Assessing Seal Capacity of Exploited Oil and Gas Reservoirs, Aquifers and Coal Beds for Potential Use in CO₂ Sequestration

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In this study we will investigate the seal capacity of exploited oil and gas reservoirs, deep aquifers and coal beds in order to assess their potential utilization for CO_2 sequestration. Excess pressures at the top of the formation used for sequestration arise from the buoyancy of the CO_2 column with respect to the water or oil originally in the reservoir. The excess pressure has the potential to fracture hydraulically the cap rock (allowing leakage to occur), or to activate reservoir-bounding faults that results in leakage of natural gas from reservoirs at depth. This concept, which we refer to as dynamic seal capacity, has been applied in a number of oil and gas fields around the world. An important outstanding question is how such processes may influence CO_2 sequestration.

Status

- Completed comprehensive review of ExxonMobil trap and seal evaluation work flow as a
 possible analog for development of a related work flow for CO₂ sequestration in depleted
 oil and gas reservoirs.
- Initiation of review of Weyburn project in Alberta in which CO₂ is being used for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) activities and possible CO₂ dual-use strategies for EOR and sequestration.
- Initiation of review of Burlington project in San Juan basin, New Mexico in which CO₂ injection is being used for enhanced gas recovery (EGR) activities and possible CO₂ dual-use strategies for EGR and sequestration.
- Initiation of review of dual-use EGR/CO₂ sequestration in the Powder River Basin, Wyoming
- Initiation of review of laboratory data implying significant changes in the mechanical properties of coal when CO₂ is introduced at pressures and temperatures comparable to conditions likely to be encountered in sequestration

Examples of Capability

- Evaluation of seal integrity of potential repositories in terms of conventional and advanced concepts governing seal capacity (such as dynamic constraints on column height, potential for production-related loss of seal integrity, etc.).
- Laboratory equipment (and theoretical framework) to study the viscoelastic properties of coal in the presence of CO₂ and other gases

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