

Evaluation of Geologic CO₂ Sequestration Potential of the Morrow B Sandstone in the Farnsworth, Texas Hydrocarbon Field using Reactive Transport Modeling

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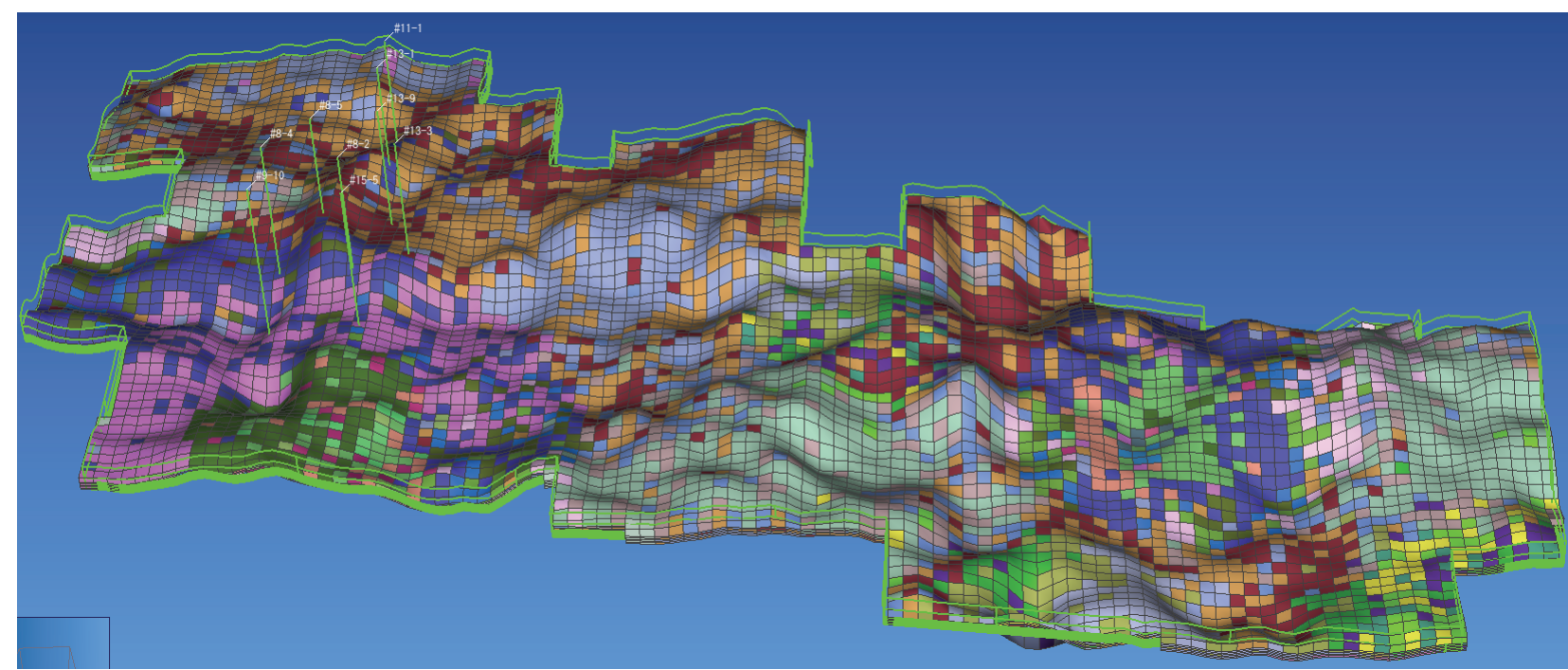
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Research Objectives

- Simulate the movement of injected CO₂ in the Morrow B reservoir and the reaction of CO₂ with Morrow B formation water and mineral matrix

Numerical Grid



- 61,600 total cells
- 38,290 active cells
- Cell colors represent 35 discrete rock types categorized by porosity and permeability obtained from Petrel geological model

Permeability (m ²) \ Porosity (%)	0	>0-0.1	>0.1-	>0.125-	>0.150	>0.20
		0.125	0.15	-0.2		
1 × 10 ⁻¹⁷	rock1					
> 1 × 10 ⁻¹⁷ - 2.46 × 10 ⁻¹⁴	rock2	rock3	rock4	rock5	rock6	
> 2.46 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ - 4.93 × 10 ⁻¹⁴	rock7	rock8	rock9	rock10	rock11	
> 4.93 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ - 7.4 × 10 ⁻¹⁴	rock12	rock13	rock14	rock15	rock16	
> 7.4 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ - 9.87 × 10 ⁻¹⁴	rock17	rock18	rock19	rock20	rock21	
> 9.87 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ - 1.23 × 10 ⁻¹³	rock22	rock23	rock24	rock25	rock26	
> 1.23 × 10 ⁻¹³ - 1.48 × 10 ⁻¹³	rock27	rock28	rock29	rock30	rock31	
> 1.48 × 10 ⁻¹³ - 1.72 × 10 ⁻¹³	rock32	rock33	rock34	rock35		

Model Set-Up Highlights

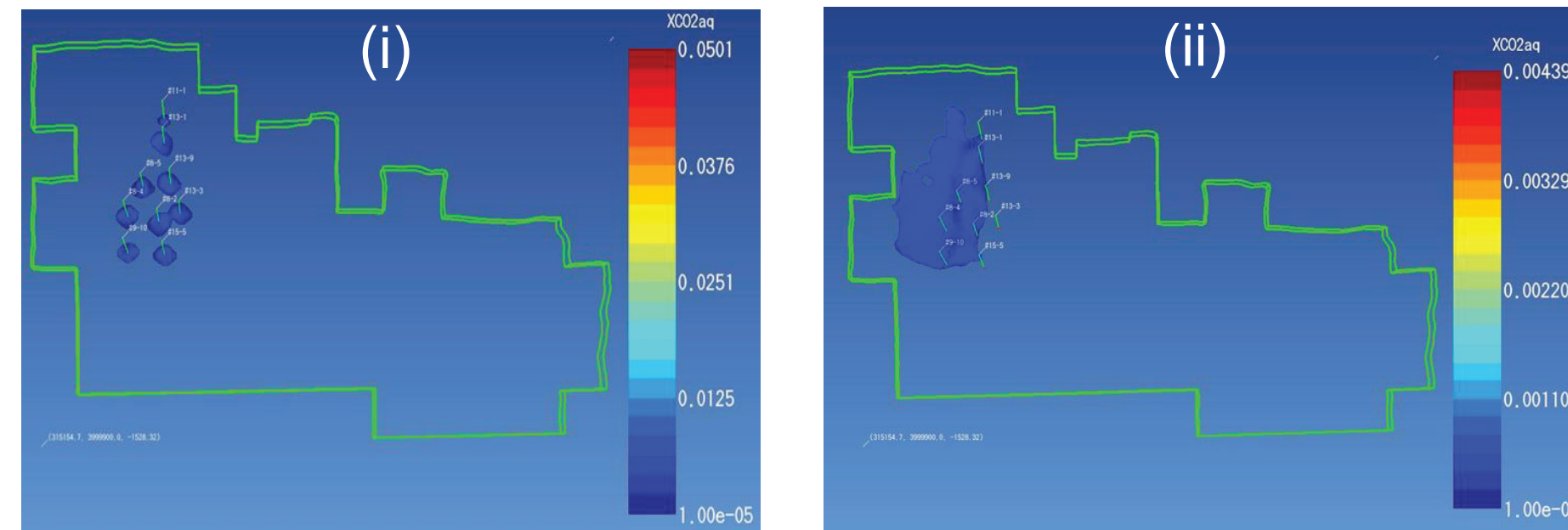
- Initial pressure distribution from reservoir history matching of Ampomah et al. (2016), ~32 MPa average
- Uniform initial temperature of 75° C
- Prescribed pressure and temperature boundary conditions along top and bottom grid boundaries
- Prescribed CO₂ injection in 9 wells in western Farnsworth Unit for time = 0 to 10 years
- Initial formation water and mineralogic composition from Ahmmed et al. (2016), Munson (1989), and Gallagher (2014)

Basis Species	Conc. (mol/L)	Mineral	Volume (%)
AlO ₂ ⁻	3.7 × 10 ⁻⁸	Albite	9.0
Ba ²⁺	1.4 × 10 ⁻⁷	Ankerite	0.25
Ca ²⁺	8.9 × 10 ⁻⁴	Calite	0.75
Cl ⁻	0.051	Clinocllore	1.8
Fe ²⁺	2.3 × 10 ⁻¹²	Illite	0.88
HCO ₃ ⁻	0.0011	Kaolinite	2.72
K ⁺	1.8 × 10 ⁻⁴	Quartz	84.3
Mg ²⁺	3.7 × 10 ⁻⁵	Siderite	0.25
Na ⁺	0.059	Smectite	0.1
SiO _{2(aq)}	2.3 × 10 ⁻¹²		
SO ₄ ²⁻	1.4 × 10 ⁻⁴		
Mn ²⁺	1.0 × 10 ⁻¹³		

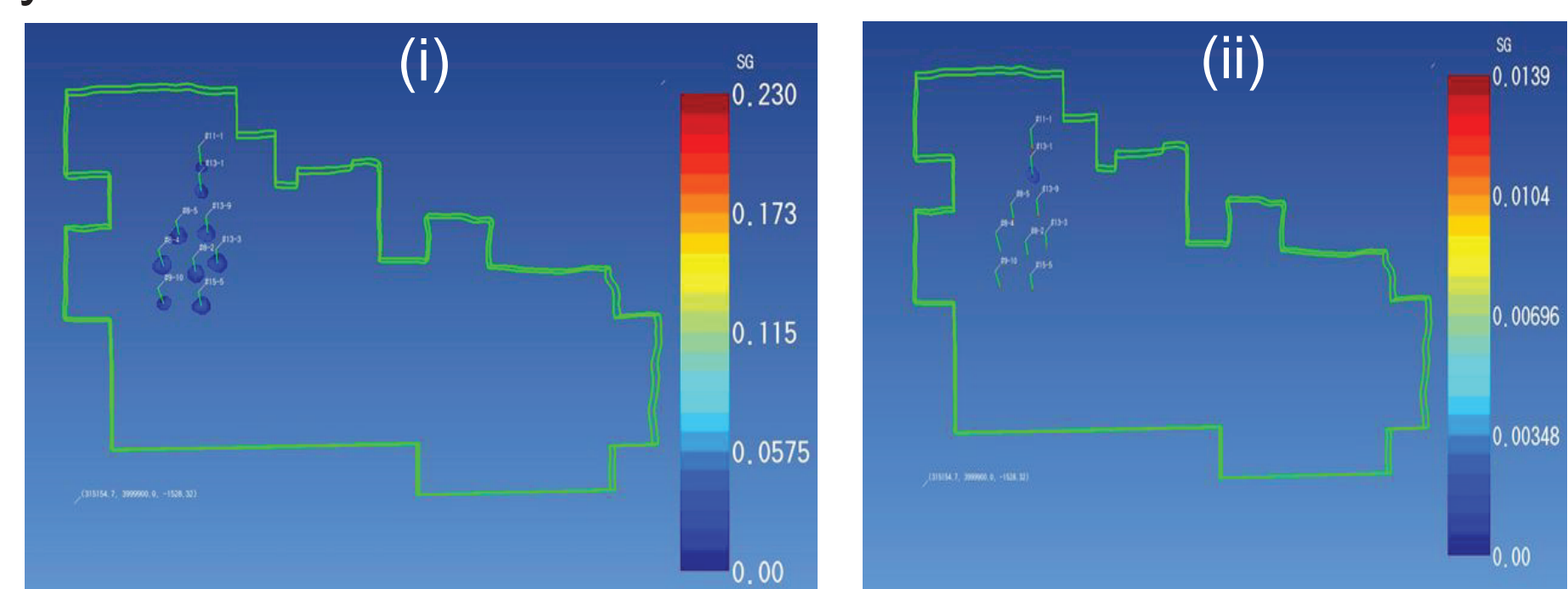
pH = 7

Results

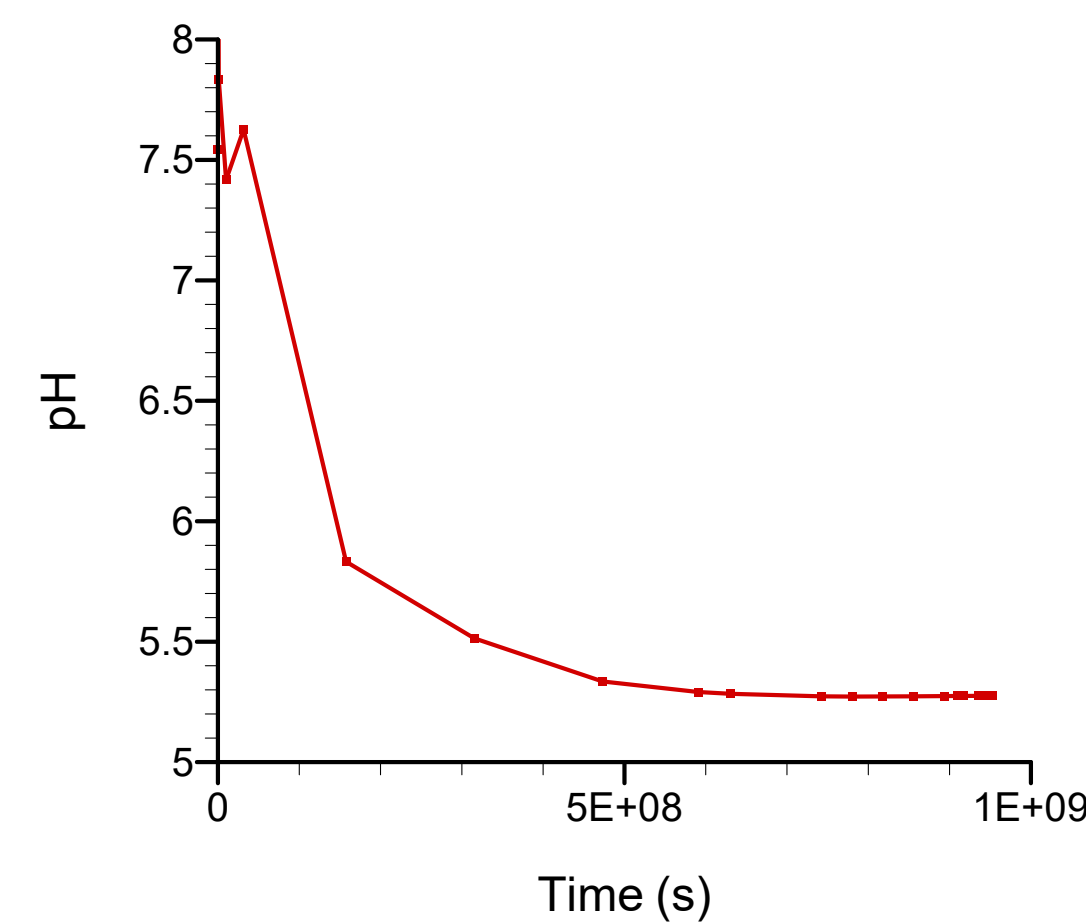
Aqueous CO₂ concentrations (mol/kg H₂O) after (i) 10 years and (ii) 100 years of simulation



Immiscible CO₂ fractions after (i) 10 years and (ii) 100 years of simulation

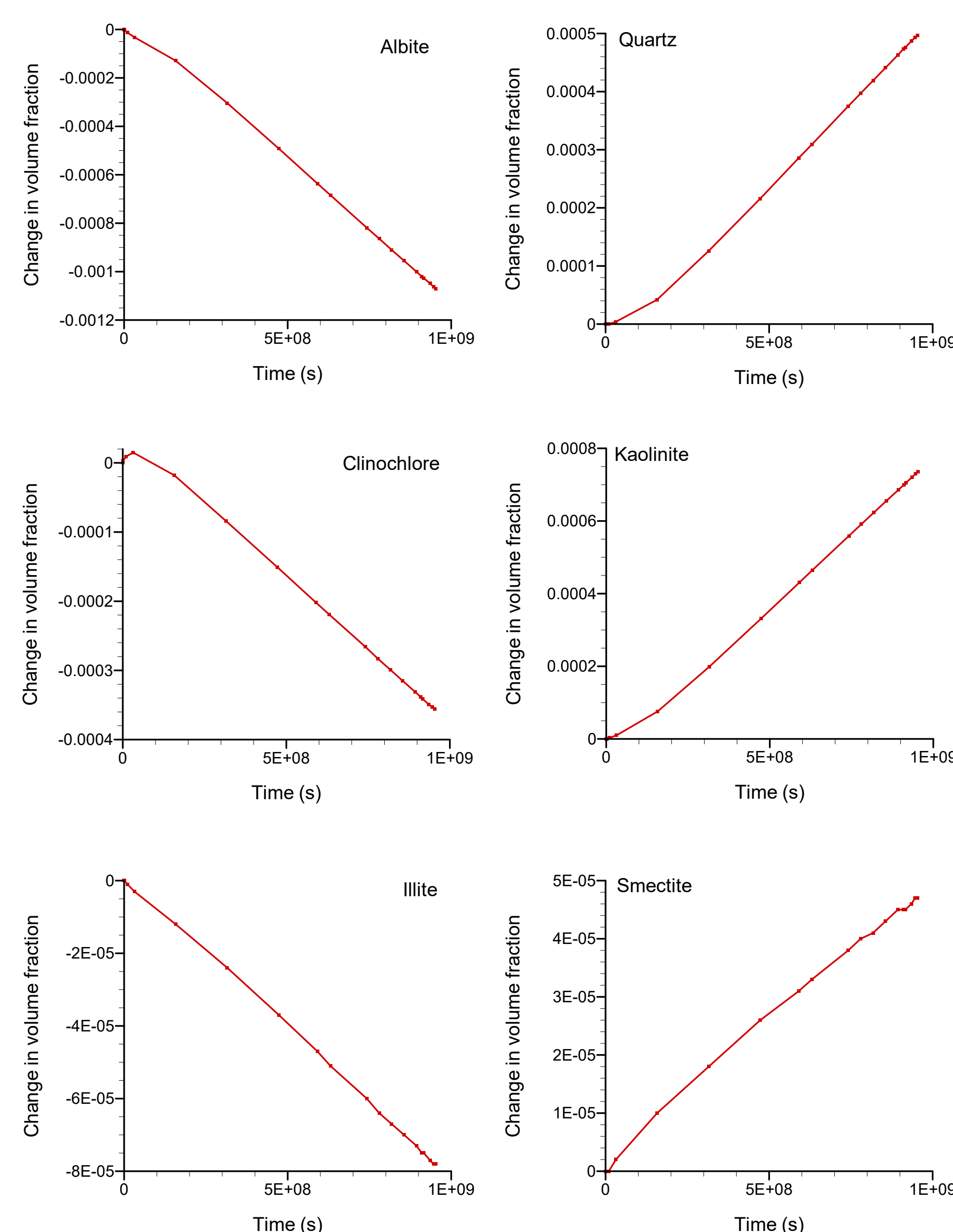


Simulated temporal variation of pH up to 30 years near well 8-4

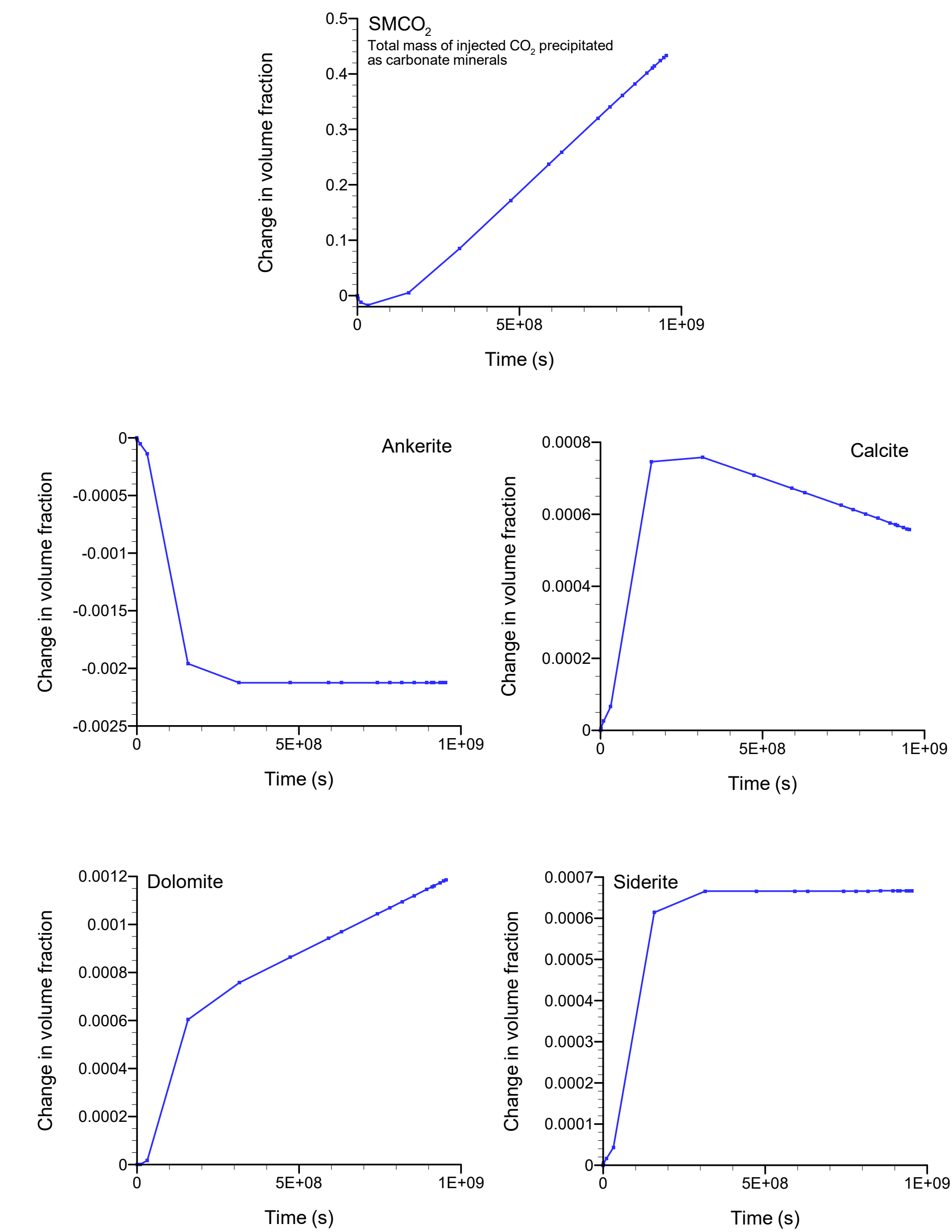


Simulated temporal changes in volume fraction of non-carbonate native reservoir minerals up to 30 years near well 8-4

- Positive values indicate net precipitation
- Negative values indicate net dissolution



Simulated temporal changes in volume fraction of carbonate minerals up to 30 years near well 8-4



Conclusions

- Aqueous CO₂ is advected from the injection wells to the western boundary of the Farnsworth Unit by about 100 years
- Only minor changes in mineral abundance are predicted on decadal time scales
- Among the native reservoir minerals:
 - Albite, clinocllore, illite, and ankerite are predicted to dissolve
 - Quartz, kaolinite, and smectite are predicted to precipitate
- Net precipitation of carbonate minerals is predicted
- More CO₂ is sequestered by aqueous solution than by mineral trapping

Acknowledgments

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References

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- Ampomah, W., Balch, R. S., Grigg, R. B., 2016, Farnsworth field: CO₂-EOR project: performance case history: Society of Petroleum Engineers, SPE-179528, 18 p.
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