Using Electromagnetic Methods to Image SAGD Steam Chambers

Sarah G. R. Devriese¹, Douglas W. Oldenburg¹, and Sylvestre Charles²

Abstract

Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD) is an enhanced oil recovery method, used to produce bitumen from oil sands. Two horizontal wells are drilled at the bottom of the bitumen reservoir (Butler, 1994). Steam is injected into the top well and a steam chamber grows upwards and outwards. The steam heats the oil, which drains downwards and is captured by the lower horizontal well. The success of this technique is dependent upon having the steam propagate throughout the bitumen layer. Unfortunately, mudstone laminations in the reservoir conspire so that the steam does not always propagate as desired and it is therefore important to image steam chambers so their location and growth can be monitored.

References Cited

Butler, R. M., 1994, Steam-assisted Gravity Drainage: Concept, Development, Performance and Future: Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology, 33, 44–50.

Mansure, A. J., R. F. Meldau, and H. V. Weyland, 1993, Field Examples of Electrical Resistivity Changes during Steamflooding: SPE Formation Evaluation, 8, 57–64.

Oldenborger, G. A., M. D. Knoll, P. S. Routh, and D. J. LaBrecque, 2007, Time-lapse ERT monitoring of an injection/ withdrawal experiment in a shallow unconfined aquifer: Geophysics, 72, 177–187.

Ramirez, A., W. Daily, D. LaBrecque, E. Owen, and D. Chesnut, 1993, Monitoring an Underground Steam Injection Process Using Electrical Resistance Tomography: Water Resources Research, 29, 73–87.

Tøndel, R., S. Dummong, H. Schutt, A. Ducrocq, R. Godfrey, J. Ingham, and D. Labrecque, 2013, Reservoir Monitoring in Oil Sands Using a Permanent Cross-well System - Status and Results After 18 Months of Production: Presented at the 75th EAGE Conference & Exhibition.

¹Geophysical Inversion Facility, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

²Subsurface Engineering and Geosciences, InSitu Resources, Suncor Energy, Inc., Calgary, AB, Canada