.5 months
January 1 – December 31, 2018	2 months	1 month
January 1, 2019 – November 30, 2020	3 months	1 month

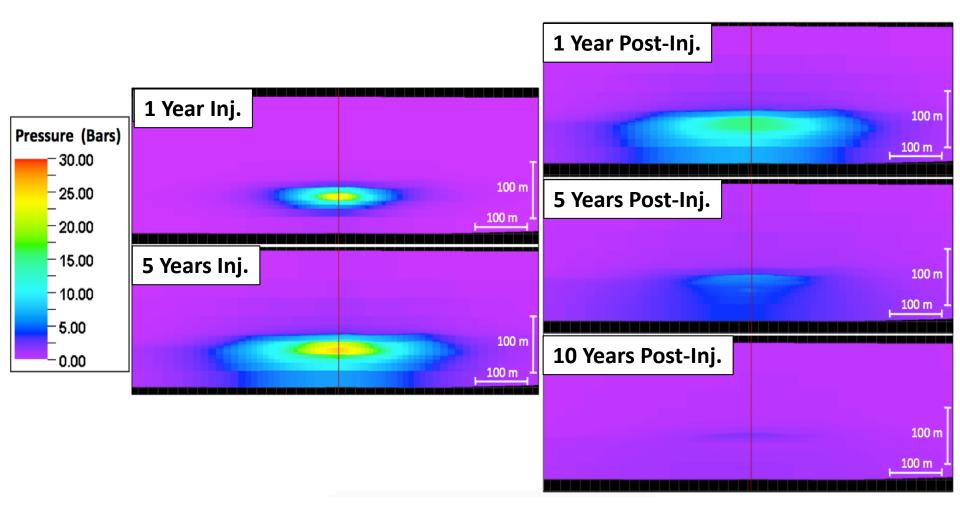
Fluid-flow simulation results



CO₂ plume behaviour – P50 case



Pressure plume differential – P50 case



Conclusions

- Developed 25 sq. km static geomodel
 - Geological and geophysical data, built-in workflows & mechanics
- Target A PHIE up to 11%, K_INT up to 0.57 mD
- Seal A complex, low K_INT up to 0.001 mD
- Fluid-flow simulations demonstrate containment of CO₂ plume in the target with minor vertical migration into seal A, totaling 3150t CO₂ over 5 years
- Pressure plume differential does not raise concern for breaching caprock, remains under 6.615 MPa maximum BHP
- Simulations best estimate of subsurface static and dynamic behaviour

Acknowledgements

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- Dr. Helen Isaac
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Questions?

