
Devex 2024
Techbyte
CFD in CCS

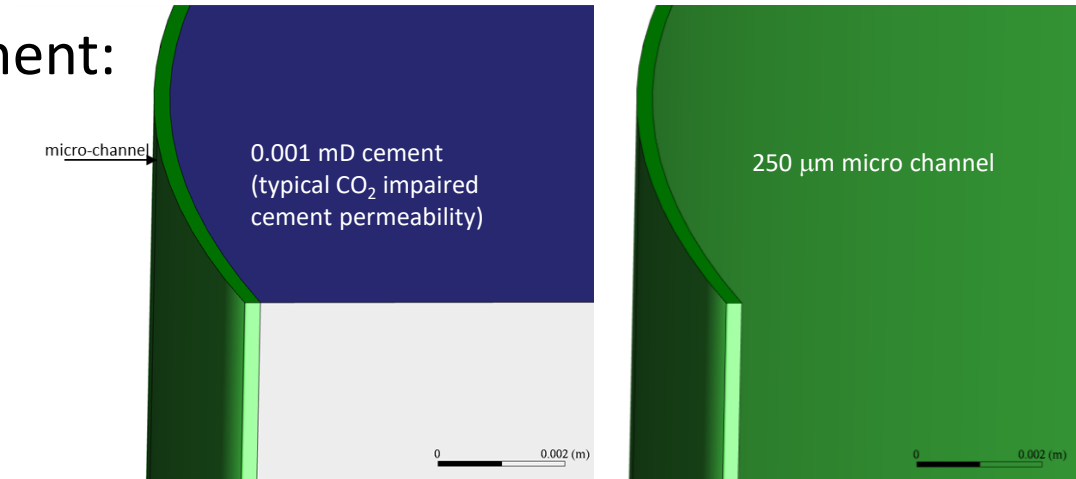
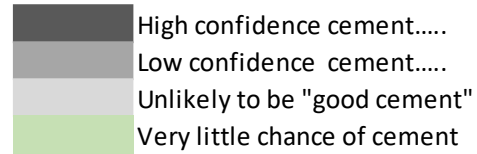
Mike Byrne
Axis



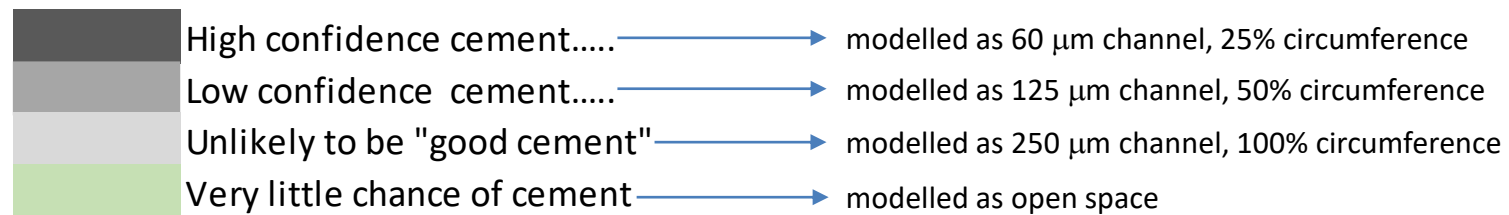
Leak path modelling

Micro Channel & Cement

- Micro channel and Cement:

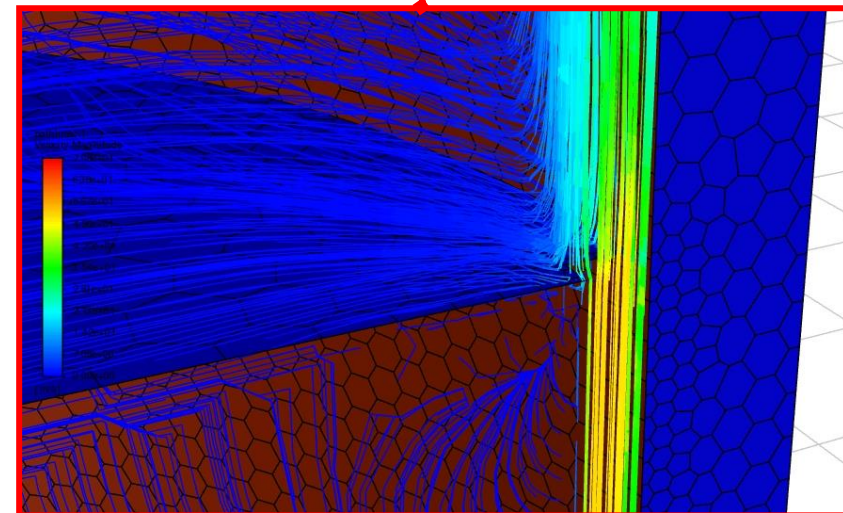
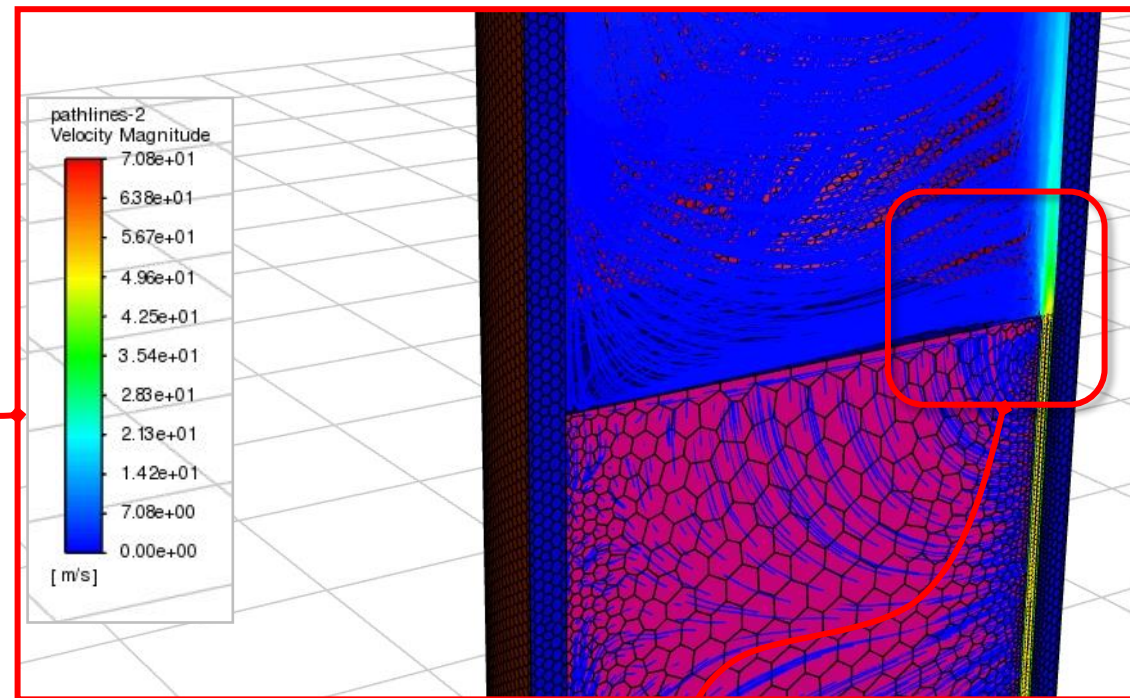
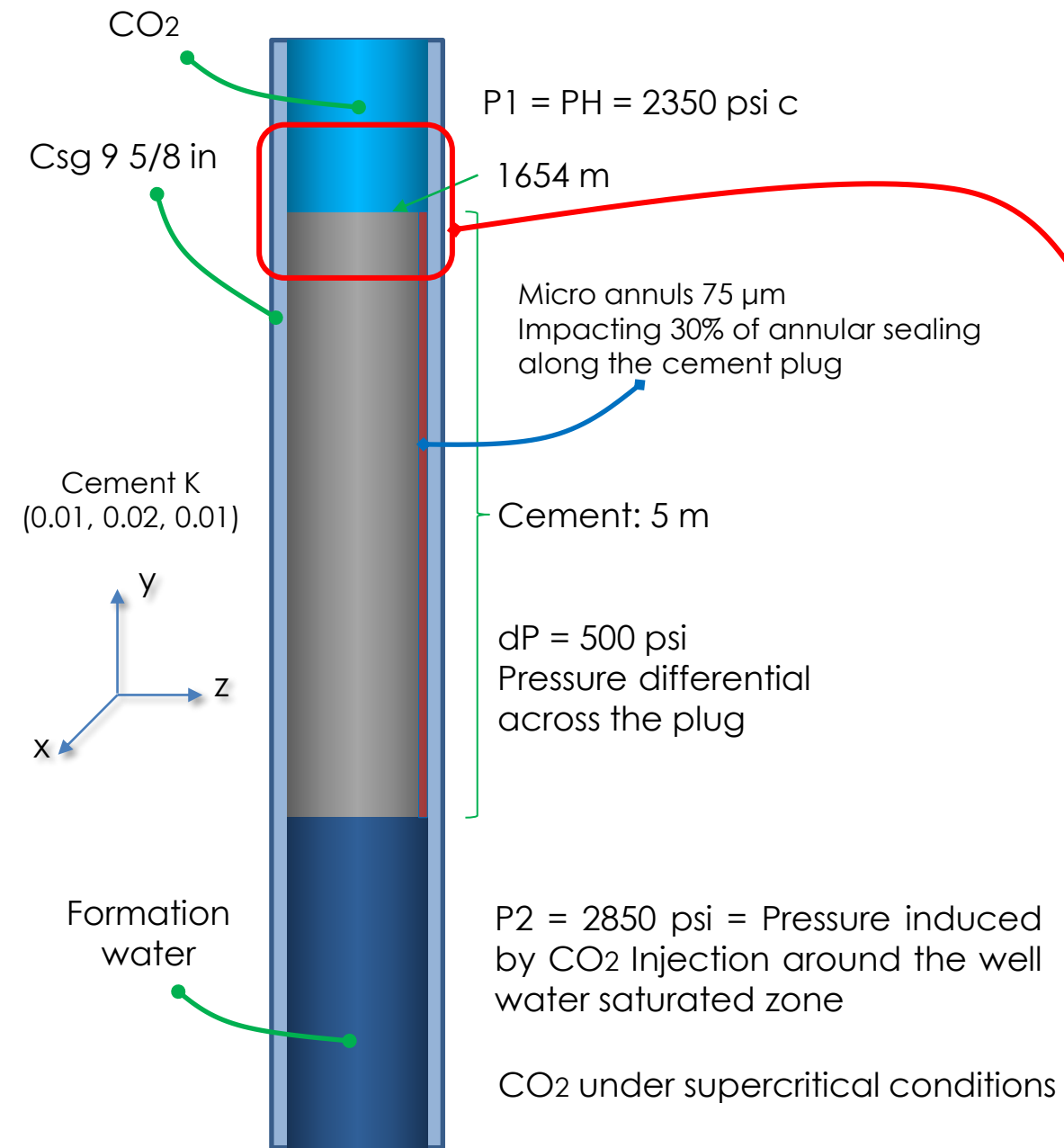


- The micro channel, at the sandface side, will dominate the flow compared to the low permeable cement
 - → model the different cement quality as different micro channel size and coverage



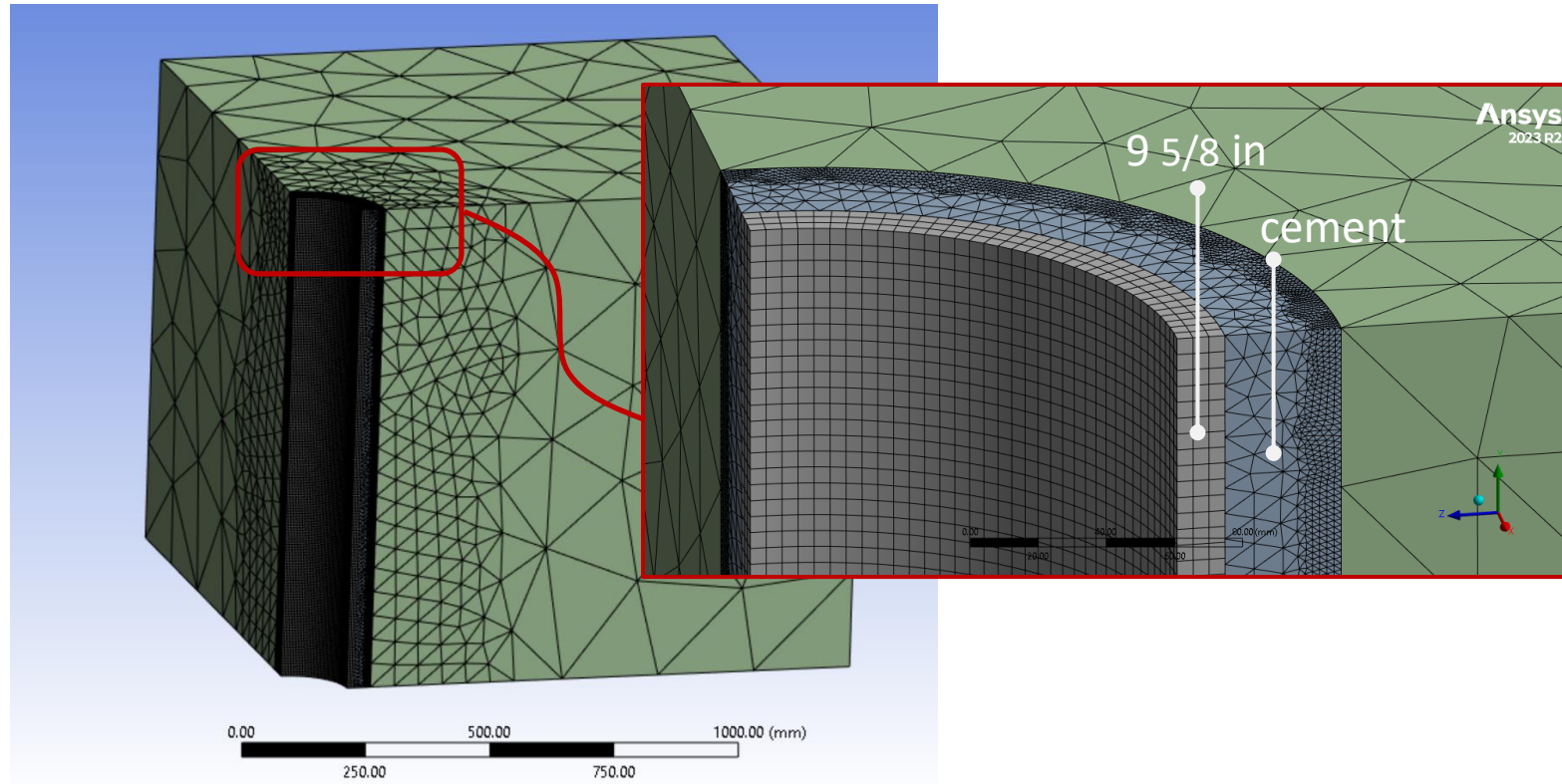
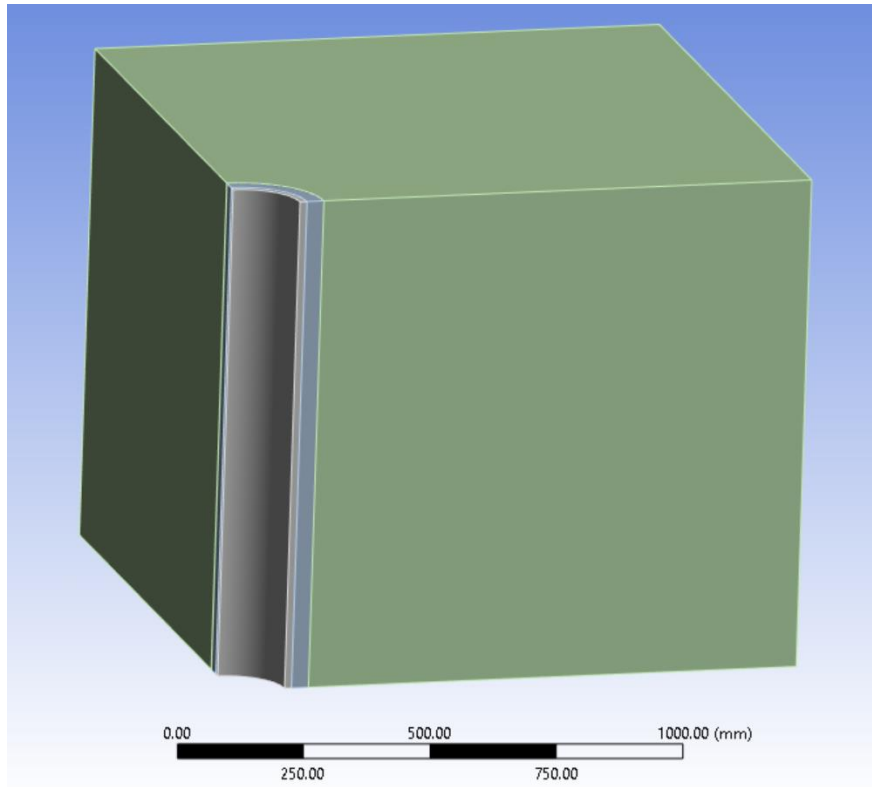
Based on Herriot Watt University modelling assumptions in SPE 200608 (Table 4)

Flow along Cement Plug & Micro Annulus



Well Integrity/thermal effects

Casing, cement and formation configuration



Casing, cement and formation configuration

- BHT = -15degC & Temperature Map
- Formation - Dolomitic Shale
- Cement - Lab data @ -10degC
- 9 5/8in Csg - S13Cr110 – mechanical and thermal properties

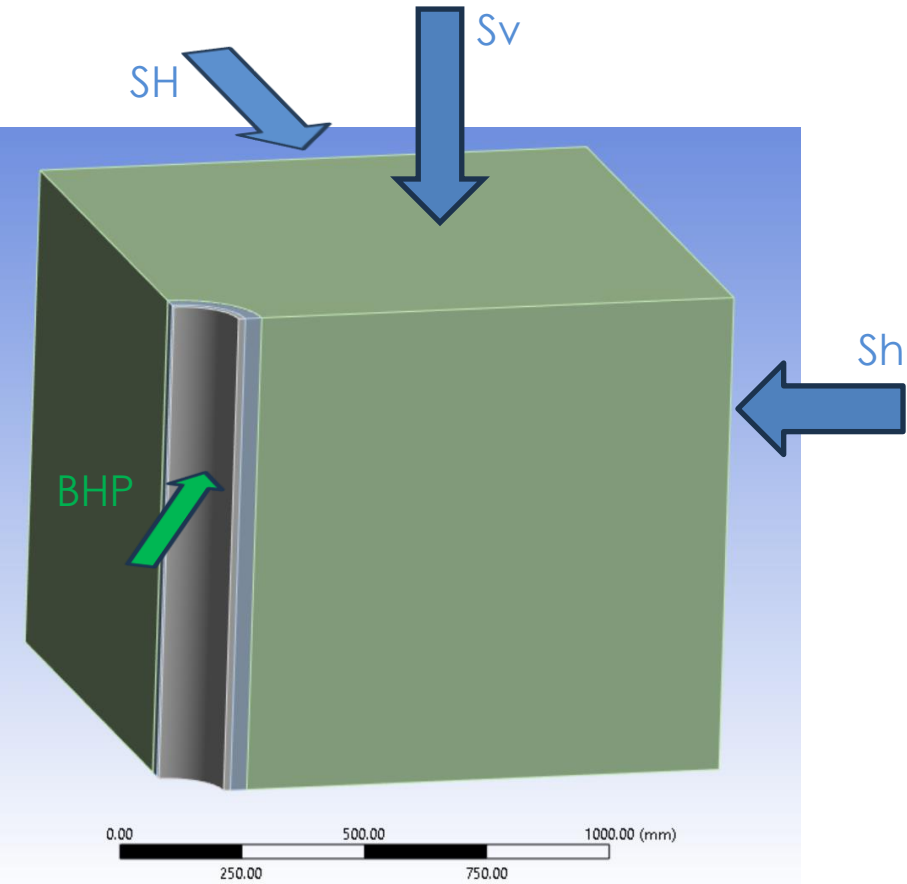
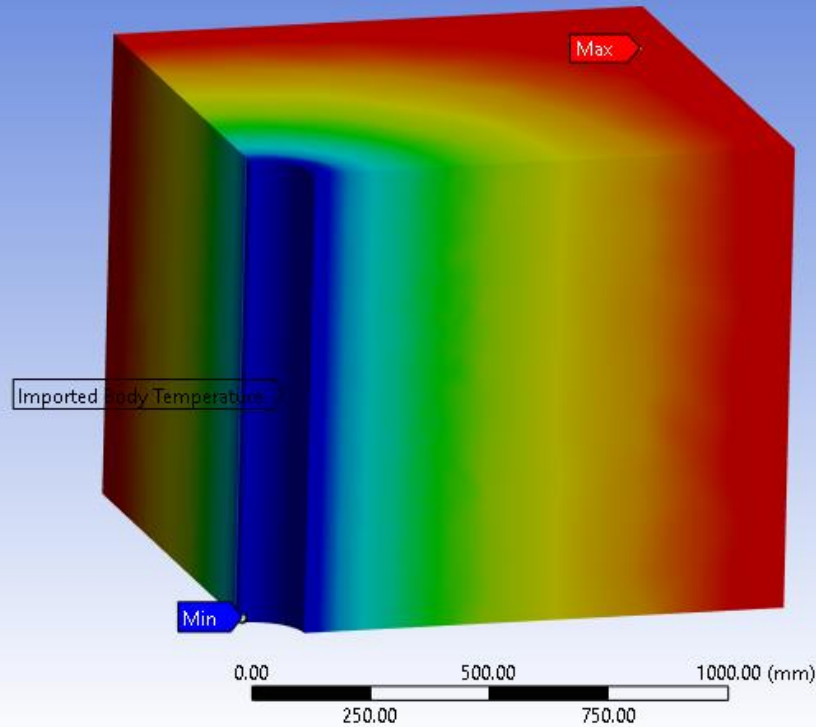
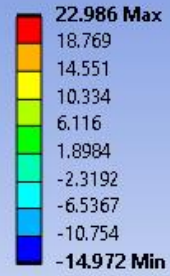
F: Case 4 Sv+SH+Sh_HDT_Static Structural_QG

Imported Body Temperature

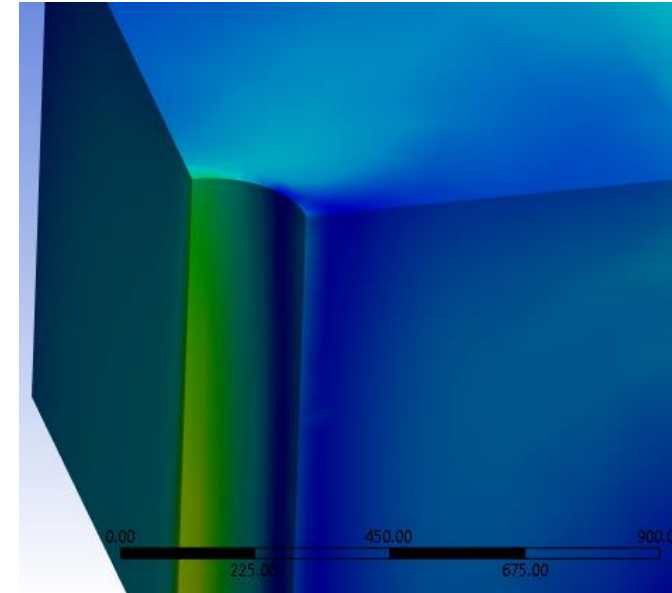
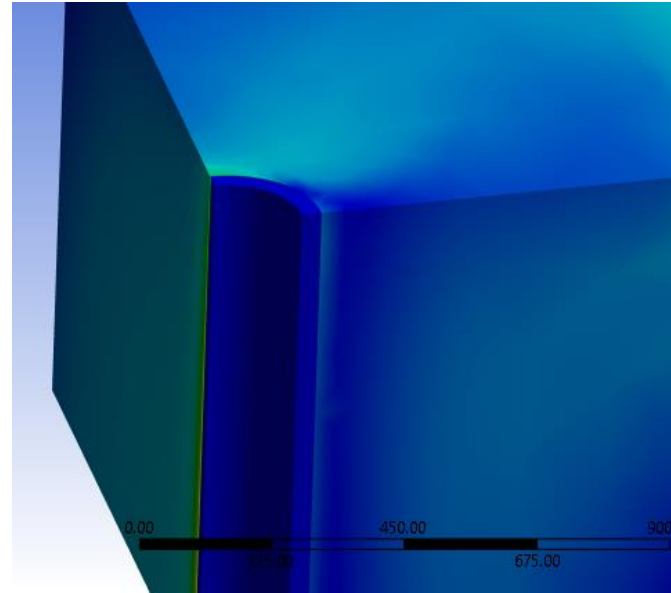
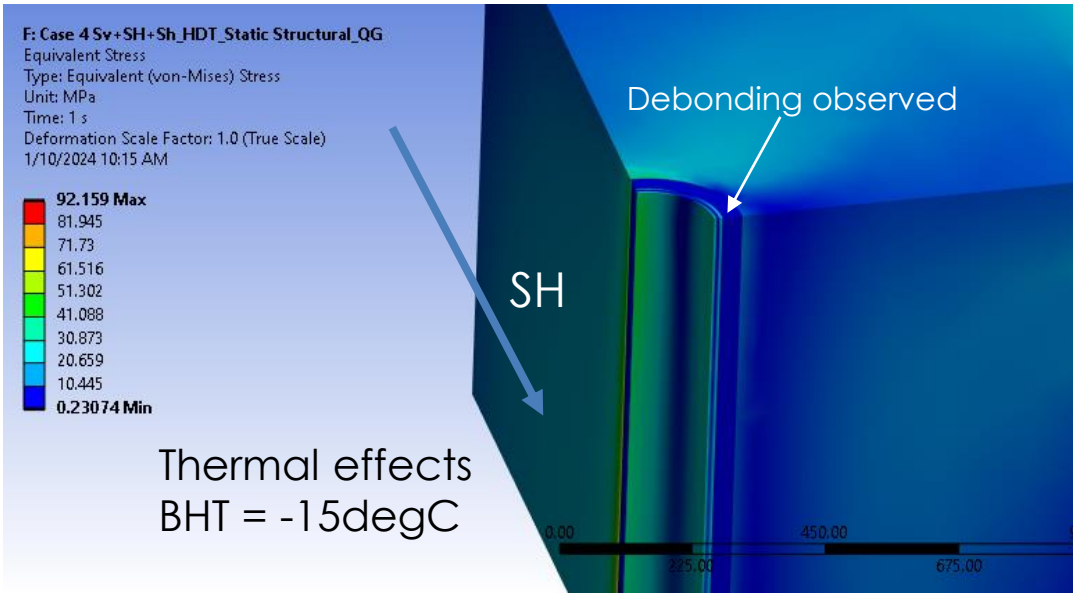
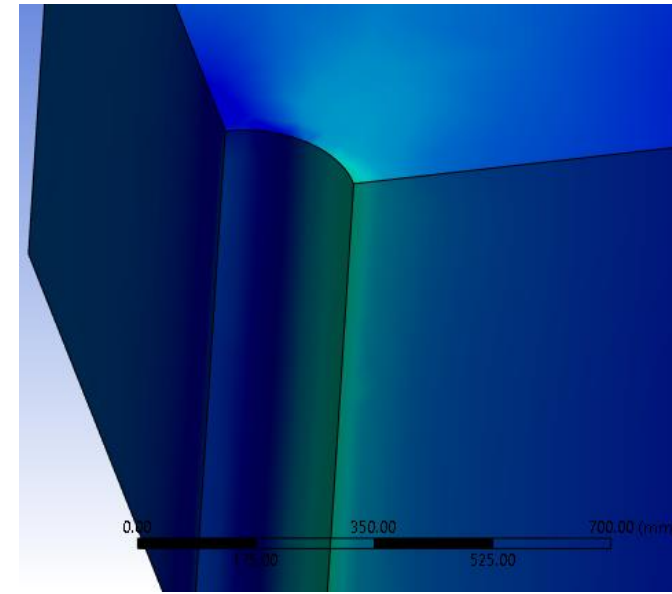
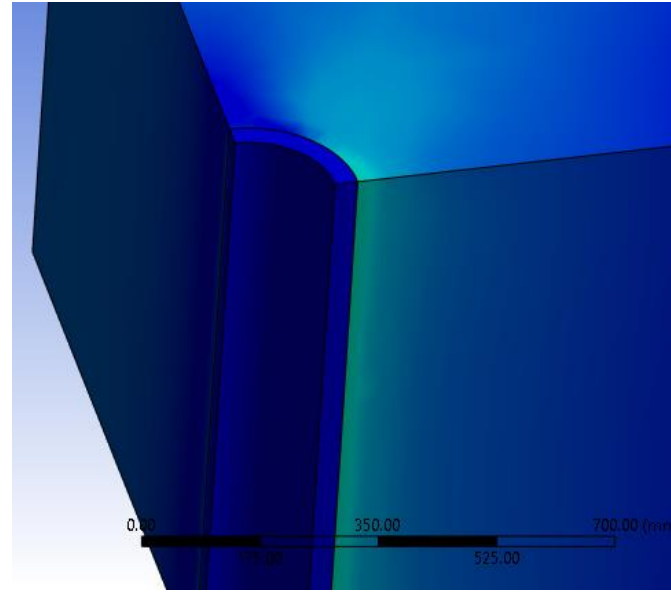
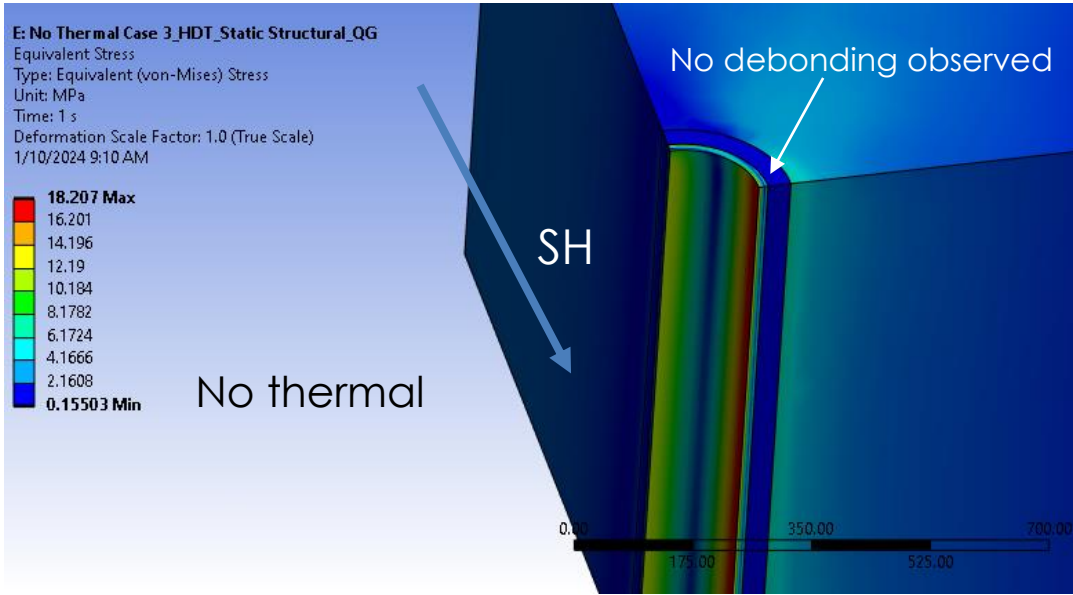
Time: 1. s

Unit: °C

1/8/2024 12:03 AM



Casing, cement and formation configuration



Casing, cement and formation configuration

BHT = -15degC

F: Case 4 Sv+SH+Sh_HDT_Static Structural_QG

Equivalent Total Strain

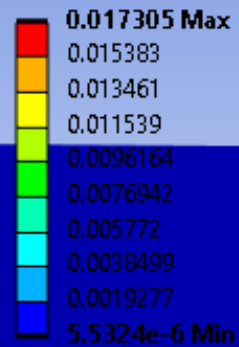
Type: Equivalent Total Strain

Unit: mm/mm

Time: 1 s

Deformation Scale Factor: 1.0 (True Scale)

1/8/2024 8:42 AM

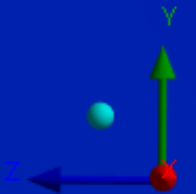
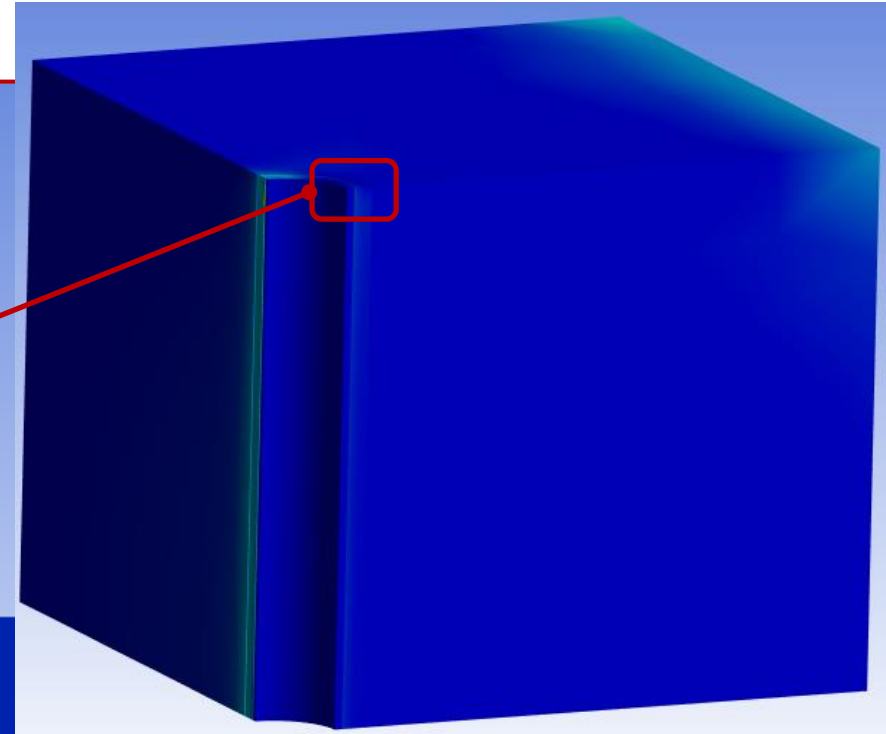


Cement debonding

Csg

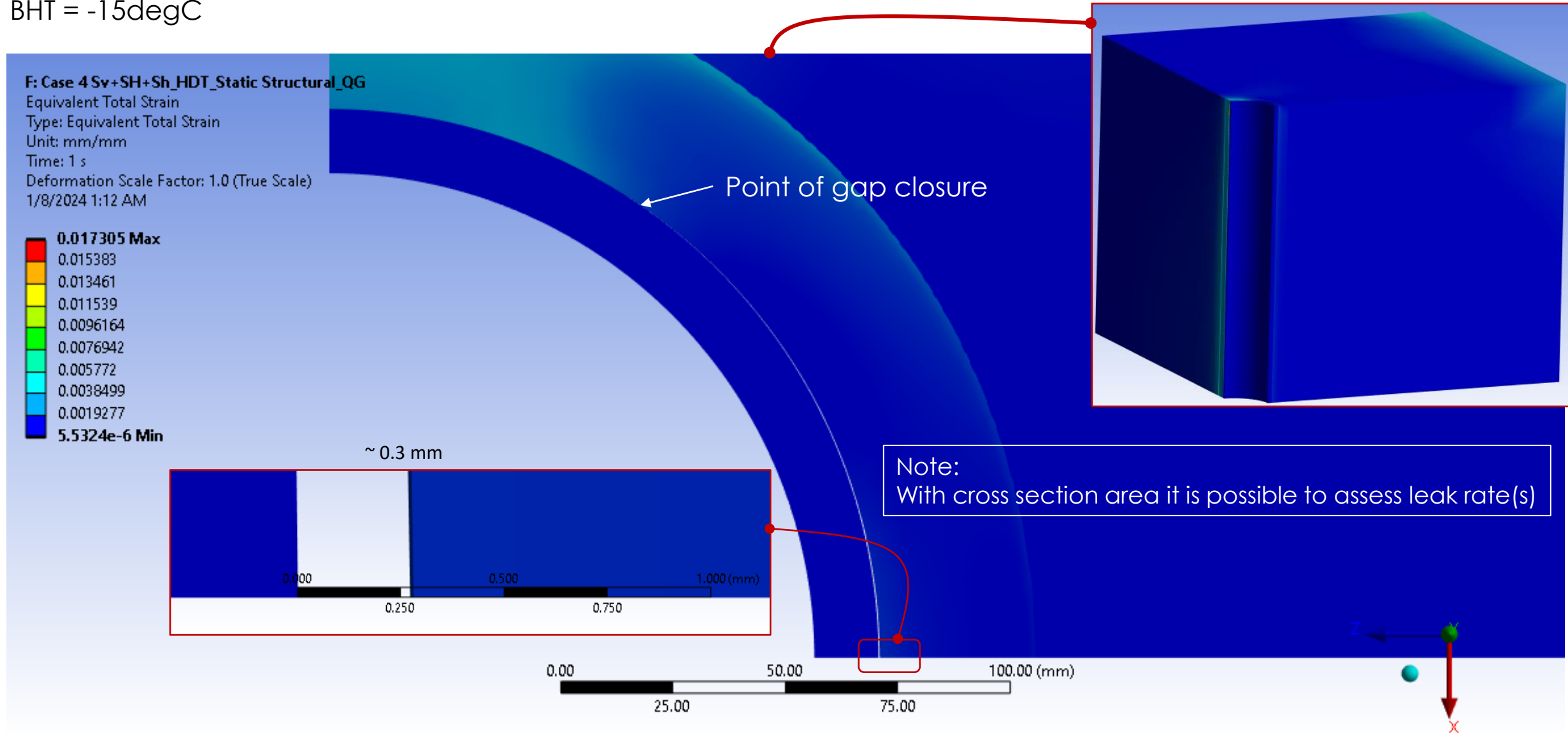
Cement

0.000 0.250 0.500 0.750 1.000 (mm)



Casing, cement and formation configuration

BHT = -15degC



Convection/diffusion
Well shut-in

Water – CO2 Movement due to Diffusion & Convection

- Animation showing Water-CO2 movement



Convection Current – Top of the Well

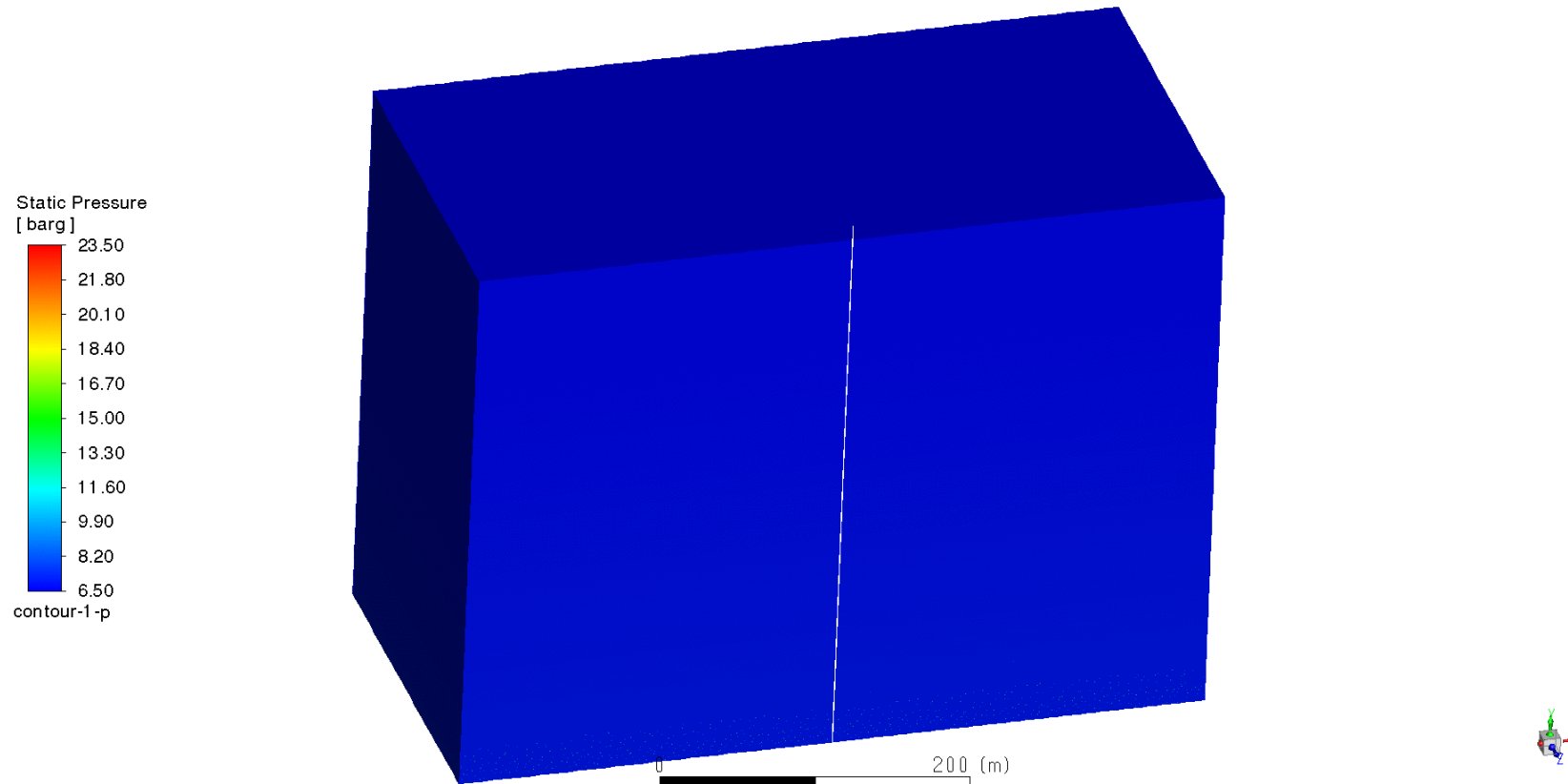
- After a while a steady convection current is established



Injectivity

Reservoir Pressure v Time

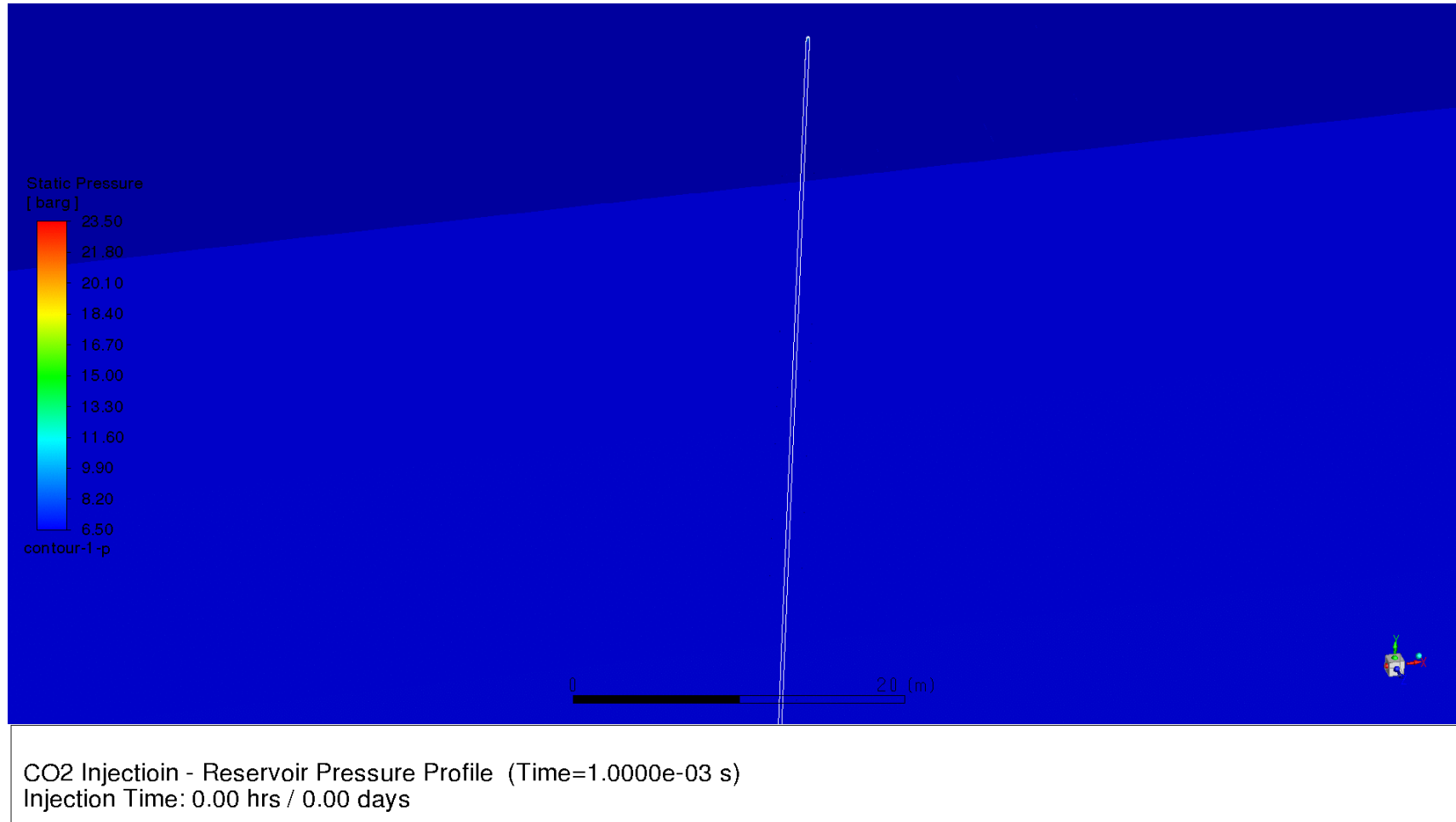
- Reservoir pressure increases from ~ 7 bar to ~ 24 bar due to CO₂ injection in ~ 1 year



CO₂ Injection - Reservoir Pressure Profile (Time=1.0000e-03 s)
Injection Time: 0.00 hrs / 0.00 days

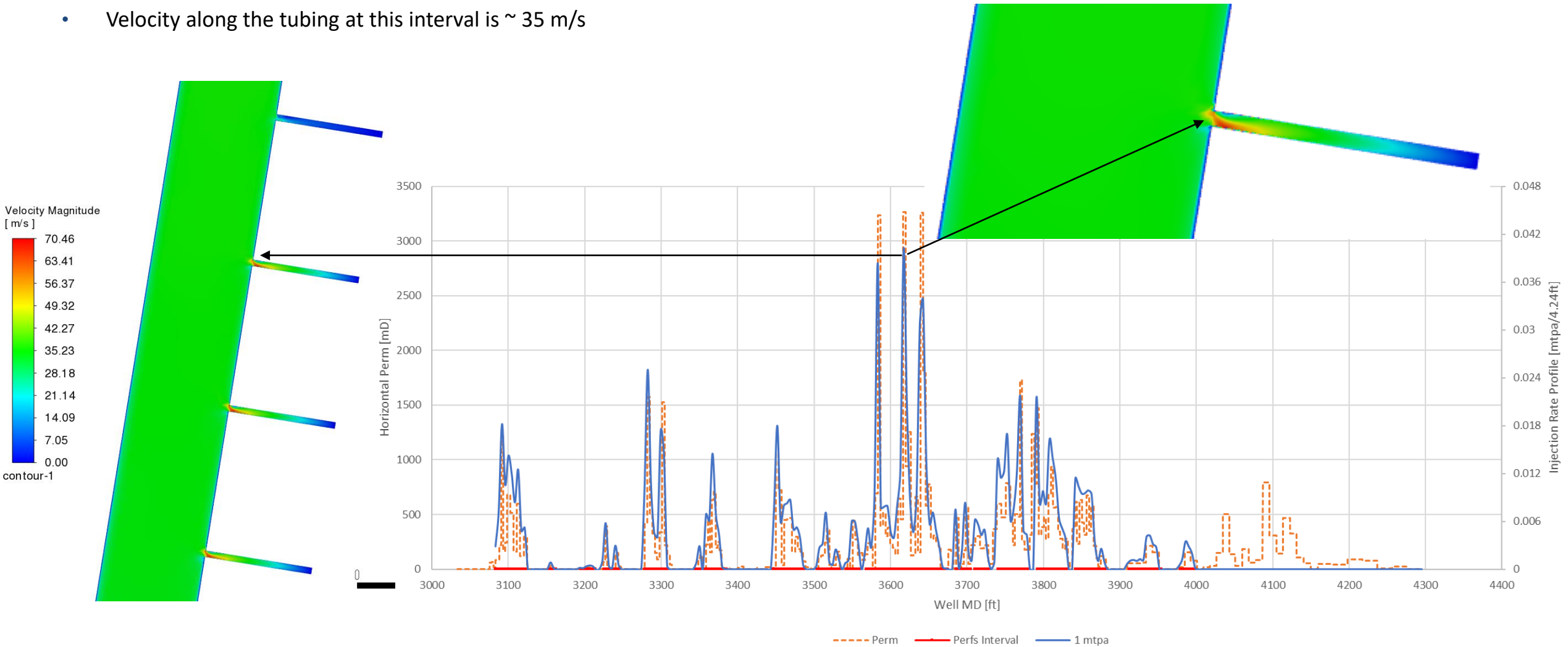
Reservoir Pressure (Zoom in Near Wellbore) v Time

- Reservoir pressure increases from ~ 7 bar to ~ 24 bar due to CO_2 injection in ~ 1 year

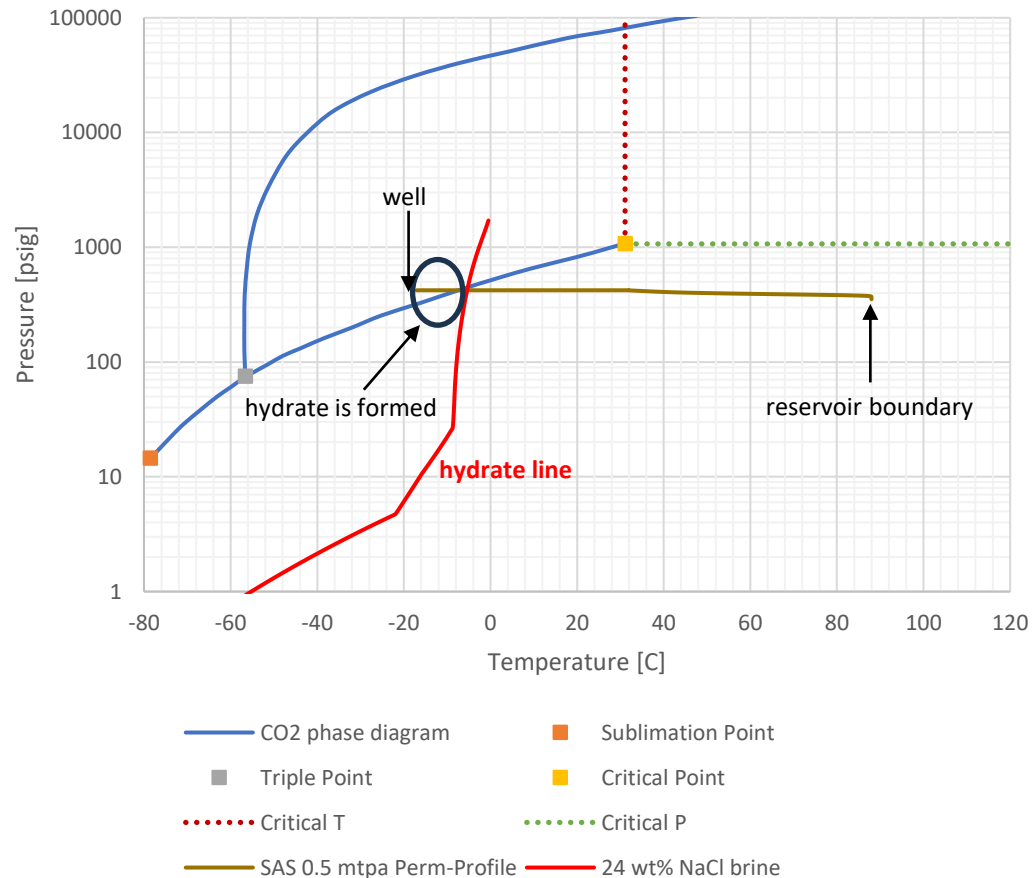


Velocity Entering Perforations

- The CO₂-gas velocity entering the perforation reaches ~ 70 m/s, which then reduces as CO₂-gas invades the formation
- Velocity along the tubing at this interval is ~ 35 m/s



CO2 P&T Phase Diagram; 0.5 mtpa, -17 BHIT, SAS, Perm Profile

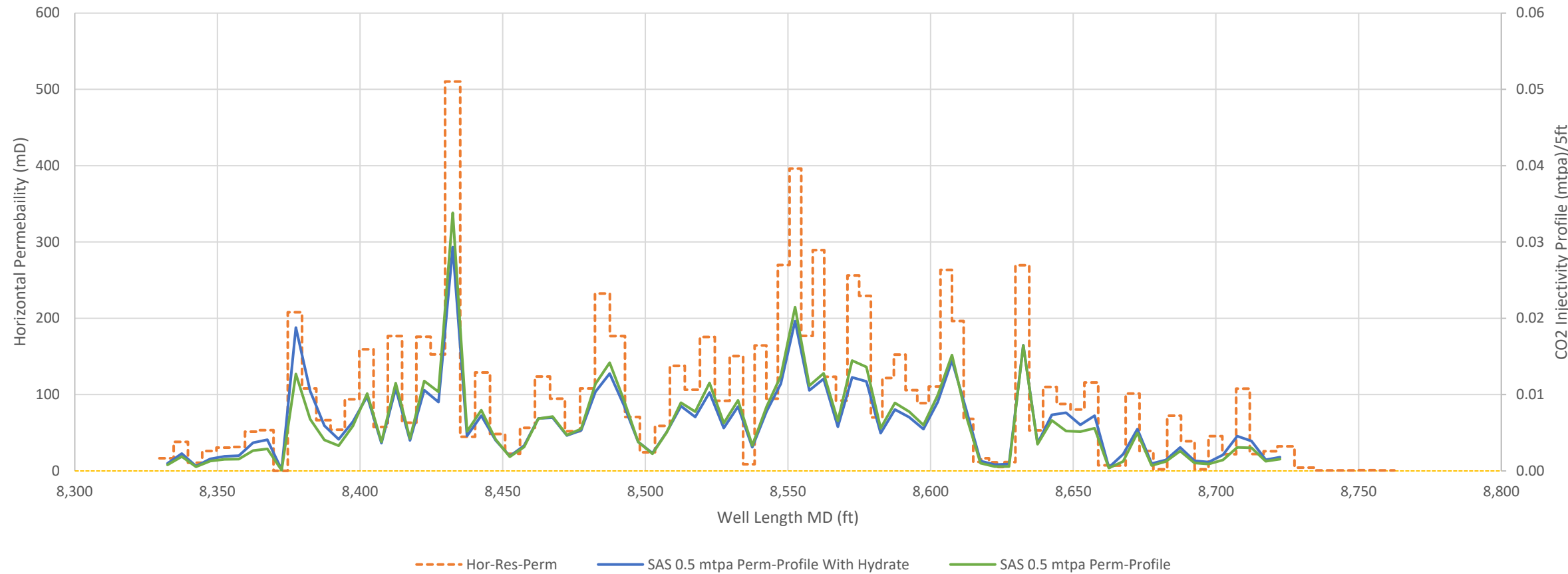


- The phase diagram on the left shows that hydrate is likely to be formed near wellbore, where the temperature is below the hydrate-saturation temperature for a given pressure
 - No hydrate is formed to the right of the hydrate line
- A function is written to implement the impact of hydrate formation on injectivity index
- This function makes use of the 24 wt% NaCl brine hydrate line

The Impact of Hydrate Formation on Injectivity Index

Case	Remarks	BHIT [C]	T-Res [C]	Q-inj [mtpa]	P-res [psig]	BHIP [psig]	DP [psig]	II [tpa/psi]	II Diff [%]
7	SAS Profiled Perm Phase Change	-17	88	0.5	340.00	421.62	81.62	6,126	-
9	SAS Profiled Perm Phase Change With Hydrate	-17	88	0.5	340.00	432.64	92.64	5,398	-12%

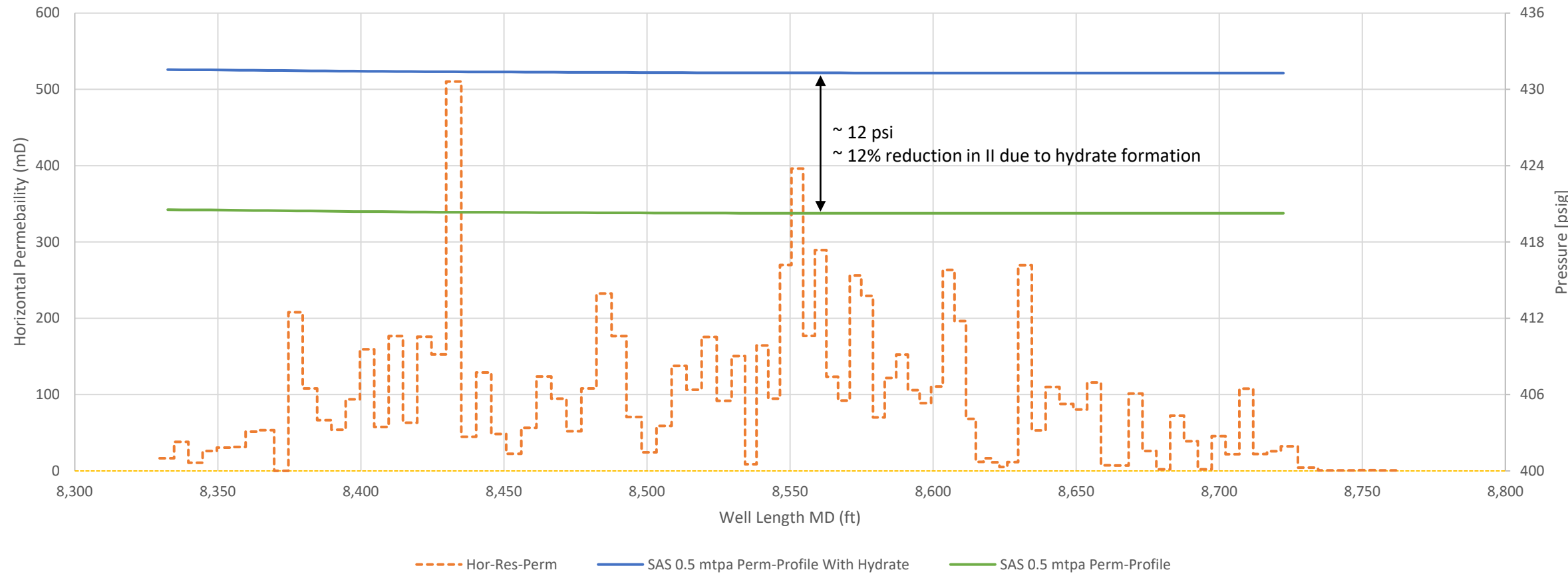
Annulus To Reservoir Injectivity Profile



The Impact of Hydrate Formation on Injectivity Index

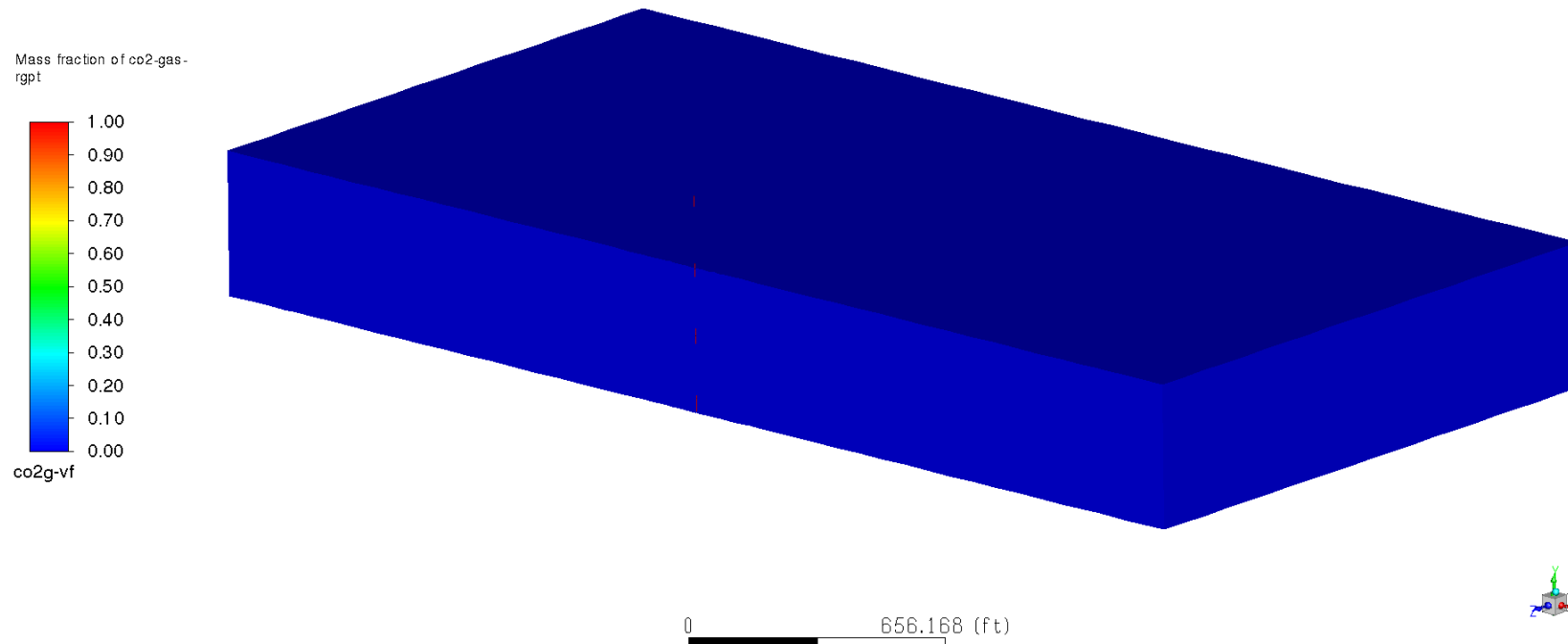
Case	Remarks	BHIT [C]	T-Res [C]	Q-inj [mtpa]	P-res [psig]	BHIP [psig]	DP [psig]	II [tpa/psi]	II Diff [%]
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In-Well Pressure Profile



CO2-gas (Red) and Methane (Blue) Movement v Time

- Inject CO2-gas @ 0.5 mtpa, -17 C BHIT



(Time=0.0000e+00 s)
CO2-gas (Red) & Methane (Blue); Time: 0.00 hrs / 0.00 days