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A SIMULATION STUDY OF CO₂ FLOODING FOR EOR AND SEQUESTRATION IN BOTTOM WATER-DRIVEN RESERVOIR

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Abstract

CO₂ flooding has been recognized widely as one of the most effective enhanced oil recovery (EOR) technologies for reducing greenhouse emissions while increasing the ultimate recovery of oil reservoirs. Because of the wide variety of parameters that can influence, the outcome of CO₂ storage projects reservoir simulation has gained wide popularity. In this study, a fully compositional reservoir simulation model was used to simulate various operational conditions, reservoir properties and fluid composition, and their effects on the amount of CO₂ stored and oil recovered. The results can be used for selection of best reservoir candidates for carbon storage and optimization of operational parameters in CO₂-EOR and sequestration. The results show as injection pressure approaches oil minimum miscibility pressure, both CO₂ sequestered and oil recovery factor approaches to their maximum value. Also, injection of CO₂ in lower layers of reservoir (or in aquifer) delays breakthrough time and maximizes CO₂ solubility in water and storage capacity. Simulation results show as pore size distribution index decreases, both oil recovery factor and CO₂ storage capacity decreases. Early implementation of CO₂ flooding maximizes CO₂ sequestration and leads to lower recovery than CO₂ flooding of water flooded reservoir.

Key words: bottom water reservoir, CO₂ sequestration, enhanced oil recovery (EOR), simulation, storage

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