



Contribution ID: 411

Type: **Poster Presentation**

## Numerical study on the enhanced oil recovery by CO<sub>2</sub> injection and CO<sub>2</sub> storage in shale oil formations

*Wednesday, 15 May 2024 16:10 (1h 30m)*

A larger part of oil in shale formations in Sichuan Basin, China, is volatile oil, which has greater mobility compared with other types of oil. However, the production practice showed that the oil production rate declined significantly at the primary production stage (produced by depletion). Therefore, measures of enhanced oil recovery (EOR) should be implemented to achieve effective shale oil production. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) huff 'n'puff has been widely used to improve the recovery efficiency of shale oil. Meanwhile, CO<sub>2</sub> storage can be achieved by injecting CO<sub>2</sub> in shale oil formations. In this study, a field-scale numerical model was established based on the real geological conditions and formation properties of the Sichuan Basin, China, and the model was validated by history match of shale oil production data. Molecular diffusion of CO<sub>2</sub>, confinement of nanopores, adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub>, and solubility of CO<sub>2</sub> in water were considered in the numerical model. Effects of injection rate and time, time span of soaking, number of huff 'n'puff cycles on the shale oil production were investigated by sensitivity analysis. Results showed that the molecular diffusion of CO<sub>2</sub> and confinement of nanopores helps to increase the efficiency of huff 'n'puff of CO<sub>2</sub>. The adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> on the surface of nanopores and the dissolution of CO<sub>2</sub> in water and oil contribute to increase the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> storage in shale oil formations. In addition, the earlier injection of CO<sub>2</sub> leads to higher oil recovery, and five cycle CO<sub>2</sub> huff 'n'puff can enhance the oil recovery by 11.67%, with 40% of the injected CO<sub>2</sub> stored in shale oil formations. When the time span of CO<sub>2</sub> soaking time exceeds 30 days, the increase oil production is not significant. This work provides an important guidance for the effective EOR of volatile oil by CO<sub>2</sub> huff 'n'puff in shale oil formations.

Keywords : Shale oil formations, CO<sub>2</sub> huff 'n'puff, EOR of volatile oil, CO<sub>2</sub> storage, numerical simulations.

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**Session Classification:** Poster

**Track Classification:** (MS01) Porous Media for a Green World: Energy & Climate