

# New sand tank experimental results on the effect of bedform architecture: ripple lamination

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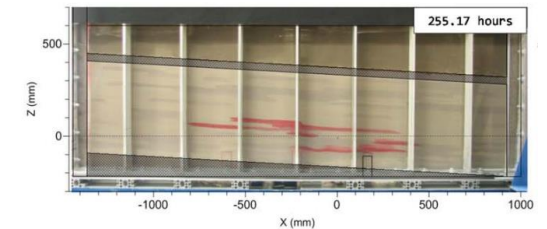
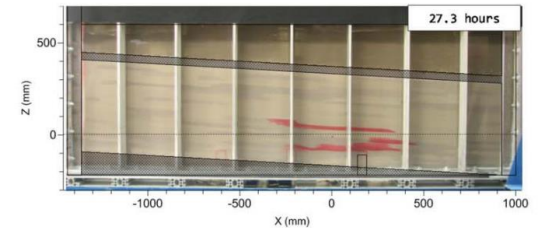
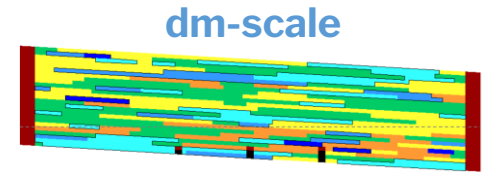
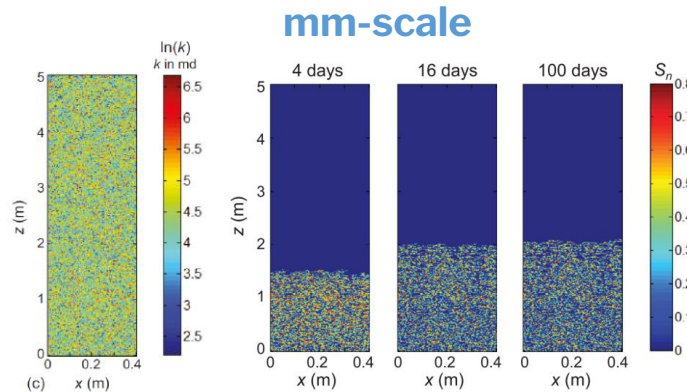


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ECONOMIC  
GEOLOGY

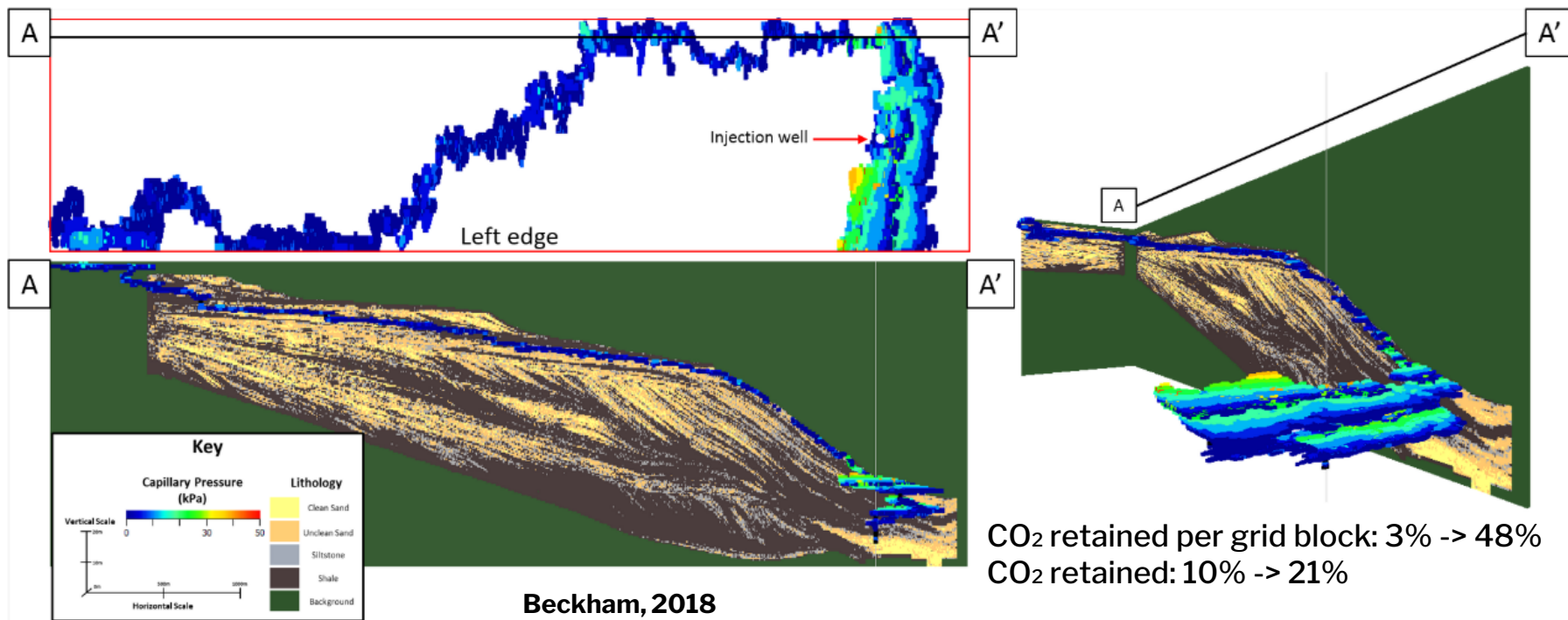


# Small-scale capillary barriers can significantly impact CO<sub>2</sub> migration and trapping

- Small-scale (mm-dm) heterogeneity can
  - Reduce plume migration speed and extent
  - Increase CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity
    - Local capillary trapping



# The effect of small-scale barriers, when not properly upscaled, can lead to inaccurate field-scale estimation of CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity

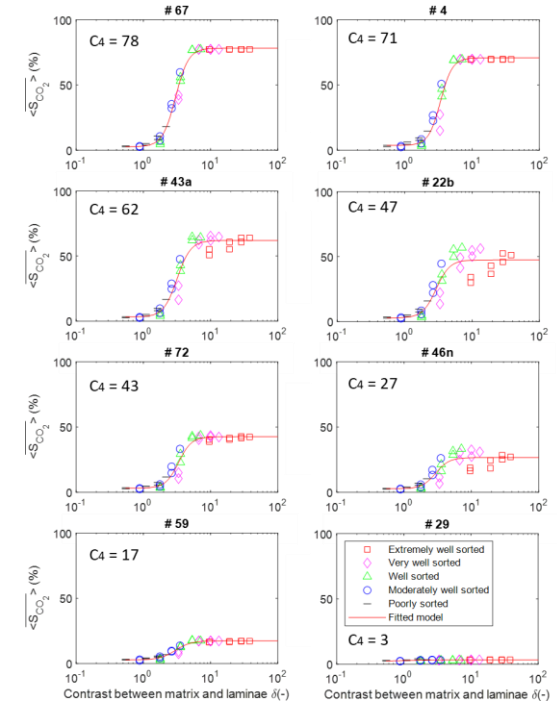
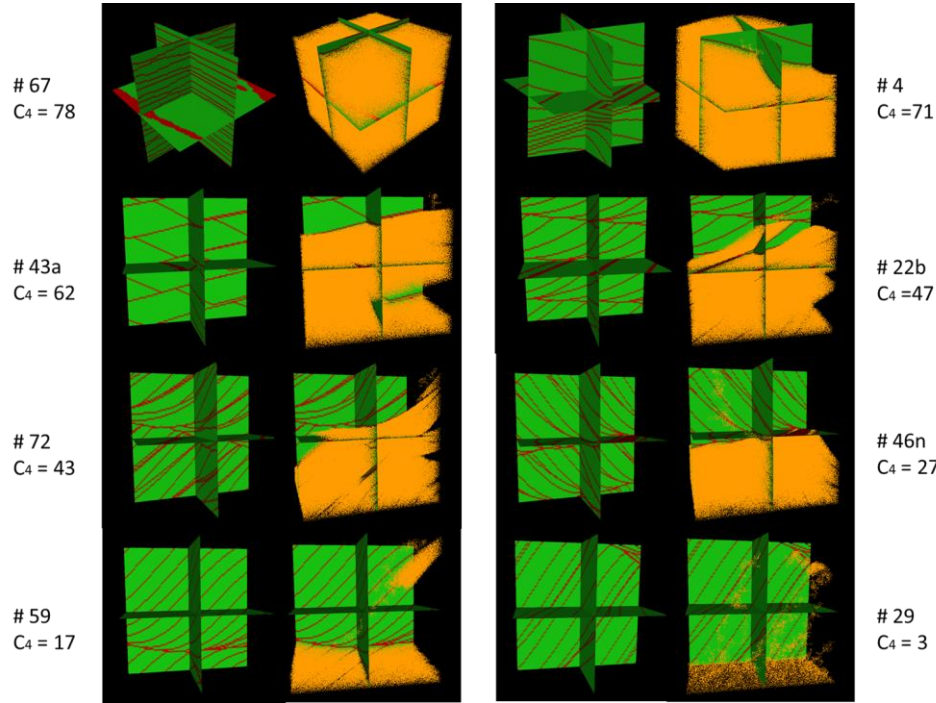


# Simulation results show that CO<sub>2</sub> local capillary trapping is highly heterogeneity-dependent

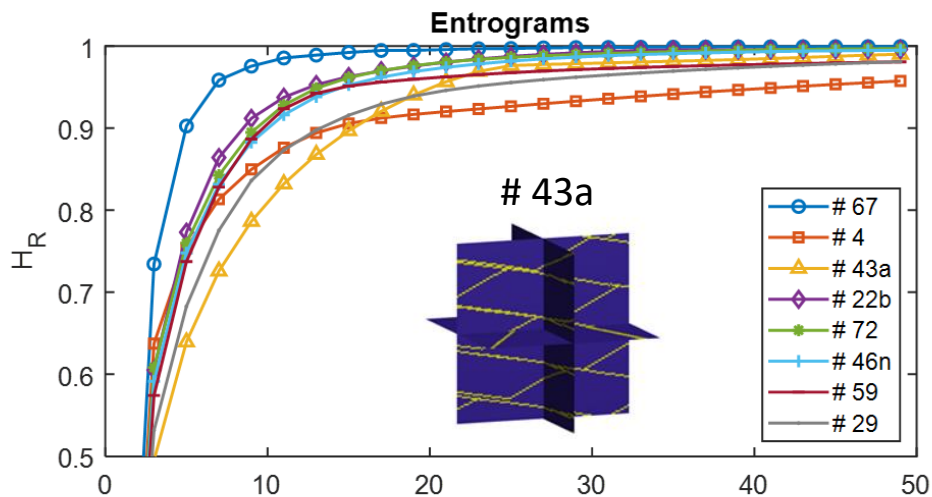
Ni et al., 2023

Bedform architecture  
(type of heterogeneity)

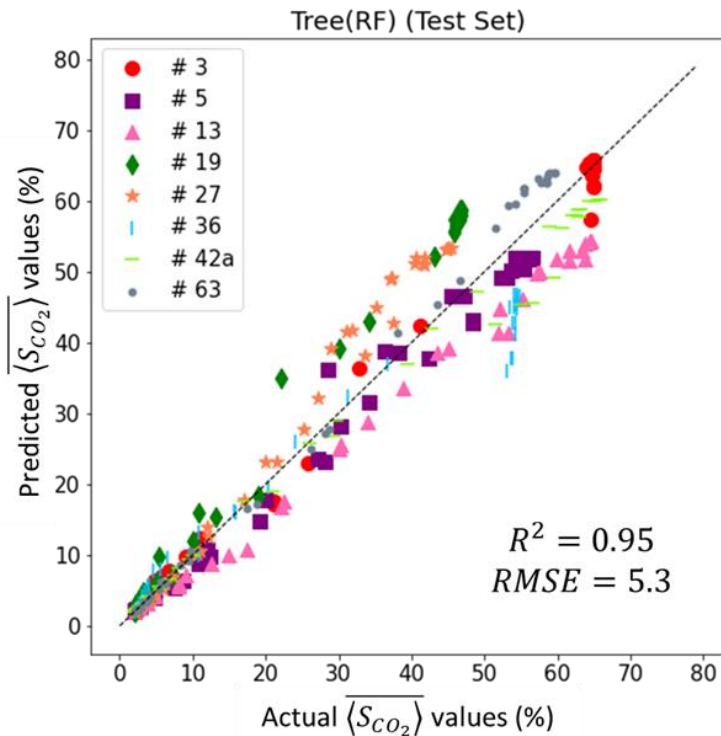
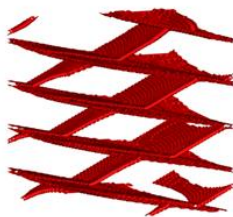
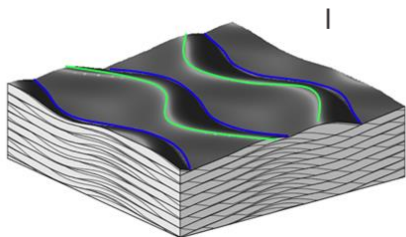
Grain size contrast  
(degree of heterogeneity)



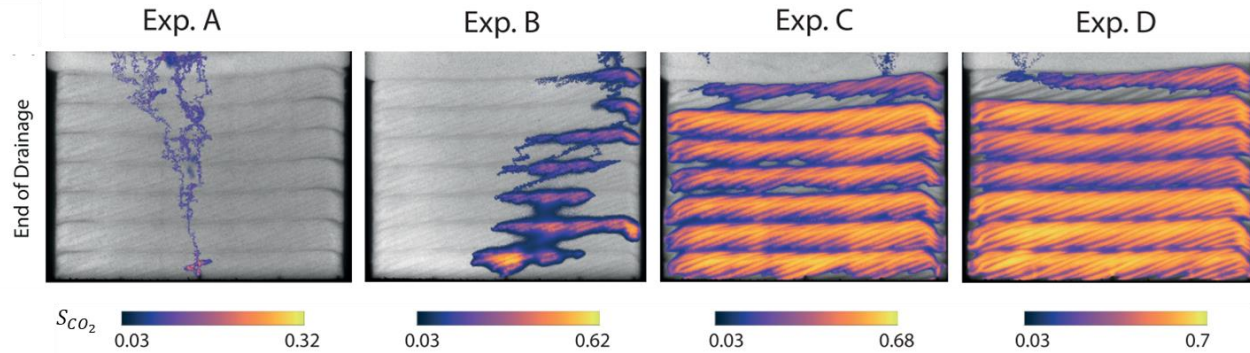
# Prediction models can be developed on the simulated dataset, but lack validation



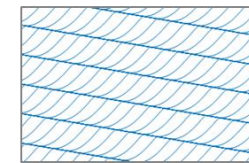
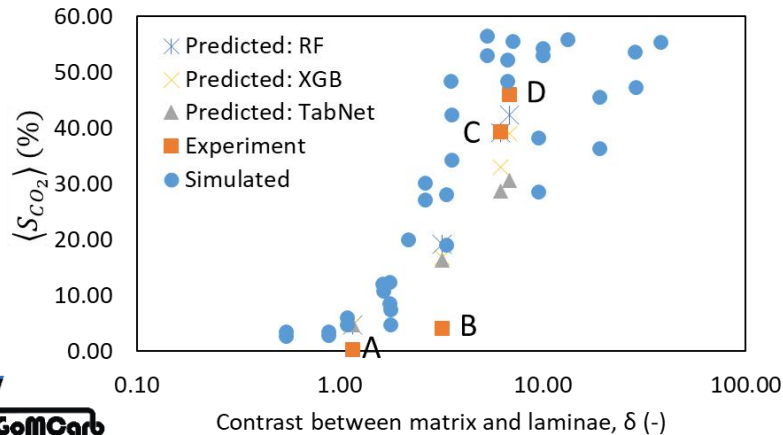
3D-sinuuous  
Invariable  
Oblique



# Sand tank experiments provide valuable validation data



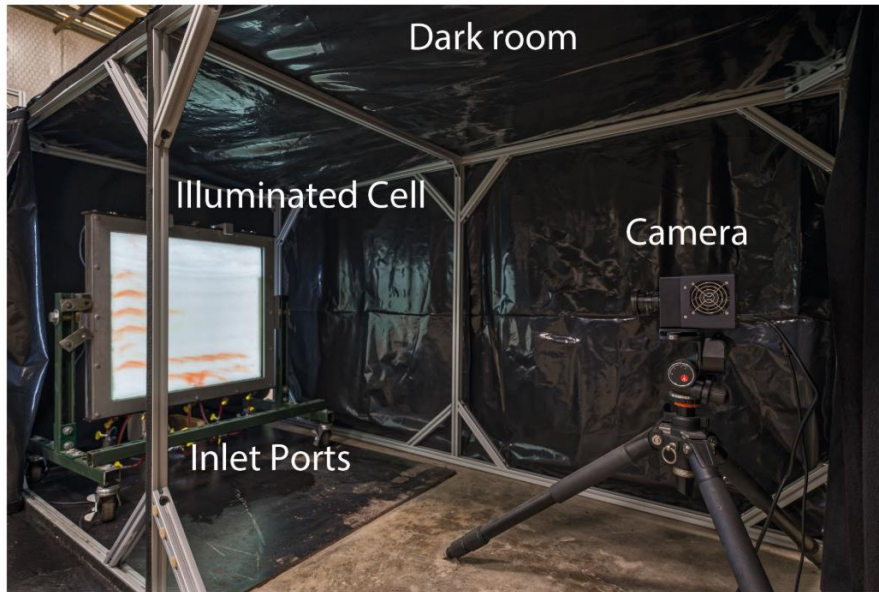
Krishnamurthy et al., 2022



BAM # 5

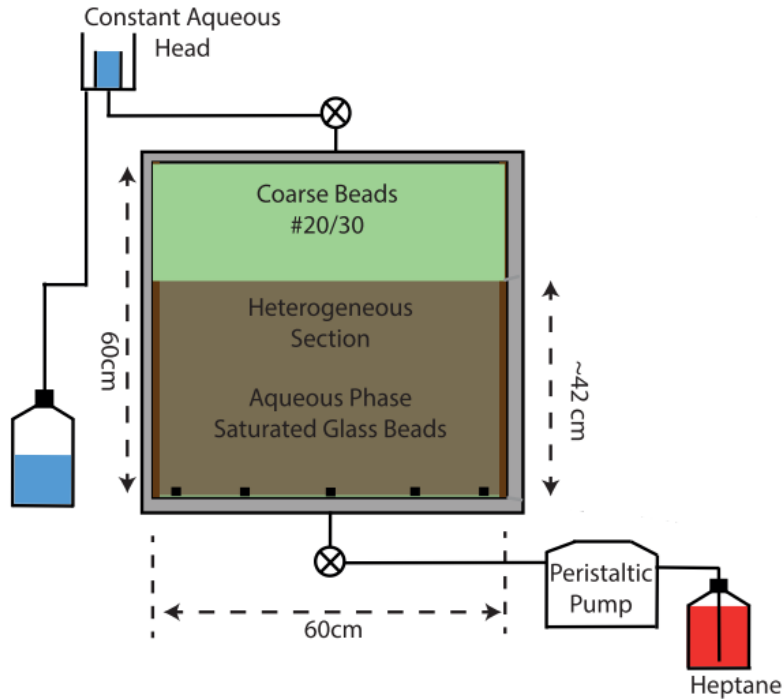


# Intermediate-scale sand tank experiments have unique advantages



- **Customizable domain**
  - Different types and degrees of heterogeneity
- **High-resolution imaging**
  - Light transmission visualization
  - Both in time and space
- **Buoyancy-driven flow**
  - Most closely matches CO<sub>2</sub> geologic storage flow regime

# Experimental setup



- Materials
  - Coarse/fine glass beads
  - Fluid pair: Heptane/glycerol-water mixture
- Flow regime  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ 
  - Capillary # :  $6 \times 10^{-2}$
  - Bond # =
- Boundary conditions
  - Inlet: constant rate
  - Outlet: constant pressure

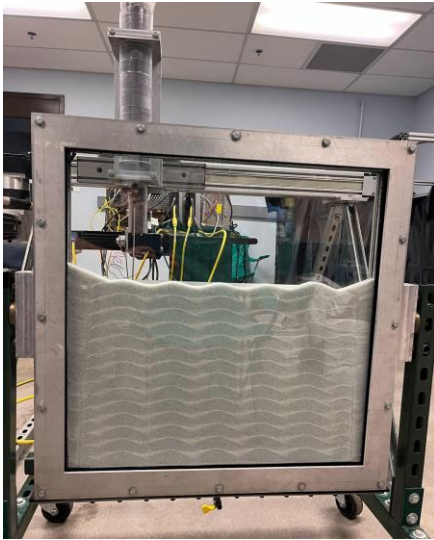


# How do we run a complete sandbox experiment?

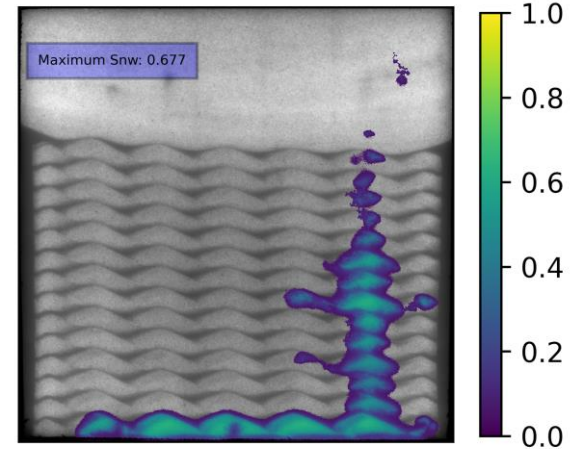
Sandbox packing

Drainage and Redistribution

Data processing

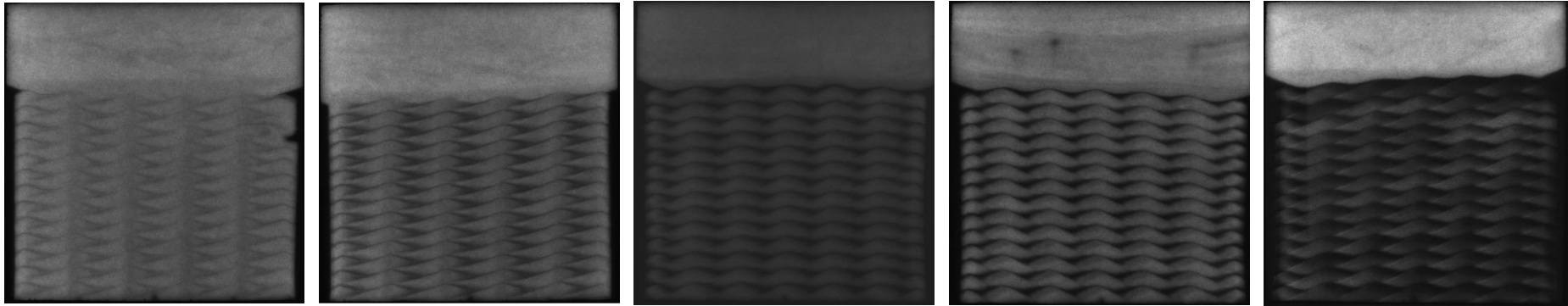


Drainage



# Reproducing ripples lamination using the automated feeder system

Grain size contrast between matrix and laminae increases  
= Degree of heterogeneity increases

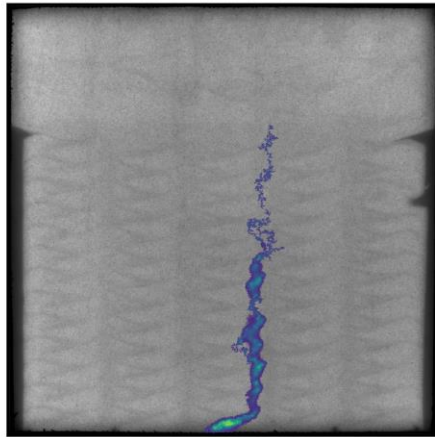


Why they look different?

Improvements to get realistic bedforms

# Heterogeneity effects on invasion patterns and redistribution dynamics

Domain breakthrough

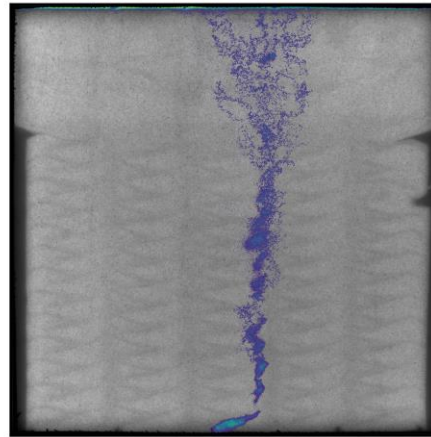


Breakthrough saturation: 0.003  
Breakthrough time: 29 min



Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

End of drainage

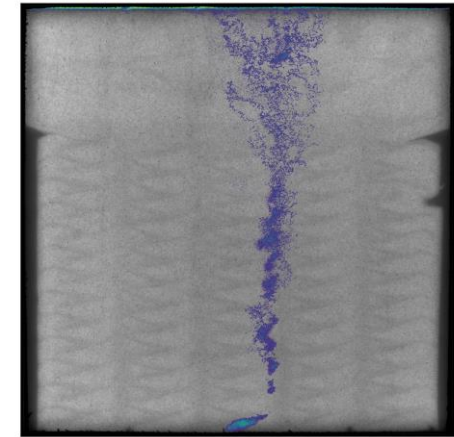


End of drainage saturation: 0.012



Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

End of redistribution



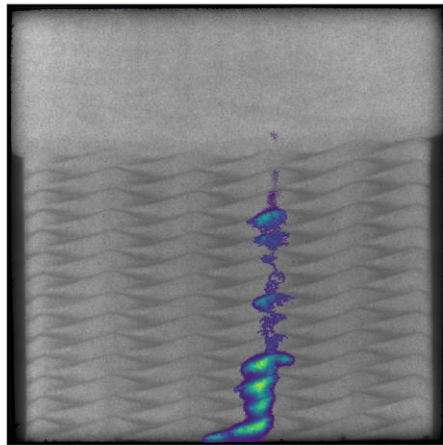
End of redistribution saturation: 0.012  
Trapping efficiency: 0.996



Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

# Heterogeneity effects on invasion patterns and redistribution dynamics

Domain breakthrough



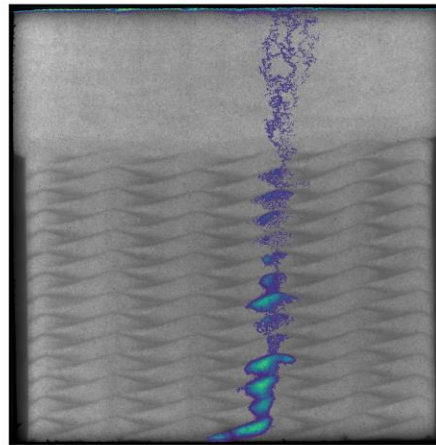
Breakthrough saturation: 0.008

Breakthrough time: 56 min



Pixel-wise Snw

End of drainage

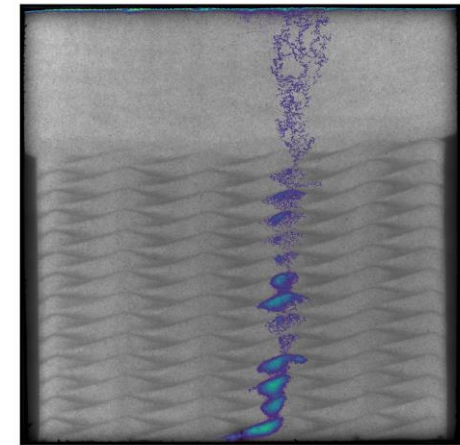


End of drainage saturation: 0.013



Pixel-wise Snw

End of redistribution



End of redistribution saturation: 0.012

Trapping efficiency: 0.892

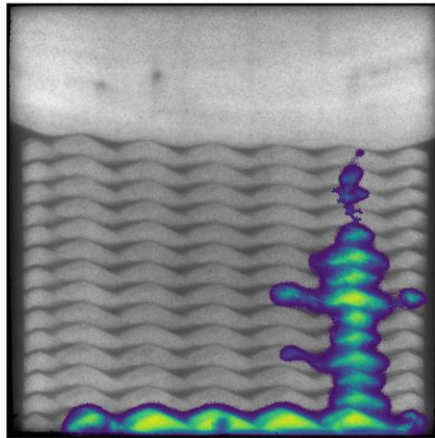


Pixel-wise Snw

EXP. F

# Heterogeneity effects on invasion patterns and redistribution dynamics

Domain breakthrough



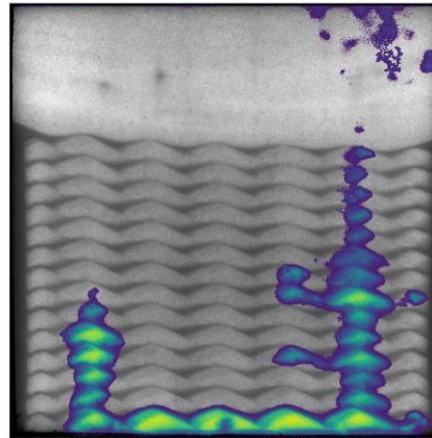
Breakthrough saturation: 0.037

Breakthrough time: 360 min



Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

End of drainage

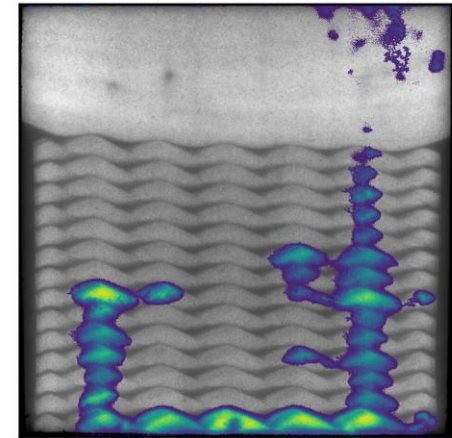


End of drainage saturation: 0.047



Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

End of redistribution



End of redistribution saturation: 0.045

Trapping efficiency: 0.948

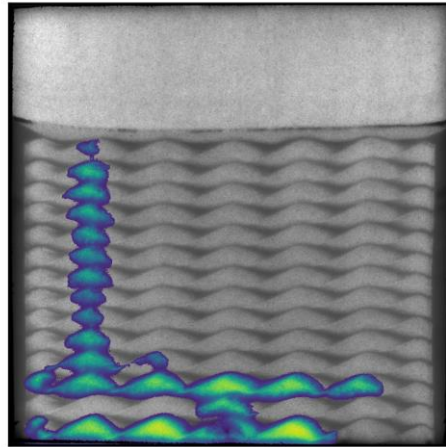


Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$



# Heterogeneity effects on invasion patterns and redistribution dynamics

Domain breakthrough



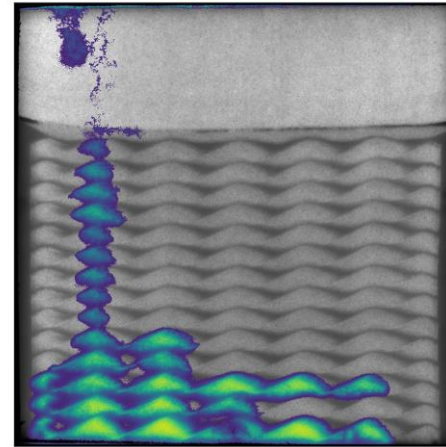
Breakthrough saturation: 0.043

Breakthrough time: 350 min



Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

End of drainage



End of drainage saturation: 0.062

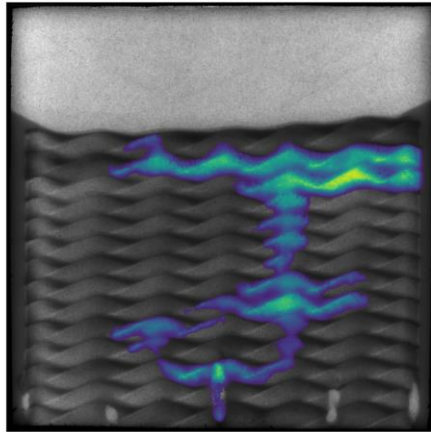


Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$



# Heterogeneity effects on invasion patterns and redistribution dynamics

Domain breakthrough



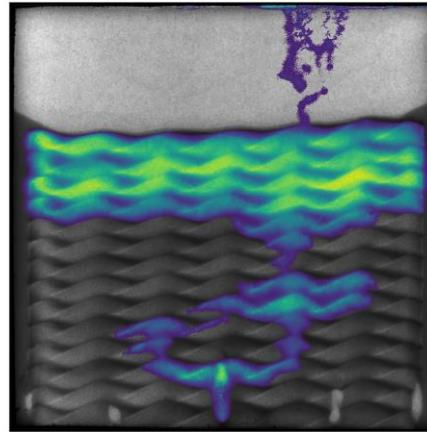
Breakthrough saturation: 0.044

Breakthrough time: 292 min



Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

End of drainage

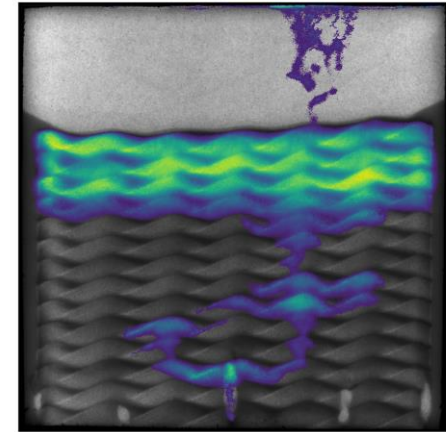


End of drainage saturation: 0.136



Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

End of redistribution



End of redistribution saturation: 0.112

Trapping efficiency: 0.825



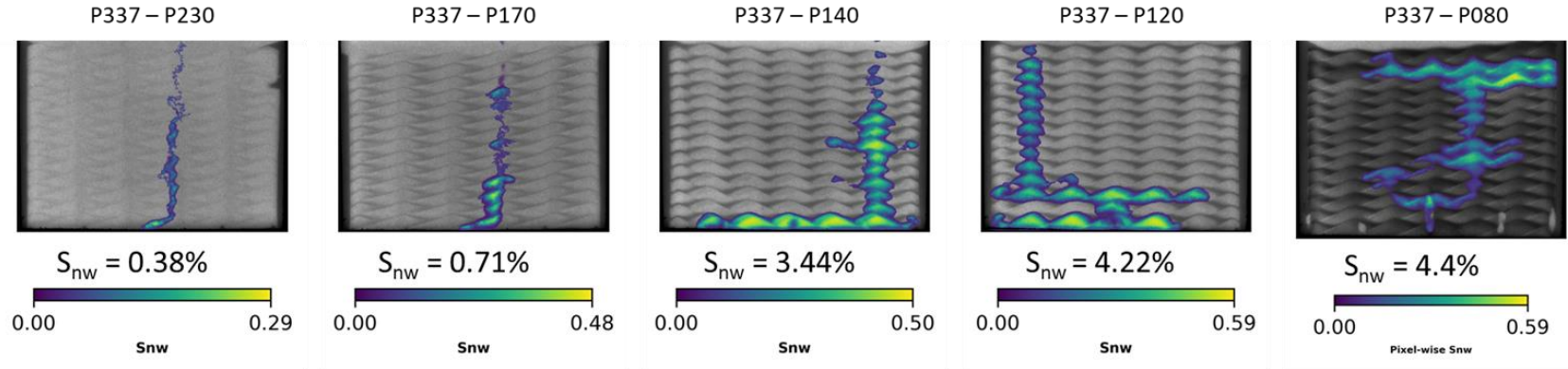
Pixel-wise  $S_{nw}$

# Non-wetting phase saturation grows with increasing degree of heterogeneity

Grain size contrast between matrix and laminae increases

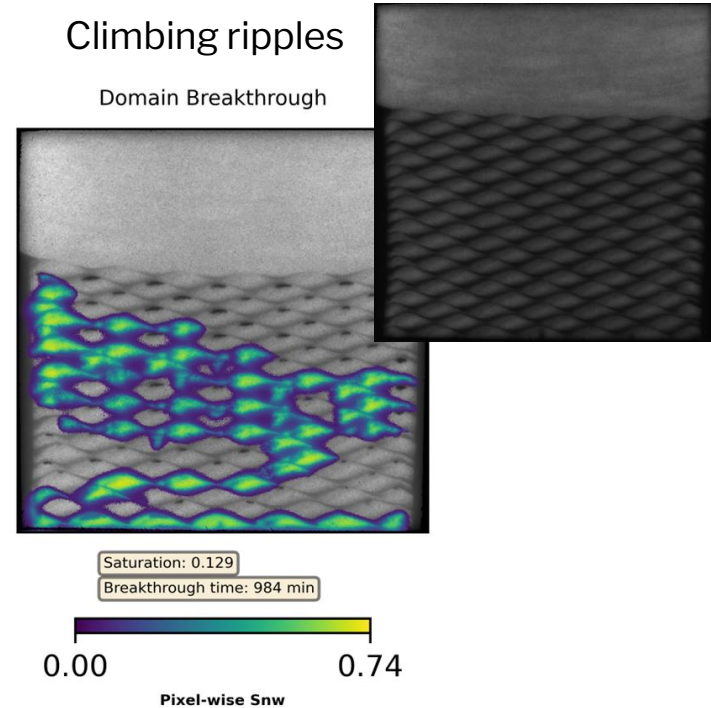
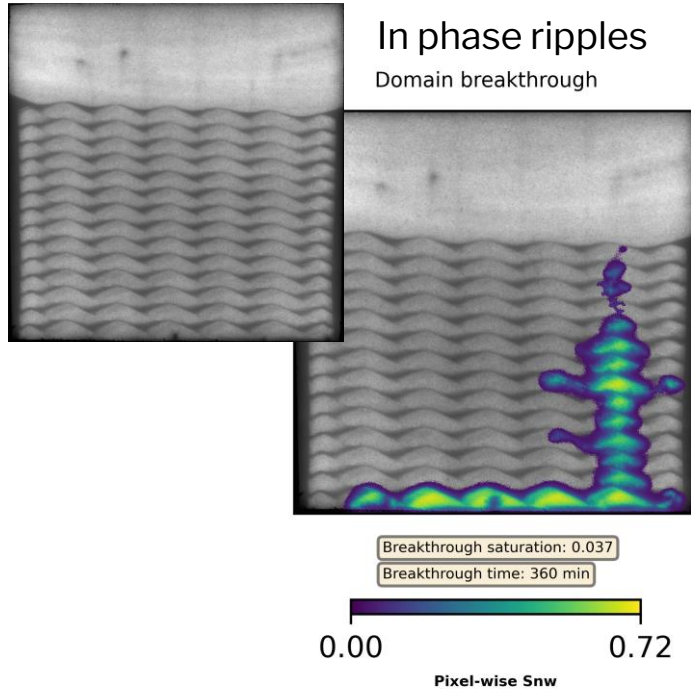


Degree of heterogeneity increases

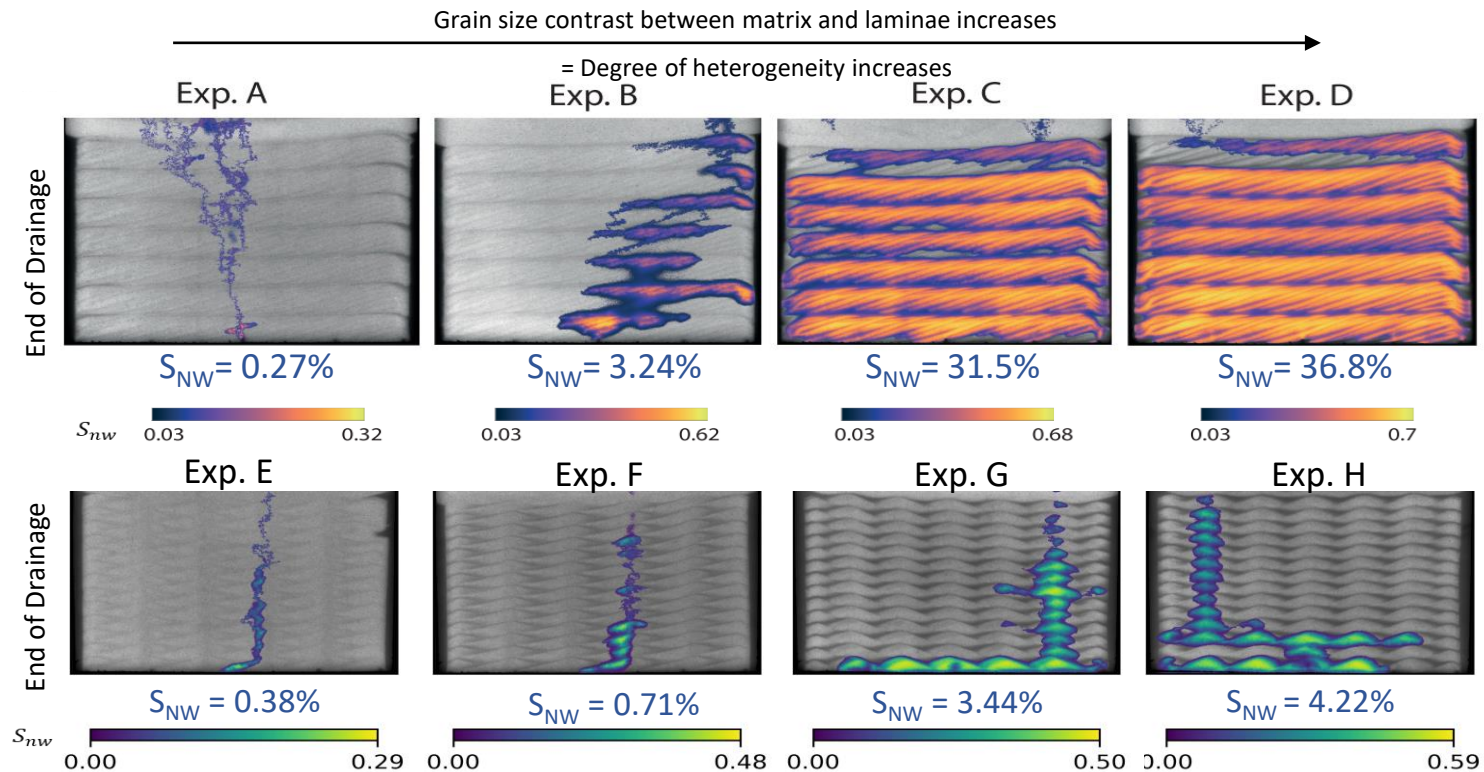


Domain breakthrough

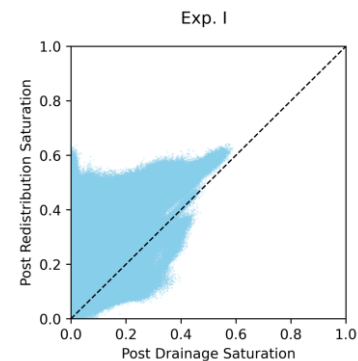
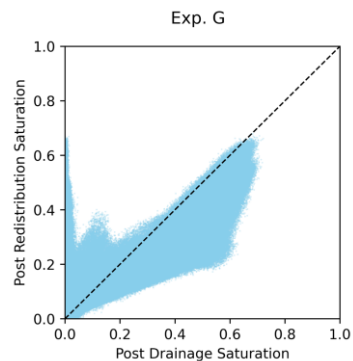
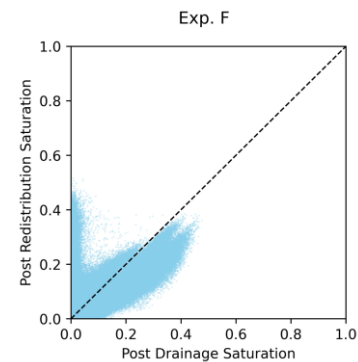
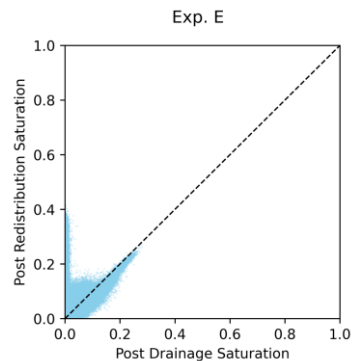
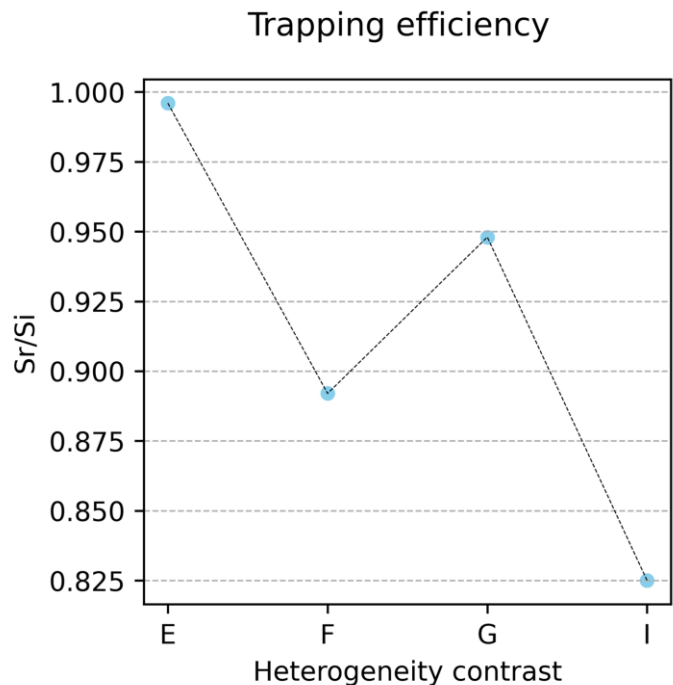
# Slightly changes in bedform architecture will affect non-wetting phase saturation



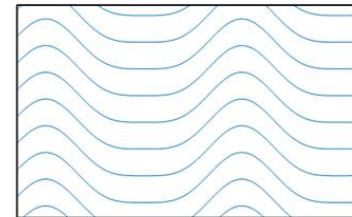
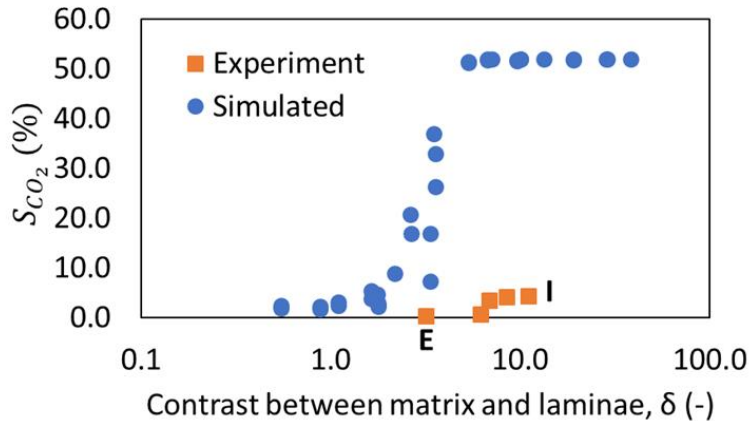
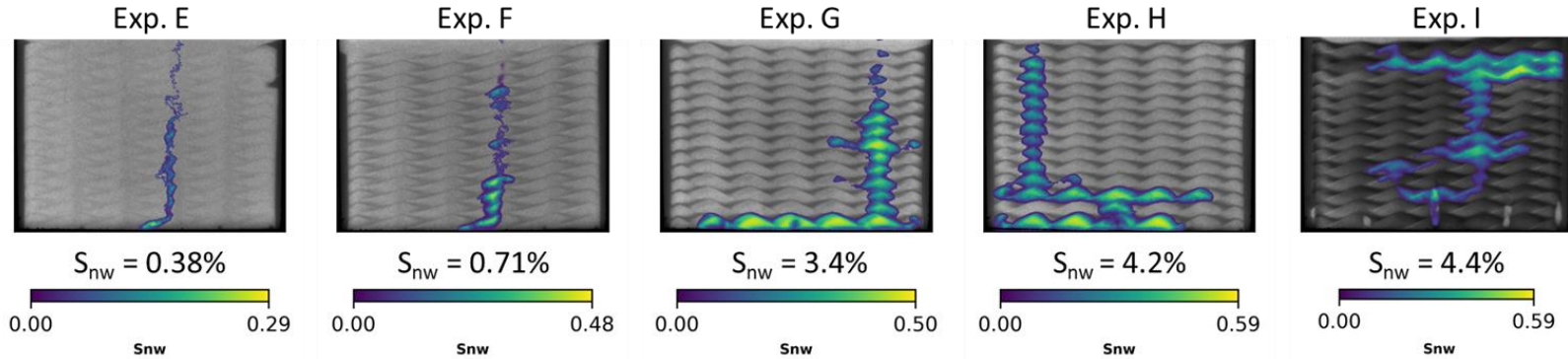
# Saturation differs from one bedform architecture to another



# Understanding trapping efficiency of the heterogeneous domain



# There exists discrepancy between experimental and simulated data due to lamination thickness differences



BAM #3



**Thanks for your attention!**

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