Gas-Cap Impact on CO₂ Plume Migration for Long-Term Storage in Saline Aquifers

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ABSTRACT

Injection of CO₂ in a hydrocarbon-rich area significantly impacts CO₂ plume behavior. Migration of CO₂ injected into the reservoir is of special concern because of associated liability and safety issues. This study assesses CO2 plume properties in saline formations typical of the Gulf Coast area under the presence of a gas cap and its consequences for long-term storage. A synthetic reservoir model is used to perform a sensitivity analysis by means of an advanced compositional equation-of-state reservoir simulator. Multiphase flow modeling ensures better understanding of CO2 plume distribution under different operational and reservoir conditions. Changes in gas-cap volume, composition, residual-gas saturation, and injector-gas-cap distance are studied, among others. Under typical pressure and temperature for CO₂ storage, brine is nearly incompressible, causing extent and shape of the CO₂ plume to be determined by CO₂-brine density difference and gas-cap compressibility. The CO2 plume extends farther as gascap volume increases and distance to the gas cap decreases. Residual-gas-saturation conditions in a depleted gas cap are not expected to affect the plume extent as much as in cases where water is residual. Pressure changes within the formation affect gas-cap compressibility and, consequently, plume maximum lateral extent. Appropriate assessment of gas-cap impact on CO₂ plume distribution and on aquifer-pressure buildup is fundamental to determining a regulatory area of review, project technical risks, and economics.

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