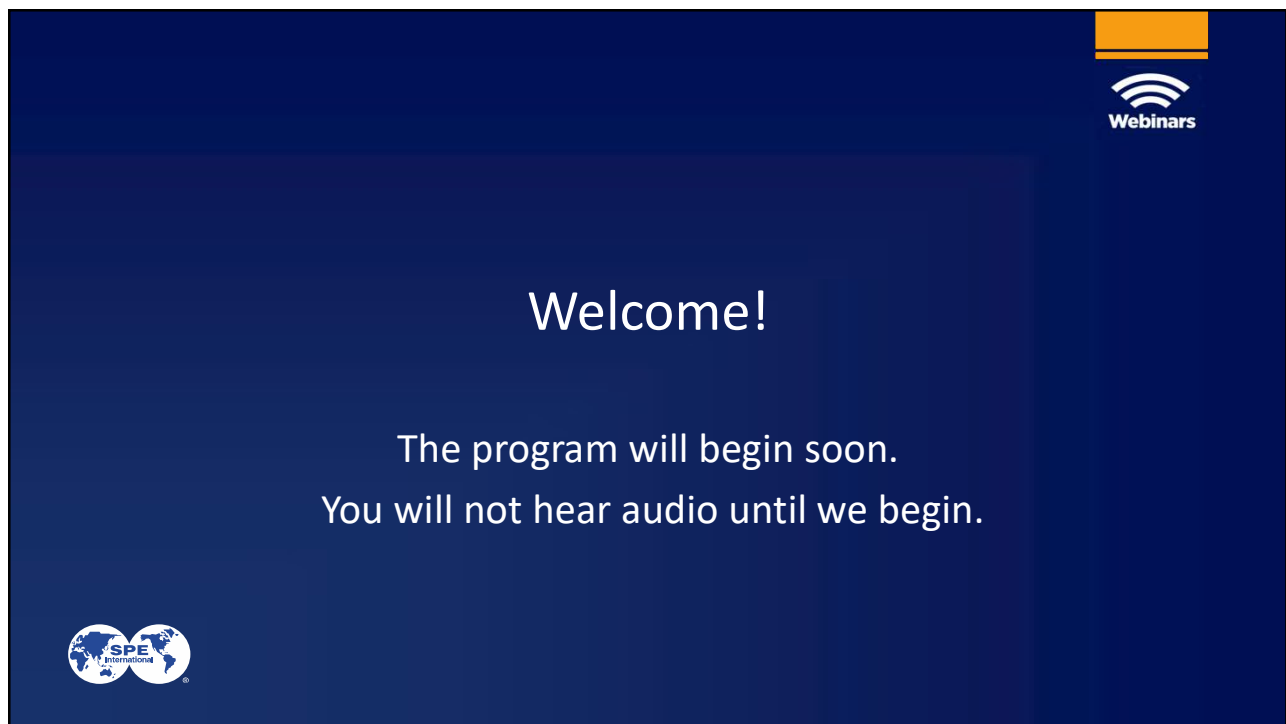




A dark blue rectangular slide with a lighter blue rectangular area in the center. In the top right corner, there is an orange square above a white Wi-Fi symbol and the word "Webinars". In the bottom left corner, there is a logo for SPE International, which consists of two globes and the text "SPE International".

Welcome!

The program will begin soon.
You will not hear audio until we begin.



Role of Core Analyst Towards Industry Energy Transition Focus on Emerging Areas: **CCUS**

VITALY AFANASIEV
Dec 1st, 2022



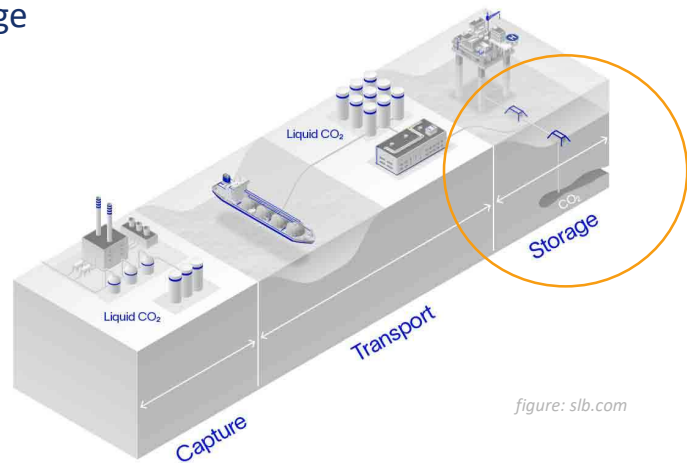
Business Development Manager
for SLB Reservoir Laboratories 



Prerequisites



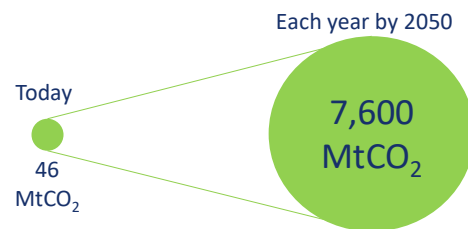
- CCUS = Geological Carbon Storage



Prerequisites



- CCUS = Geological Carbon Storage
- Volume of storage must grow exponentially



source: IEA Net Zero Scenario, 2021

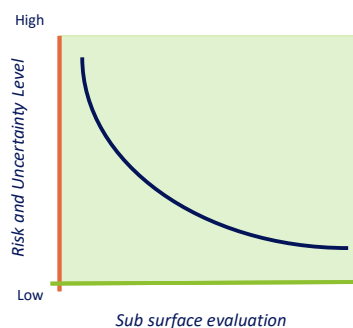
Oil production in 2022: $100.1 \text{ Mb/d} * 0.120 \text{ t/b} * 365 \text{ d} = \underline{4,384 \text{ Mt}}$



Prerequisites



- CCUS = Geological Carbon Storage
- Volume of storage must grow exponentially
- Risks are to be reduced through measurements



Variation in Storage Volumes*



Drop in Injectivity Rates**



Source:

* RYSTAD ENERGY TRANSITION REPORT, JANUARY 2021, CCS SOCIETY

** Proprietary data

Prerequisites



- CCUS = Geological Carbon Storage
- Volume of storage must grow exponentially
- Risks are to be reduced through measurements
- Laboratory is at each stage

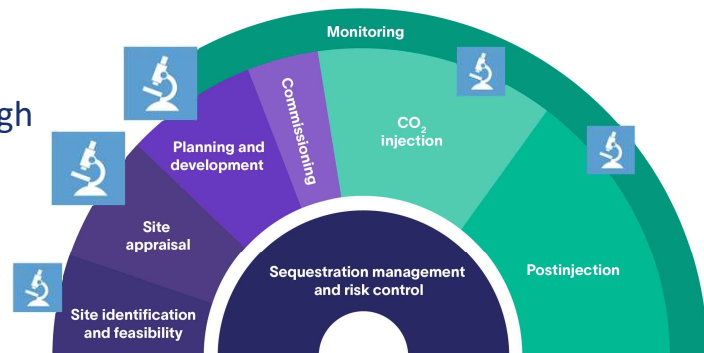


figure: slb.com



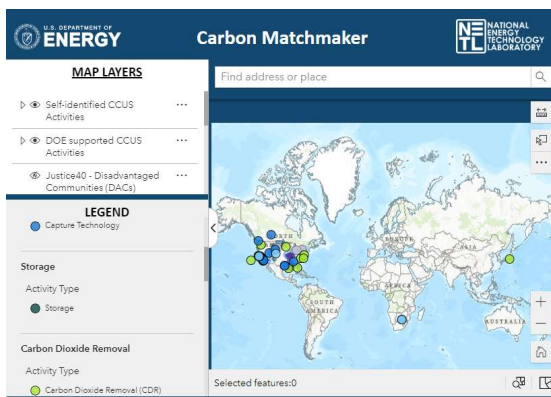
Prerequisites



- CCUS = Geological Carbon Storage
- Volume of storage must grow exponentially
- Risks are to be reduced through measurements
- Laboratory is at each stage
- No two carbon storage projects are the same...



No two carbon storage projects are the same

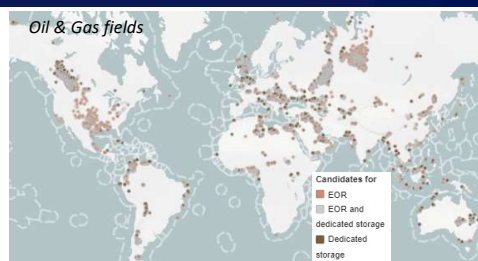


<https://www.energy.gov/fecm/carbon-matchmaker>

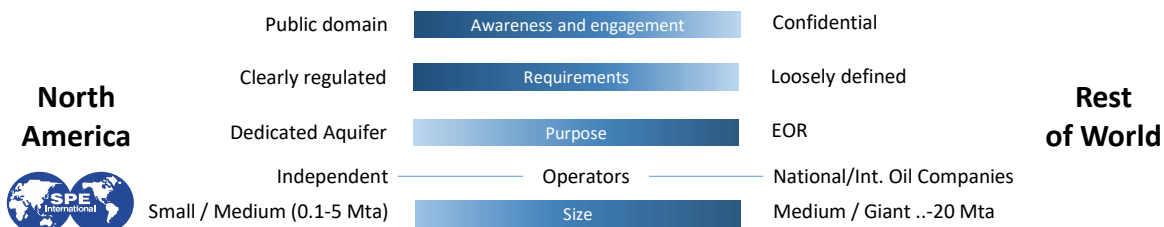


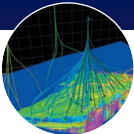
slb.com

Carbon storage projects differ



source: Rystad

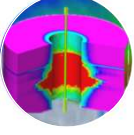




Storage
characterization



Caprock integrity
and injection rates



Containment and
conformance



Pristine rock and
fluids

CO₂-fluids-rock
sensitivity

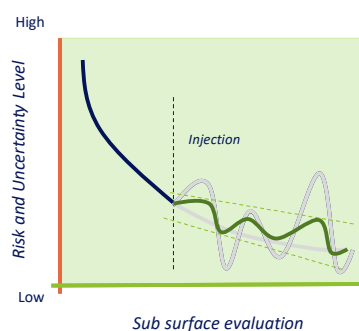
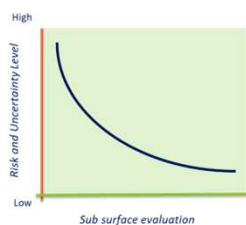
Physical and digital
twins

Webinars

Common denominator for uncertainties
and risks

Laboratory Measurements

Risk and Uncertainties vs Lifecycle



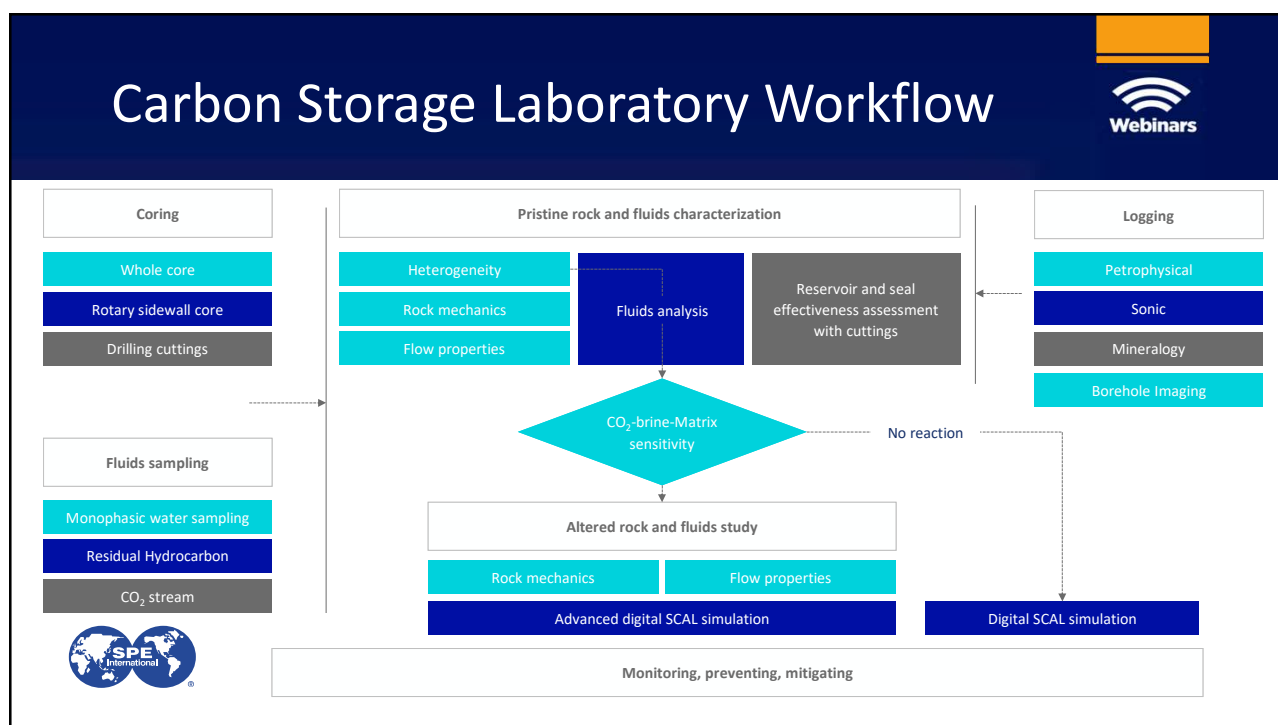
Geological Carbon Storage



- Catastrophic release of CO₂
- Sub economic assets unable to store or inject at planned volume



- Characterize reservoir and seal rock mechanics and flow properties.
- Study processes 10³ years long.
- Prepare for future





Heterogeneity

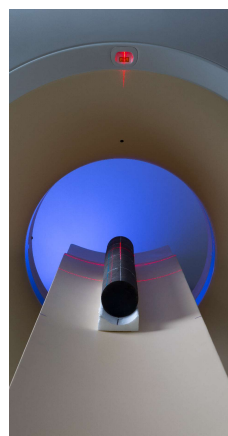


Target Reservoir Rock

- Honoring heterogeneity
- Comprehensive petrophysical and petrological description
- Continuous measurements
- Geological description with petrology and mineralogy
- Fracture analysis
- Connected to the field through logging program

+ Seal(s)

- Seal (primary and secondary) characteristic





Fluids analysis



- CO₂ Stream composition, impurities
- Isotopic fingerprint (δC and δO) – for geochemistry-aided monitoring

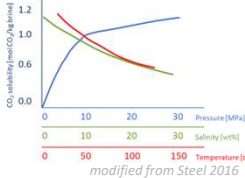
Dissolution
 $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{CO}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}^{+2} + 2\text{HCO}_3^-$
 $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Ca}^{+2} + \text{Mg}^{+2} + 2\text{HCO}_3^-$

Argillaceous carbonate formations
 $(\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}(\text{Mg,Fe})(\text{CO}_3)_2 + \text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_2$

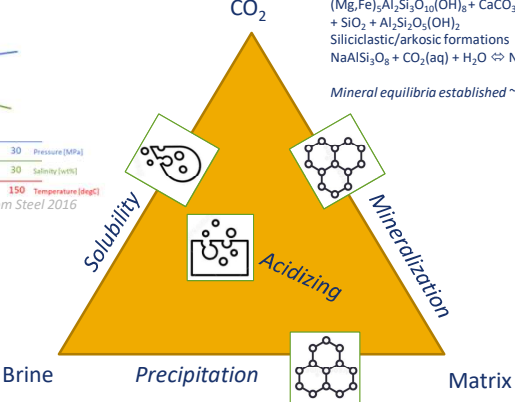
Siliciclastic/arkosic formations
 $\text{NaAlSi}_3\text{O}_8 + \text{CO}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{NaAl}(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2 + 3\text{SiO}_2$

Mineral equilibria established ~ 10² - 10³ years

- Modeling of compatibility brine-CO₂
- Brine – CO₂ solubility – as $f(p, T, z_i)$
- Density, Viscosity, Interfacial tension as $f(p, T, z_i)$



modified from Steel 2016



- Brine representative sampling – target, and above
 - Bottomhole, Monophasic, Preserved
- Comprehensive brine characterization, including gas/water ratio, salinity, ionic composition, organic acids, and metals

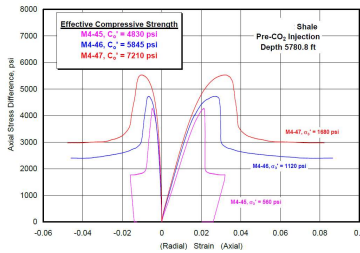




Rock mechanics. Pristine rock







Masoudi 2013. IPTC 16703



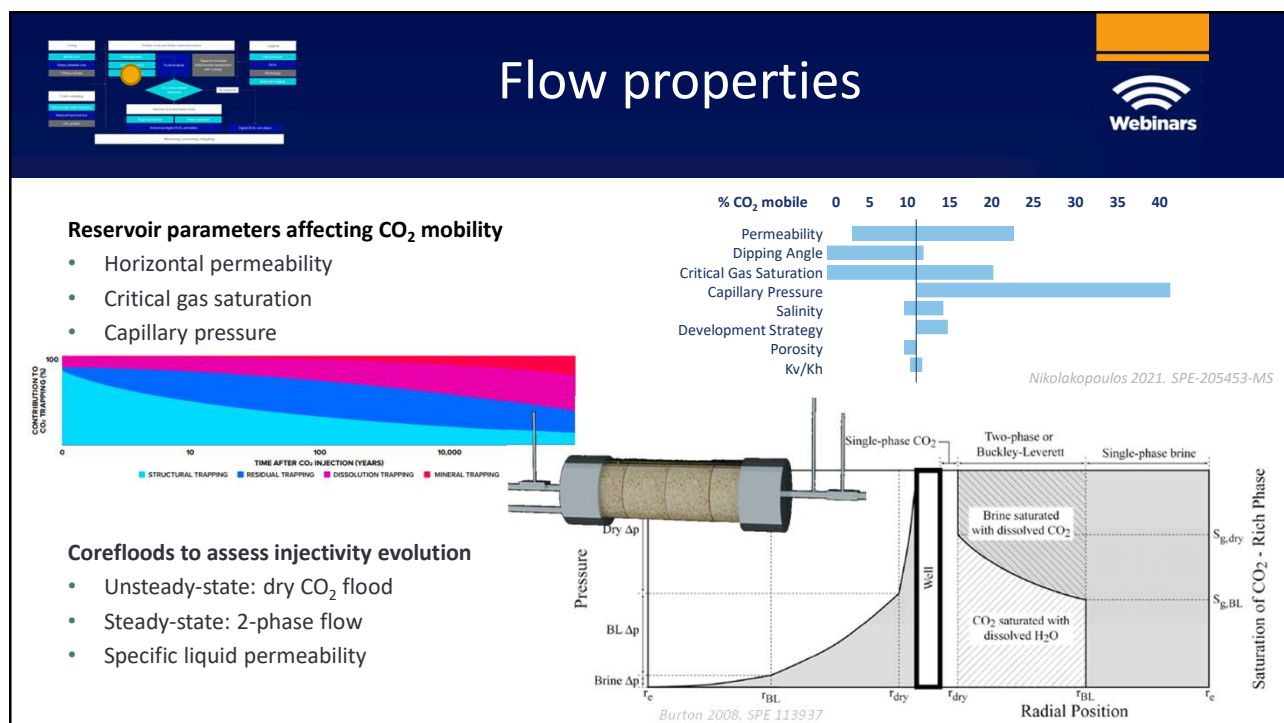
Reservoir Target

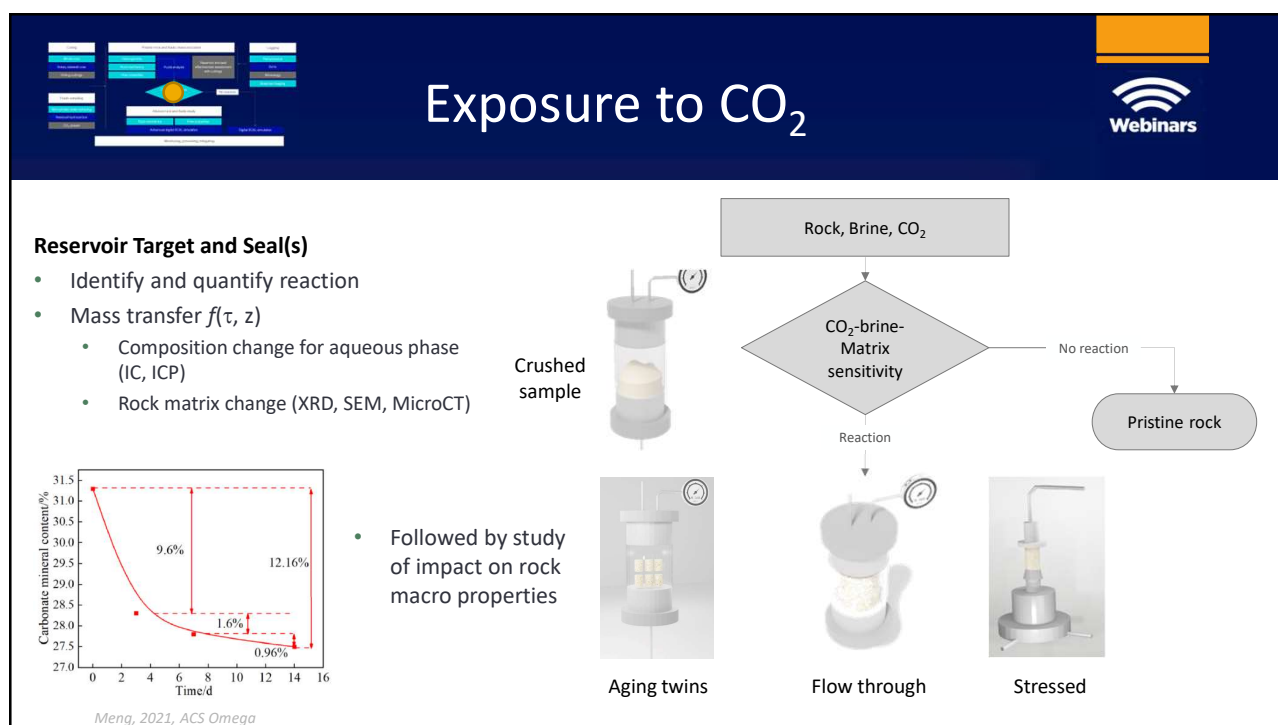
- Failure and elastics (static/dynamic) properties measured from standard testing suite (UCS, Triaxial, Tensile strength)
- Rock Integrity during Injection/Depletion simulation
 - Hydrostatic Compression Tests
 - Uniaxial-Strain Pore Volume Compressibility Tests (UPVC)
- Thermal expansion / contraction

+ Seal(s)

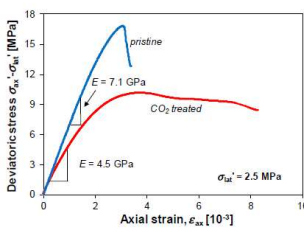
- Assessment of anisotropy (TI)
 - Multi-stress compression
 - Static and Dynamic Elastic relationships
 - Thomsen parameters and MANNIE coefficients

Geomechanical modeling

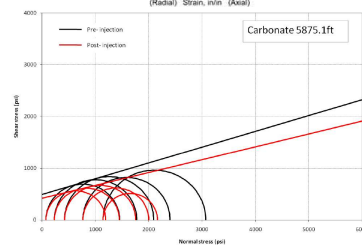
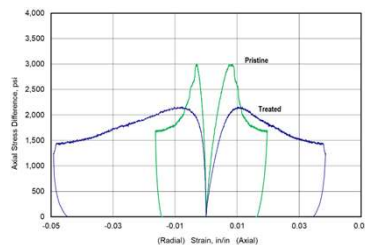




Advanced Geomechanics. CO₂ treated



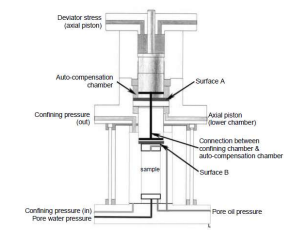
Effect of CO₂ injection on the Geomechanical response of limestone test
Kim 2018, Fluids



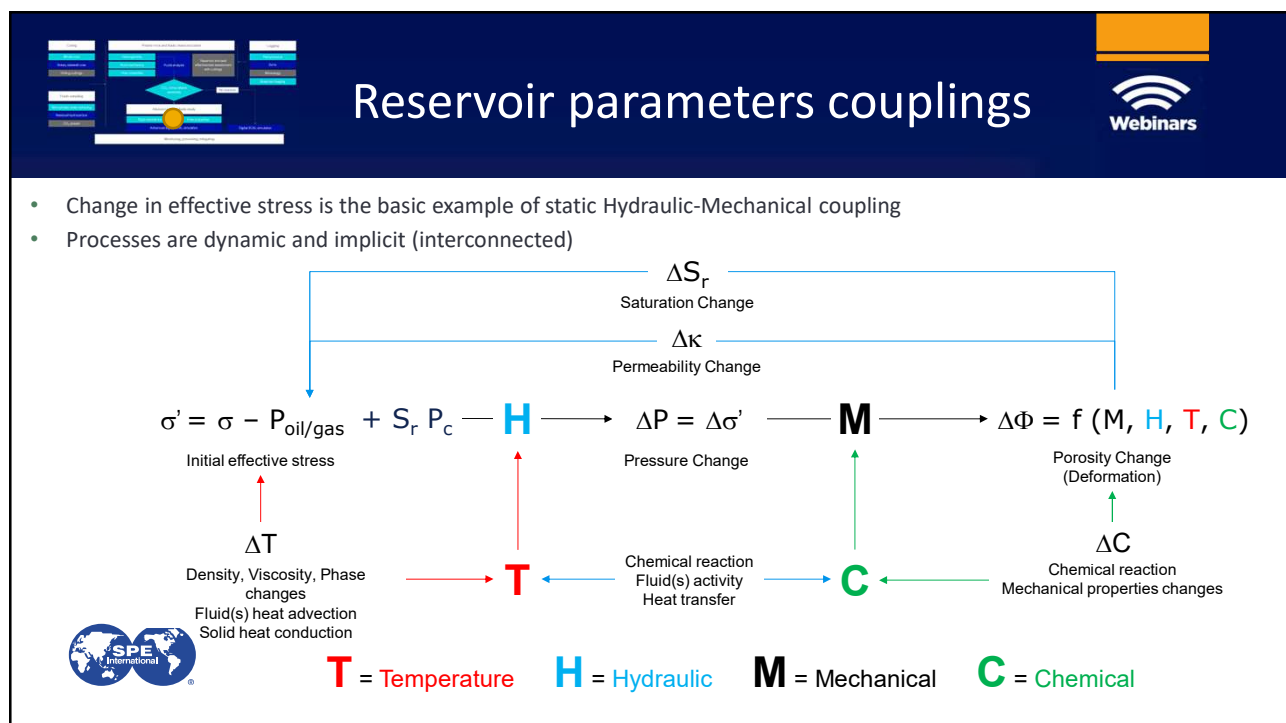
Rahim Masoudi 2013, IPTC 16703

Reservoir Target and Seal

- Rock sensitivity under P & T vs time: volumetric changes as response to interaction with CO₂
- Effect of fluids on failure and elastic properties of twins (UCS, Triaxial, Tensile strength, TWC)
- Geomechanical modeling

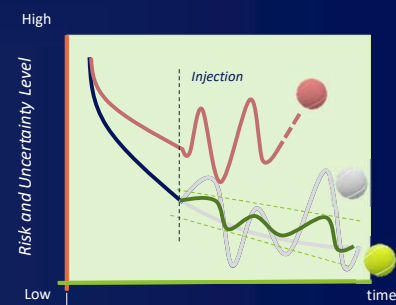


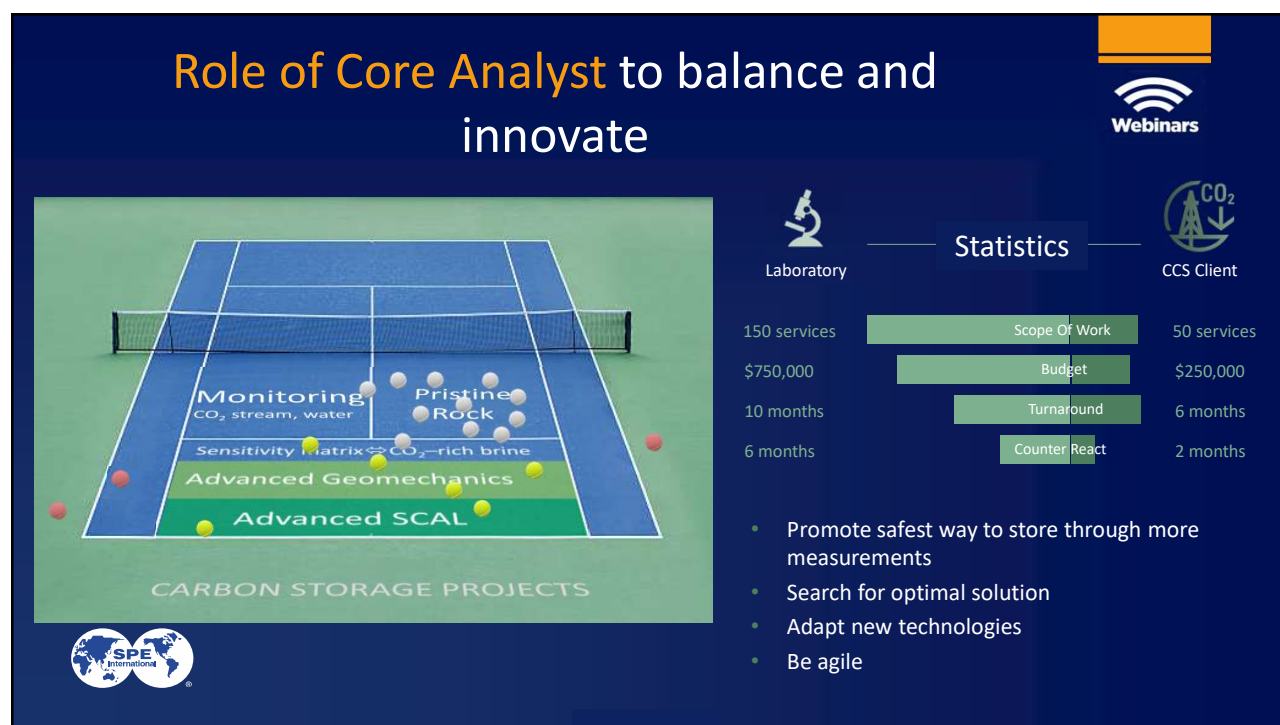
De Gennaro 2009





Current industry demand...

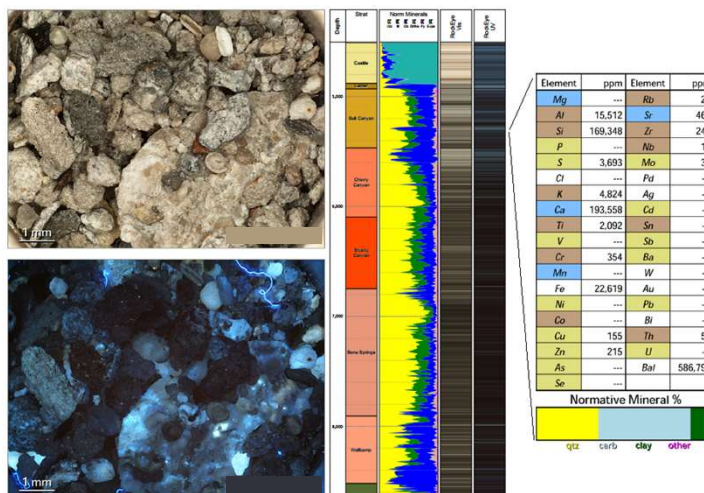




Cuttings: Expanding coverage



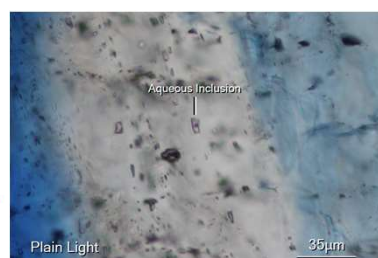
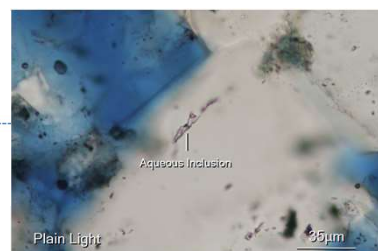
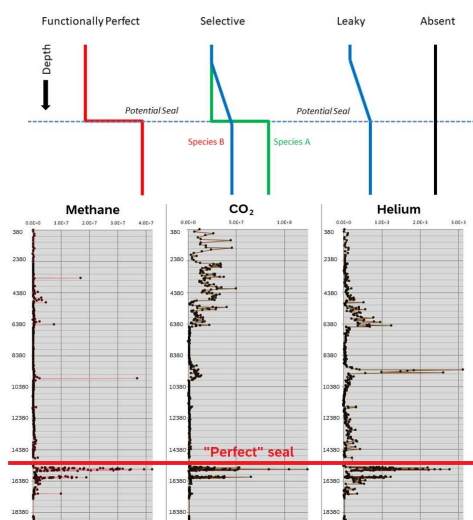
- Reservoir, primary seal, secondary seal
- Profile of the well bore:
 - Elemental composition
 - High resolution photo WL & UV
- Individual, selected samples:
 - Organic Geochemistry (TOC, REVI)
 - Organic Petrography (Organic matter, Vitrinite Reflectance)
 - Fluids Inclusion properties: API, salinity, geochemistry
 - CO₂-Fluids-Rock Sensitivity
- **Cuttings do not replace core**



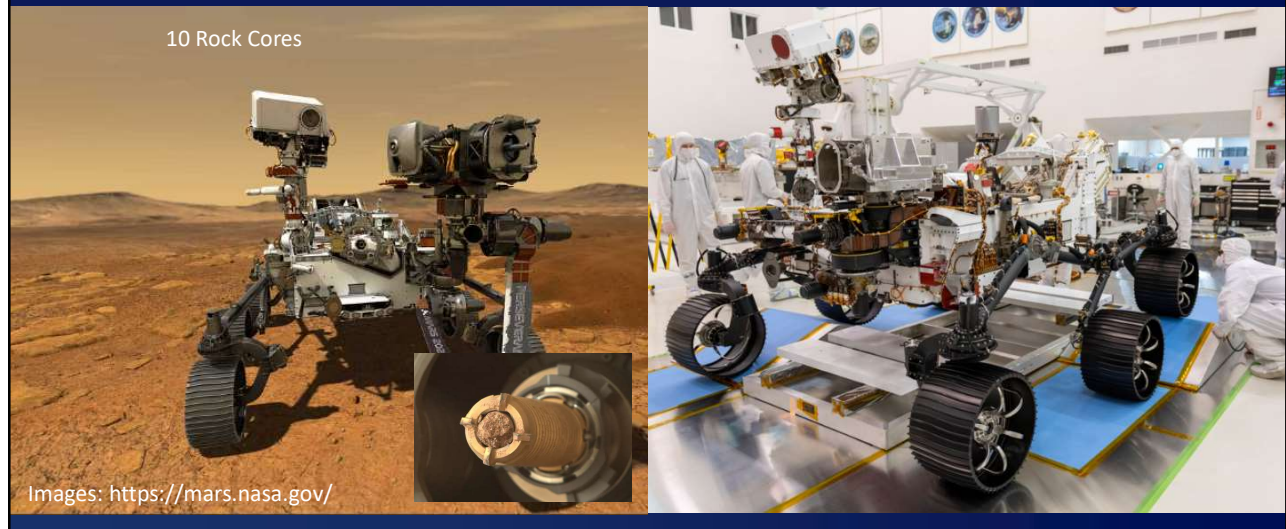
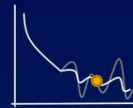
Cuttings: Seal efficiency



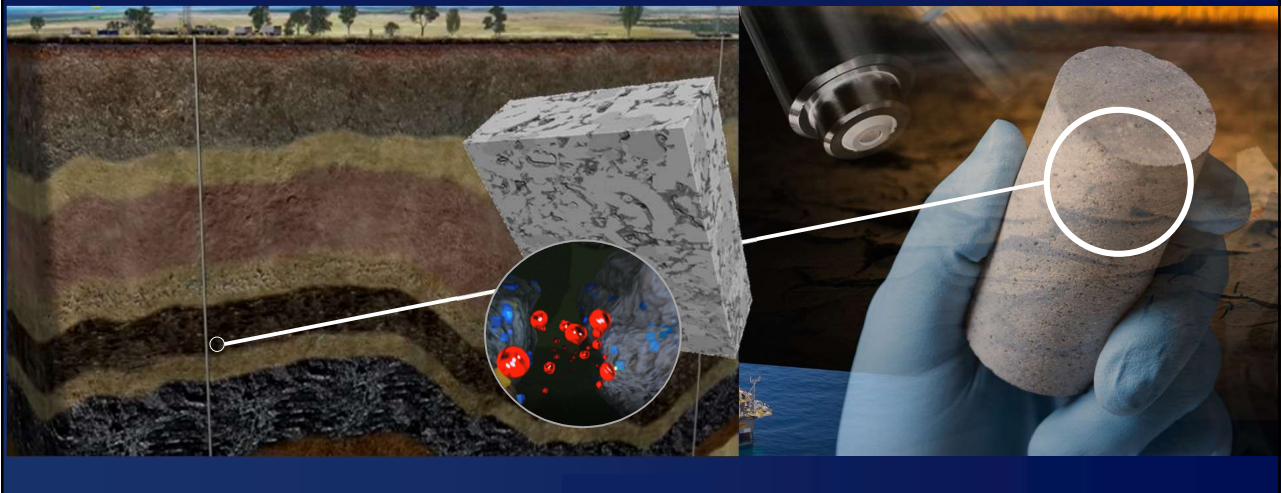
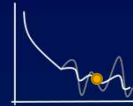
- Effectiveness of seal/caprock over geological time
 - mobile molecules CO_2 , CH_4 , He
- Basin-wide evaluation of sealing units
 - Sub-optimal seals
 - Compartmentalization
 - Present/past migration pathways
- Zoom-in
 - Fluid Inclusion Petrography
 - Microthermometry (API, salinity)



Perseverance



Continuous modeling

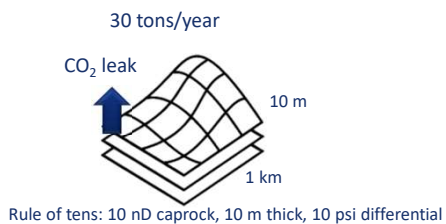


Necessity of digital measurements



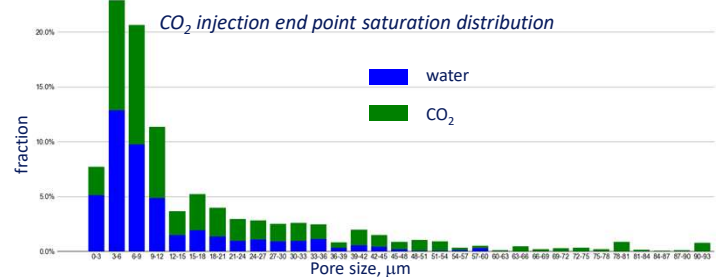
Feasible:

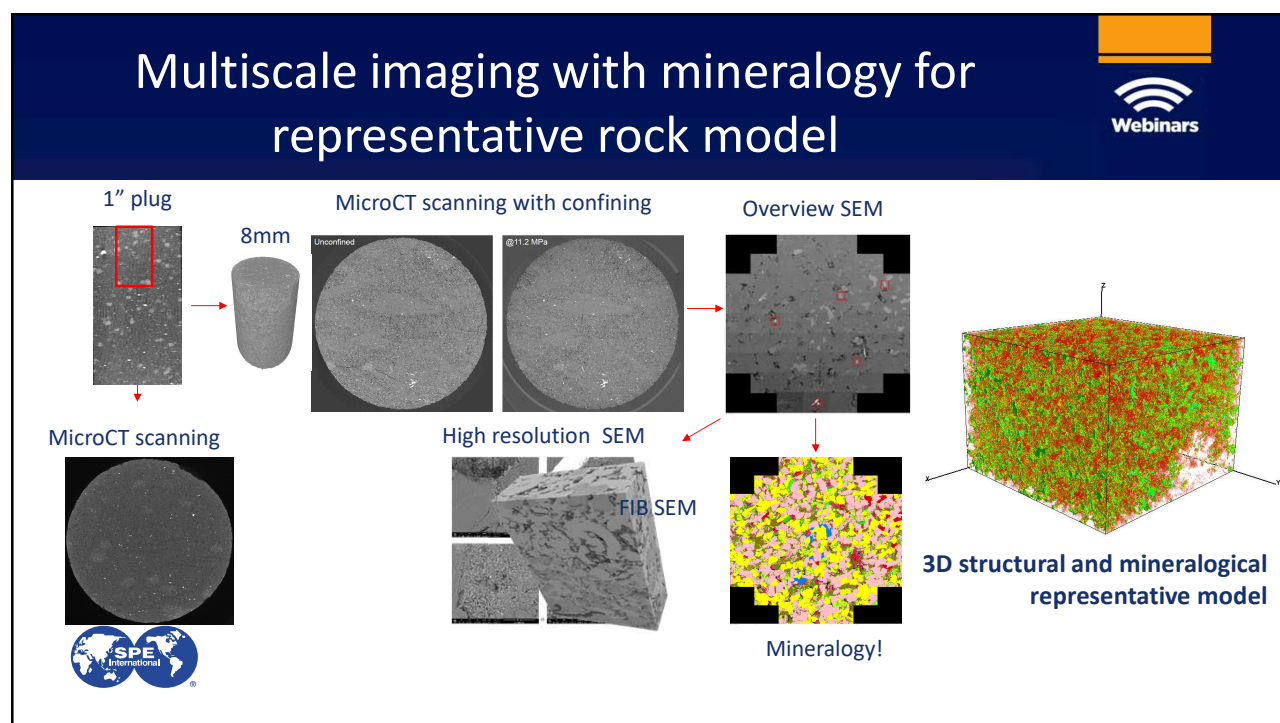
- Pristine rock and fluids characterization
- Define impact of dissolution / deposition
- Fluids analysis
- Twin analysis



Not feasible:

- Equipment limitation (T, concentrations, resolution)
- Tight rock flow properties
- Observe & quantify complex co-occurring phenomena
- 3D porous space change: Dissolution / Precipitation / Mineralization
- Study processes 10⁻²...10³ years long
- Time, \$, material availability

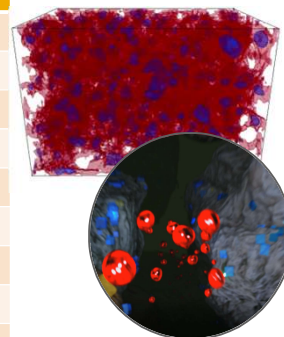




Requirements for CO₂ Digital Simulators



Requirements	SCAL	CO ₂ SCAL
Fundamental laws of multiphase physics at pore scale	☒	☒
1, 2- and 3-phase flow	☒	☒
True geometry of rock with wide range of porosities	☒	☒
Fluids compositional model w/ phase transition	☒	☒
Multiscale "nested" imaging and upscaling	☒	☒
3D mineralogy / rock surface properties: adsorption / absorption / wettability	☒	☒
Tight rock transport and nanoscale physics	☒	☒
Chemical reactions		☒
Solid transport incl. phase transition dissolution/precipitation		☒
Geomechanics in elastic region		☒
History match to physical exp. (if present)	☒	☒



Conclusion



- No two CCUS projects are the same – as such suite of measurements
 - Lab is common denominator for risk and uncertainties
- Industry is searching for optimal solutions
 - Labs balance and innovate
- Lab is unique tool to getting us ready for surprises
 - Enhancement through digital simulation
 - Right simulator is the only way



Acknowledgments



- SLB Laboratories community
- SLB Reservoir Performance Experts
- Customers and partners

