

Data Analytics of BOEM Dataset for CO2 Storage in Gulf of Mexico

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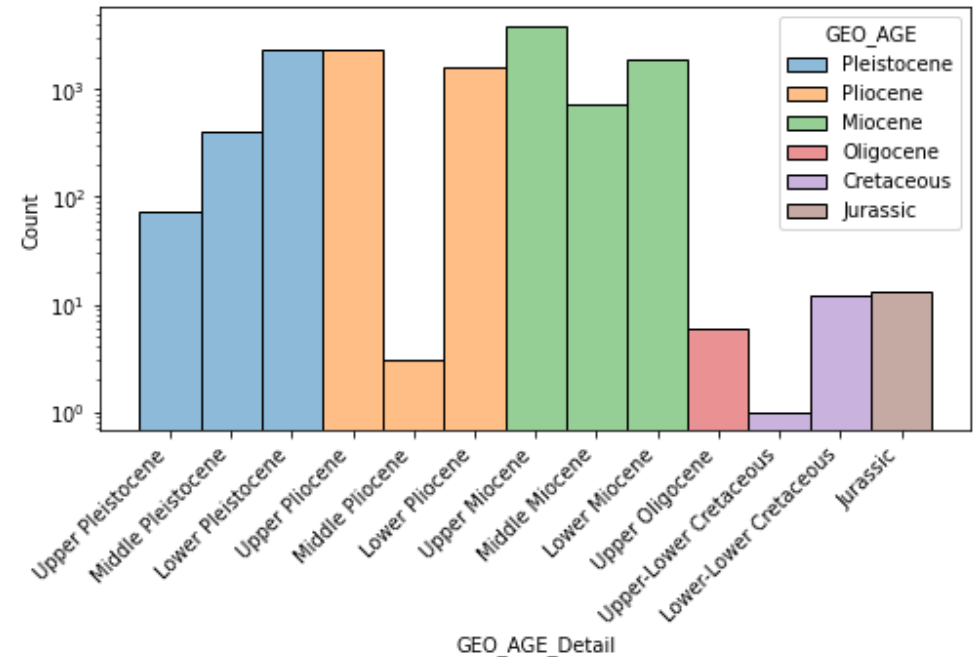
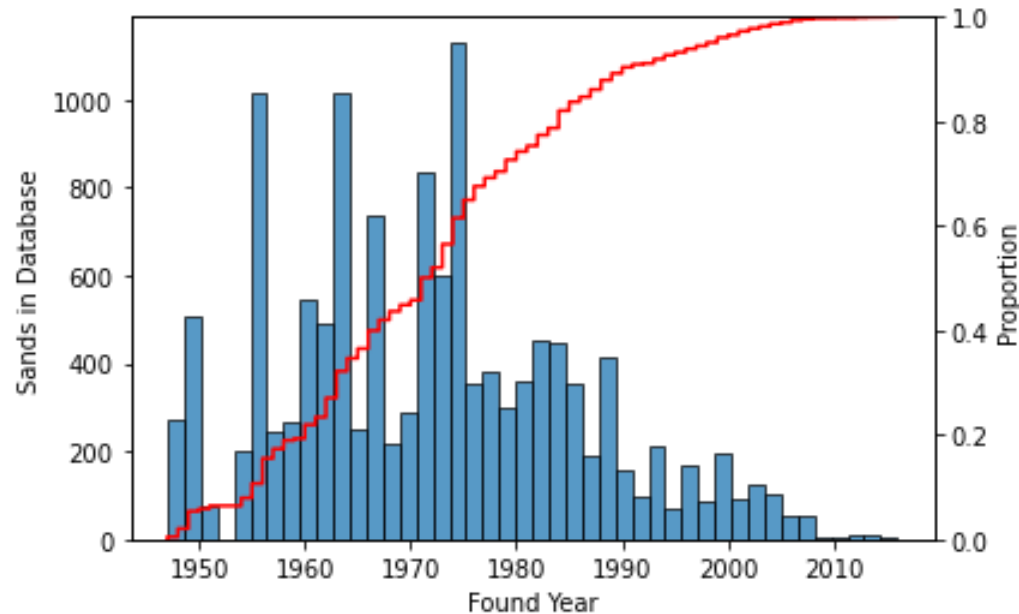


BUREAU OF
ECONOMIC
GEOLOGY



Motivation

- Objective: Evaluation and screening of oil and gas reservoirs for CO2 storage
- Data: 2019 BOEM Database in Gulf of Mexico (Results may be biased toward oil/gas dataset)
 - Over 80 features and 13394 entries of depleted Oil and Gas sands
 - 978 reservoirs (670 reservoirs with detailed well data)
 - Sand discovered year ranges from 1947 to 2015
 - Sand chronozone ranges from Jurassic to Pleistocene

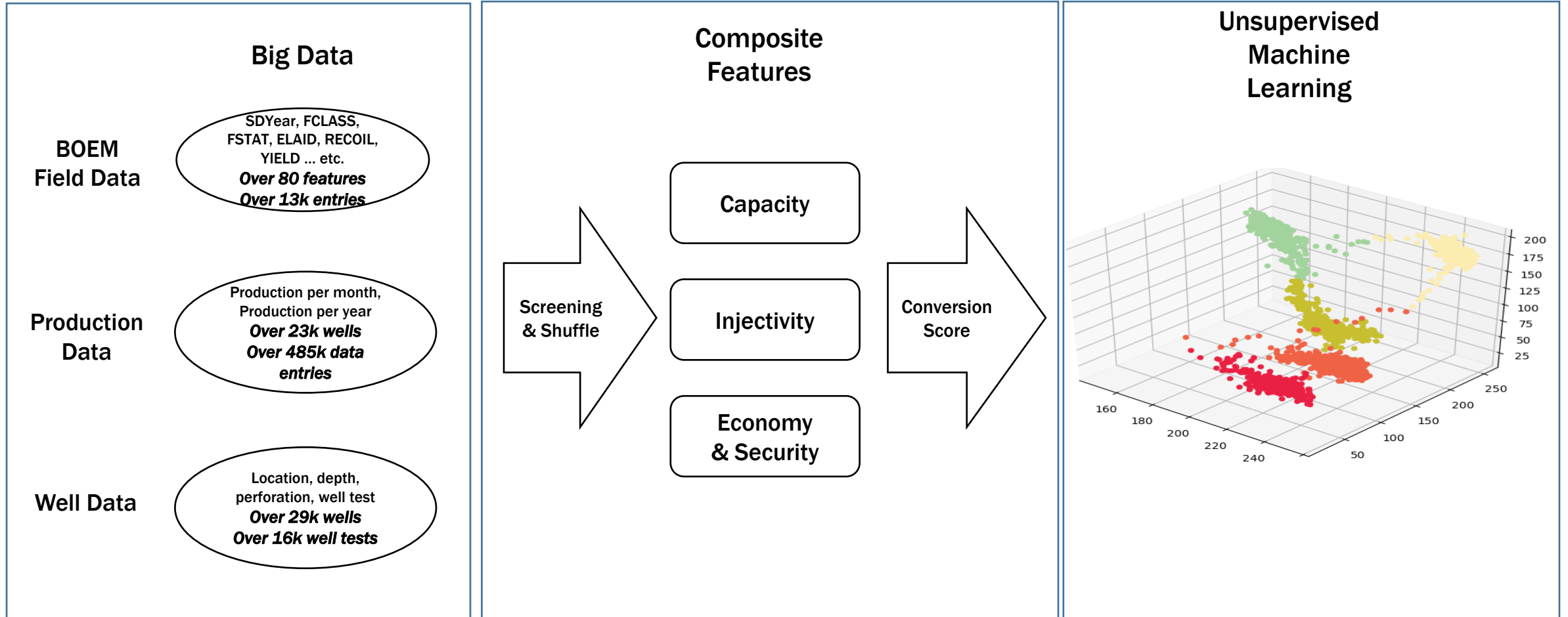


Methodology

Input

Data Mining and Analytics

Output



Composite Factor Description

Capacity

- **CO2 Storage**

- Storage window
- Fluid replacement

- **Depleted Area Ratio**

- Reservoir area
- Drainage area

- **Well Condition**

- Well completed
- Well score
- Perforation safe zone

- **Production Decline**

- Decline duration
- Average rate
- Variation of Decline

Security
&
Economy

- **Economic Condition**

- Remaining oil/gas
- Reservoir distance to coast

- **Heterogeneity**

- Lorenz coefficient

Injectivity

CO2 Storage Estimation

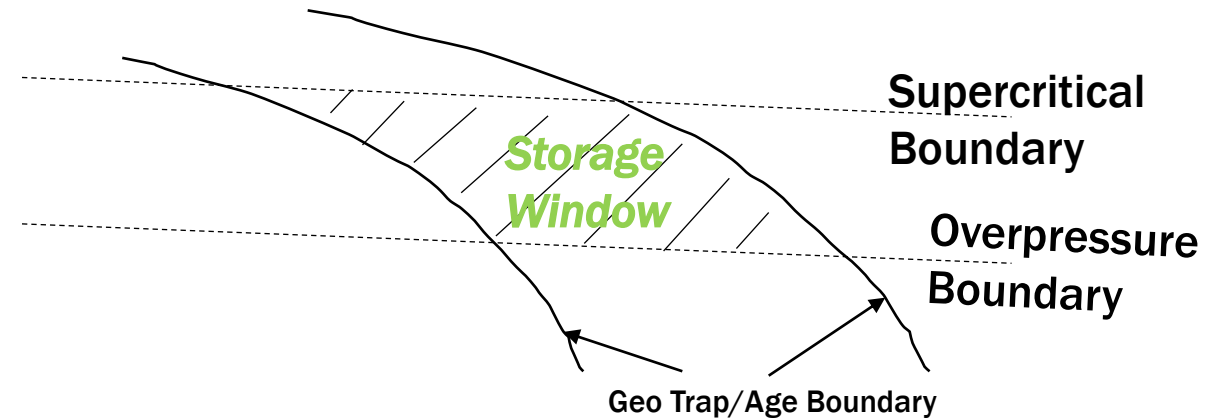
- Static estimation (Agartan et al.)

- Pore volume

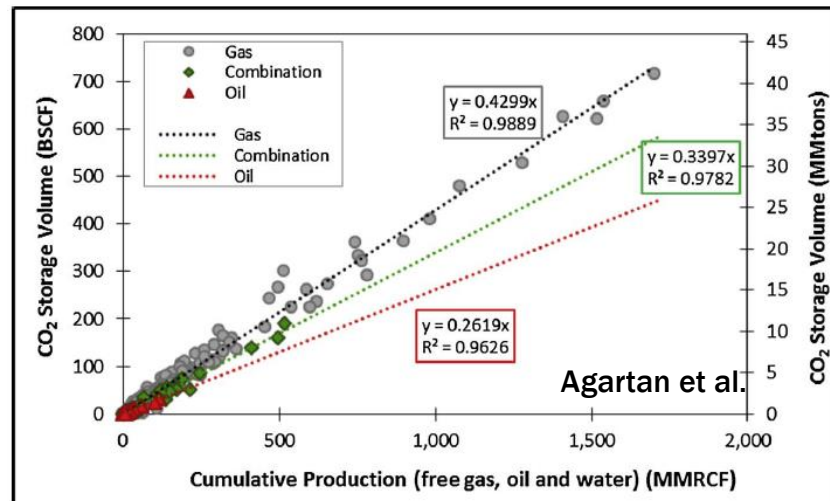
$$G_{CO_2} = Ah_n \phi_e (1 - S_w) B \rho_{CO_2} E_{oil/gas}$$

- Storage efficiency & Fluid replacement

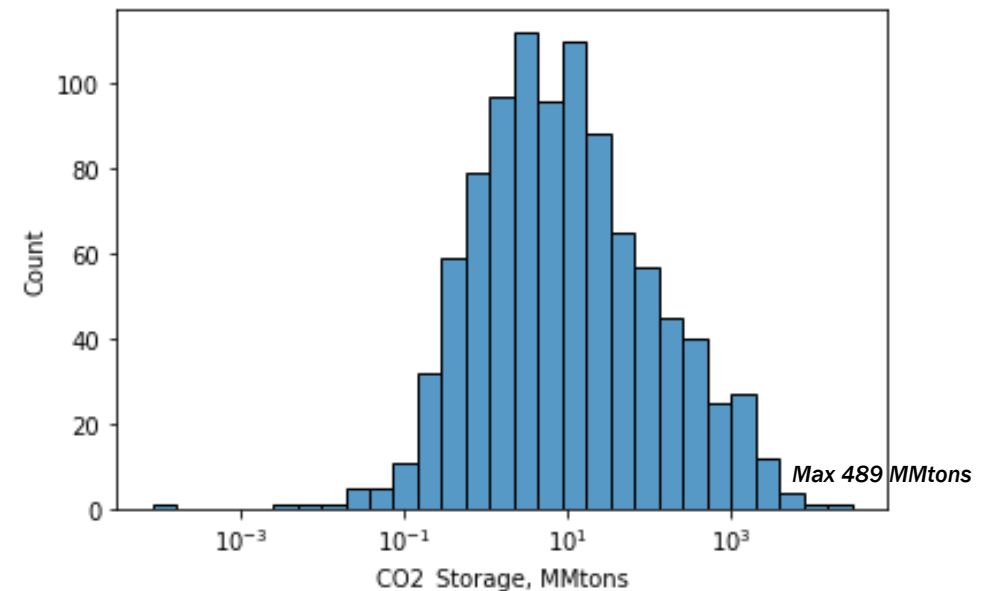
$$HCRF = \frac{(Cum. Free Gas Prod. \times B_{gi}) + (Cum. Oil Prod. \times B_{oi} \times 5.615)}{(OGIP \times B_{gi}) + (OOIP \times B_{oi} \times 5.615)}$$



Sands



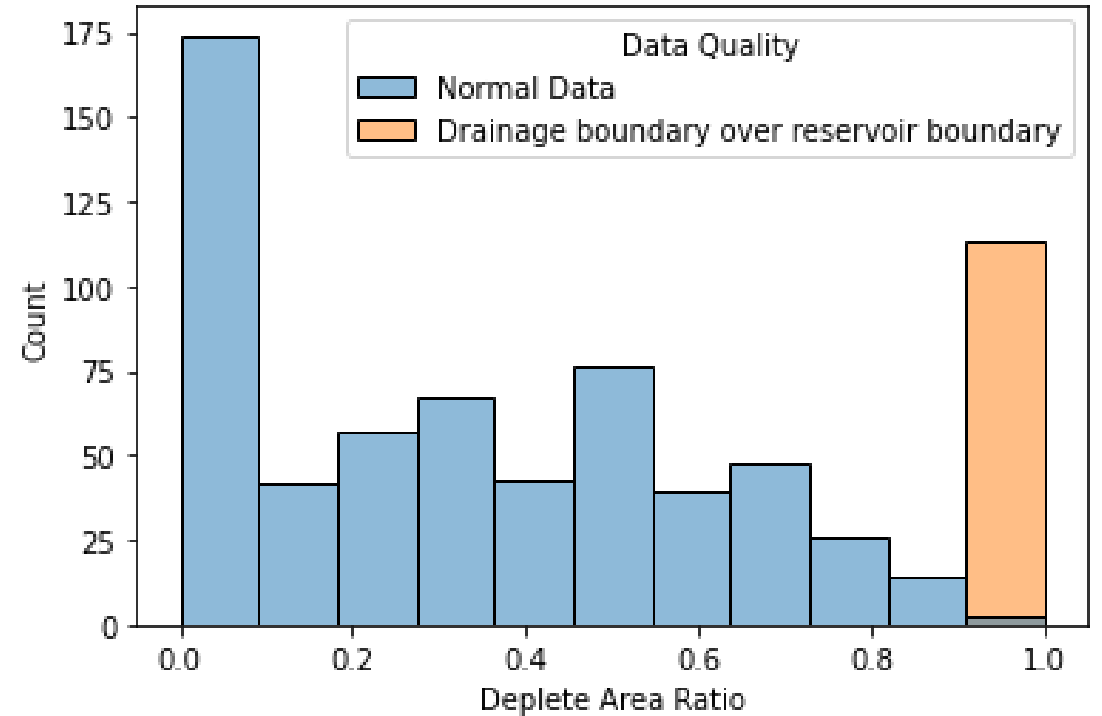
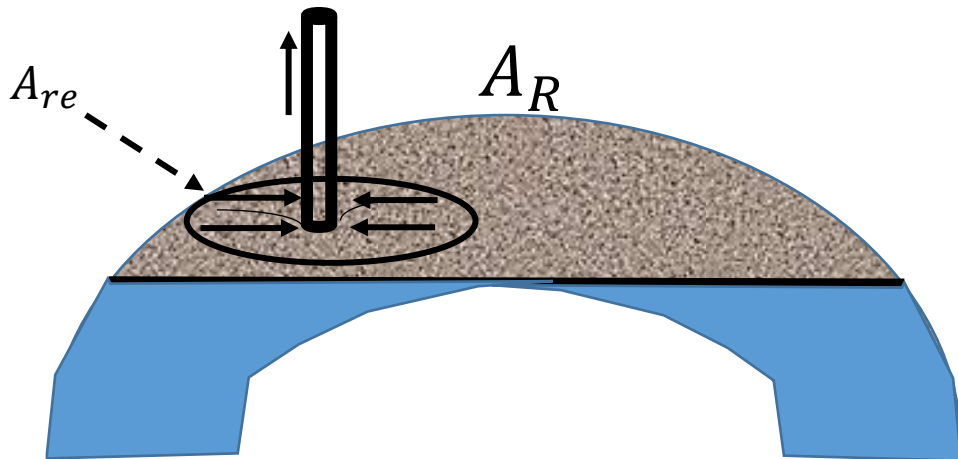
Reservoirs



$$V_{CO_2} \times B_{CO_2} = (OGIP \times B_{gi} + OOIP \times B_{oi} \times 5.615) \times E_{R_{oil/gas}}$$

Depleted Area Ratio

- Depleted area ratio (DAR):
 - Calculated drainage r_e
 - $r_e = \exp\left(\frac{0.0078KH}{J\mu B} + 0.5 + S\right) * r_w$
 - Reservoir radius R (from BOEM)
 - $DAR = A_{re} : A_R$



Production Decline

- Production decline rate and Period length
 - Average conductivity

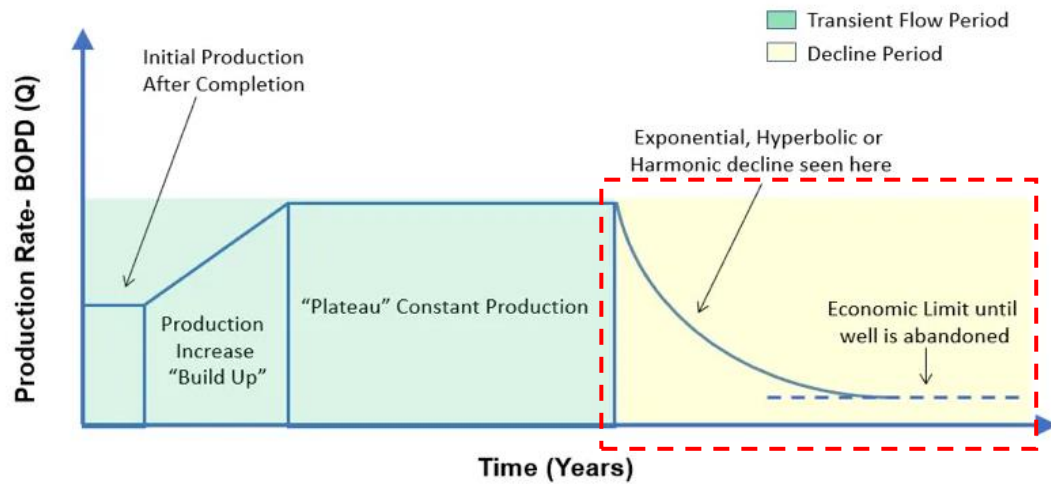
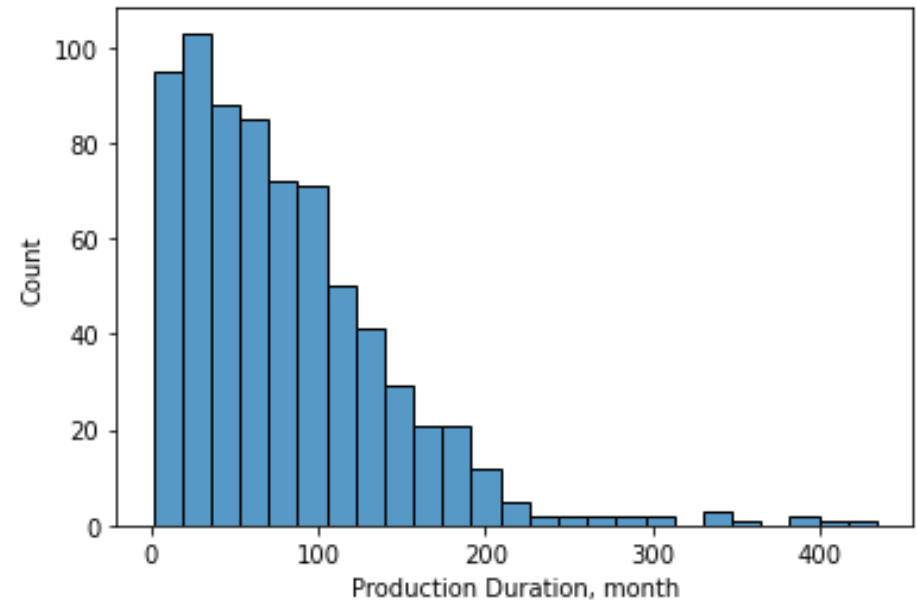
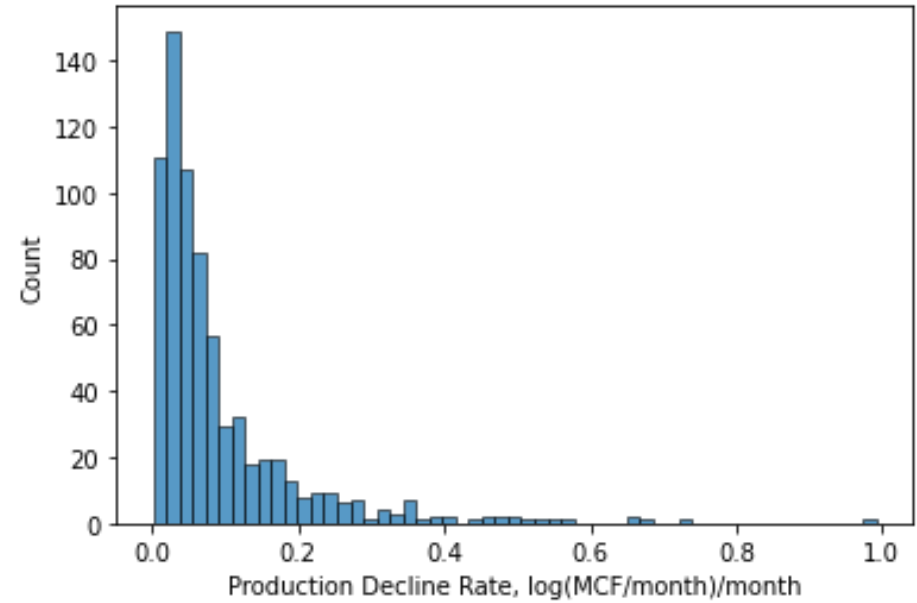


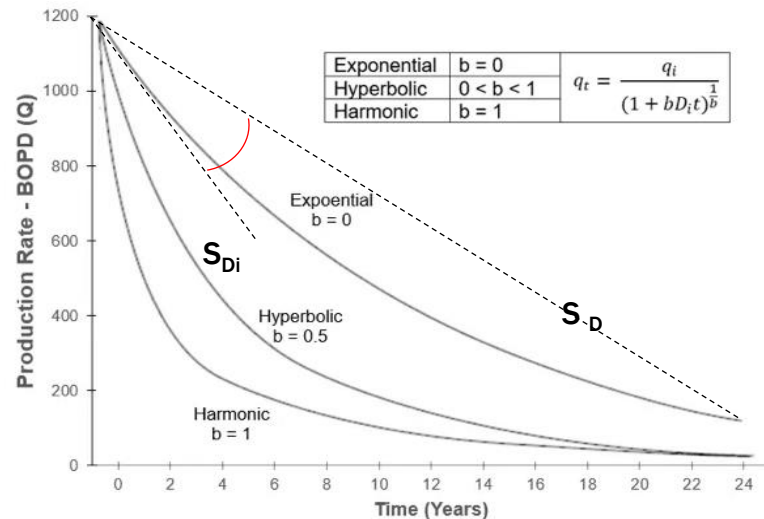
Figure 4: Oil and Gas Well Stages of Life

Reservoirs

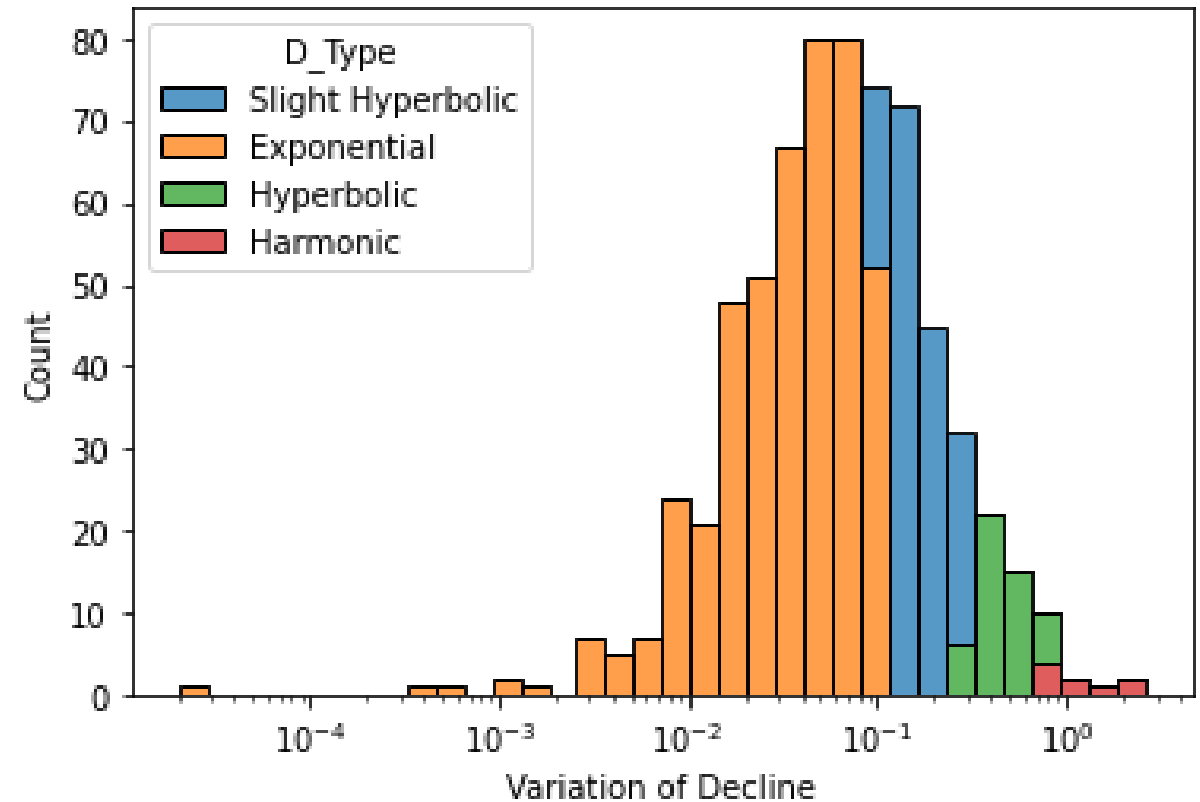


Deeper Data Mining

- Decline slope change:
 - Near wellbore situation
 - Fractures or vuggies
 - Water channels
 - $(S_D - S_{Di})$ (Wang et al.)
 - $< 0.1 \rightarrow$ Exponential
 - $0.1-0.3 \rightarrow$ Slight Hyperbolic
 - $0.3-0.7 \rightarrow$ Hyperbolic
 - $> 0.7 \rightarrow$ Harmonic

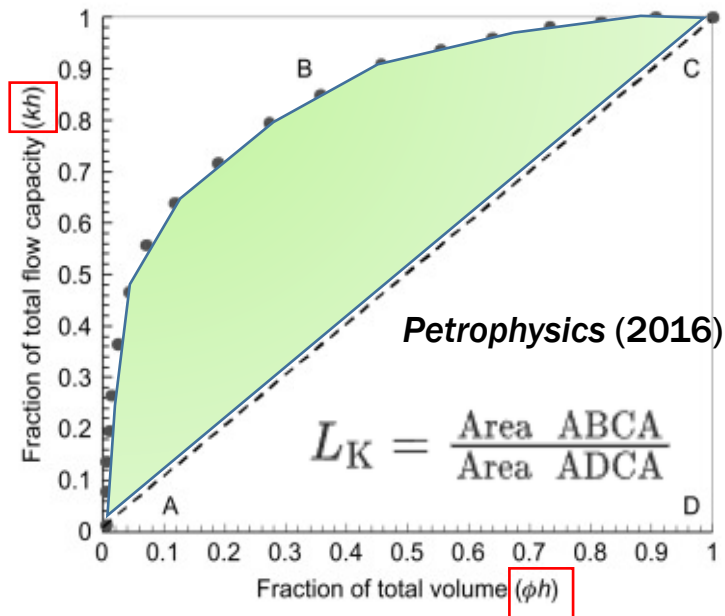
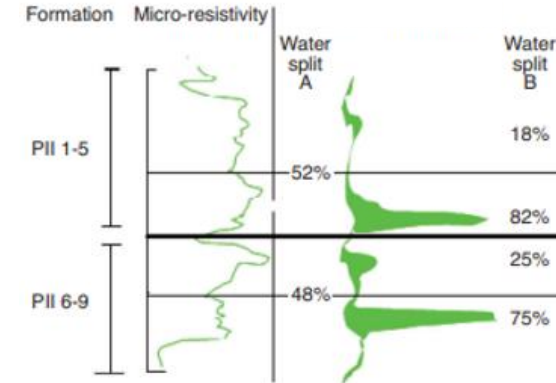


Reservoirs

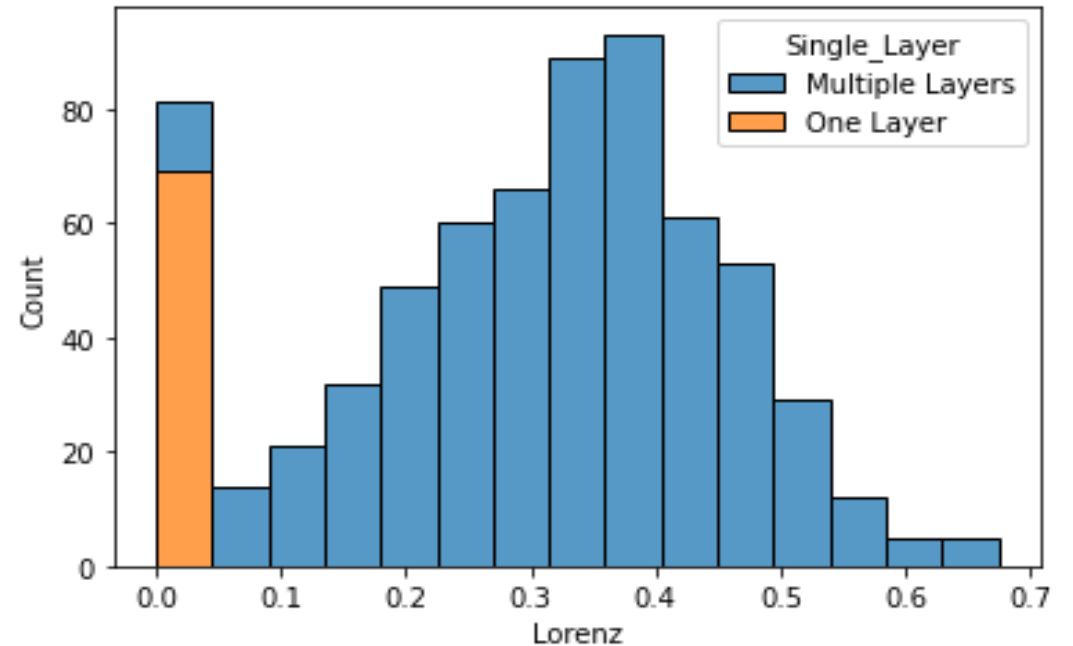


Heterogeneity

- Lorenz coefficient
 - Vertical distribution
 - Permeability (flow capacity)
 - Porosity (pore volume)

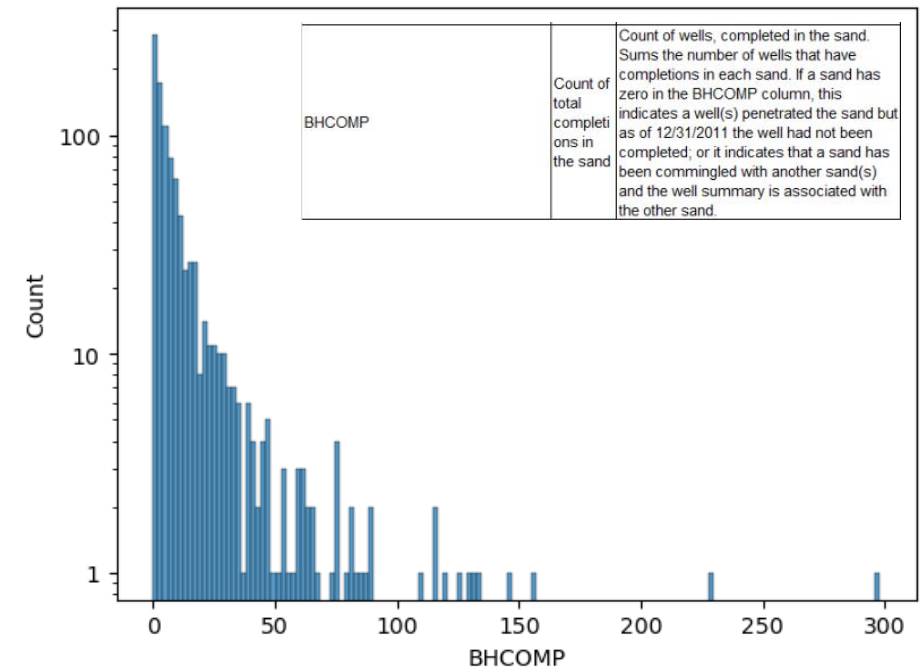
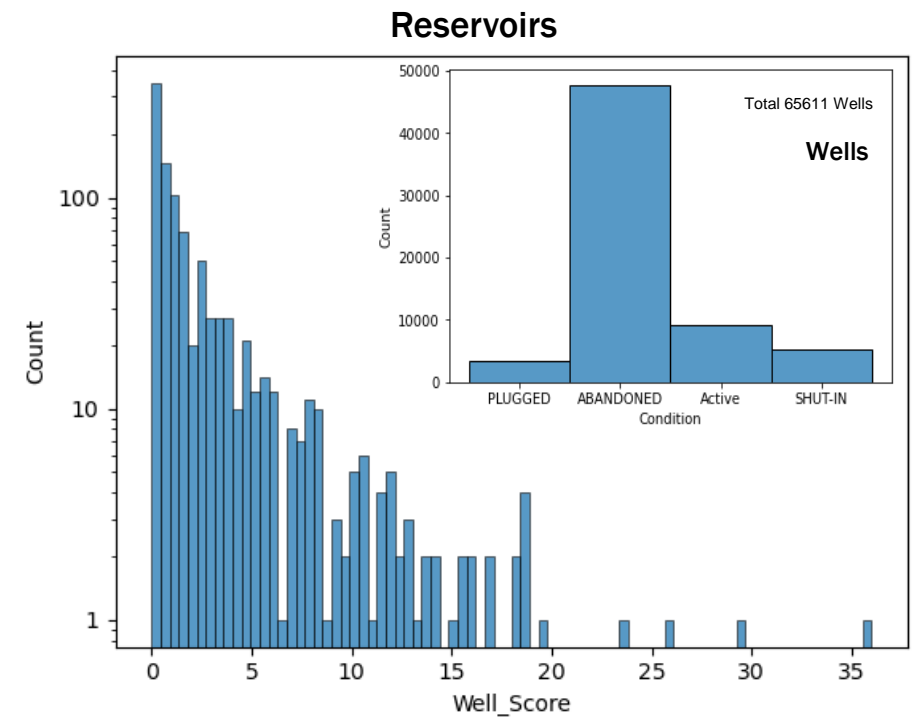
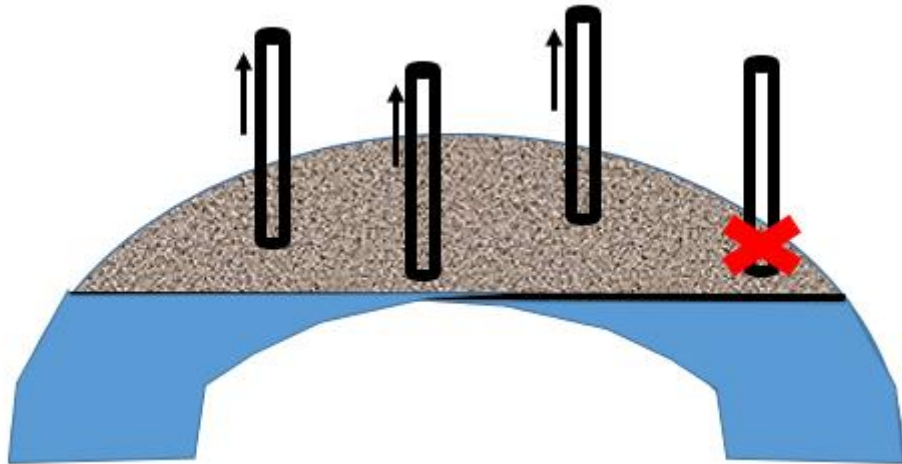


Reservoirs



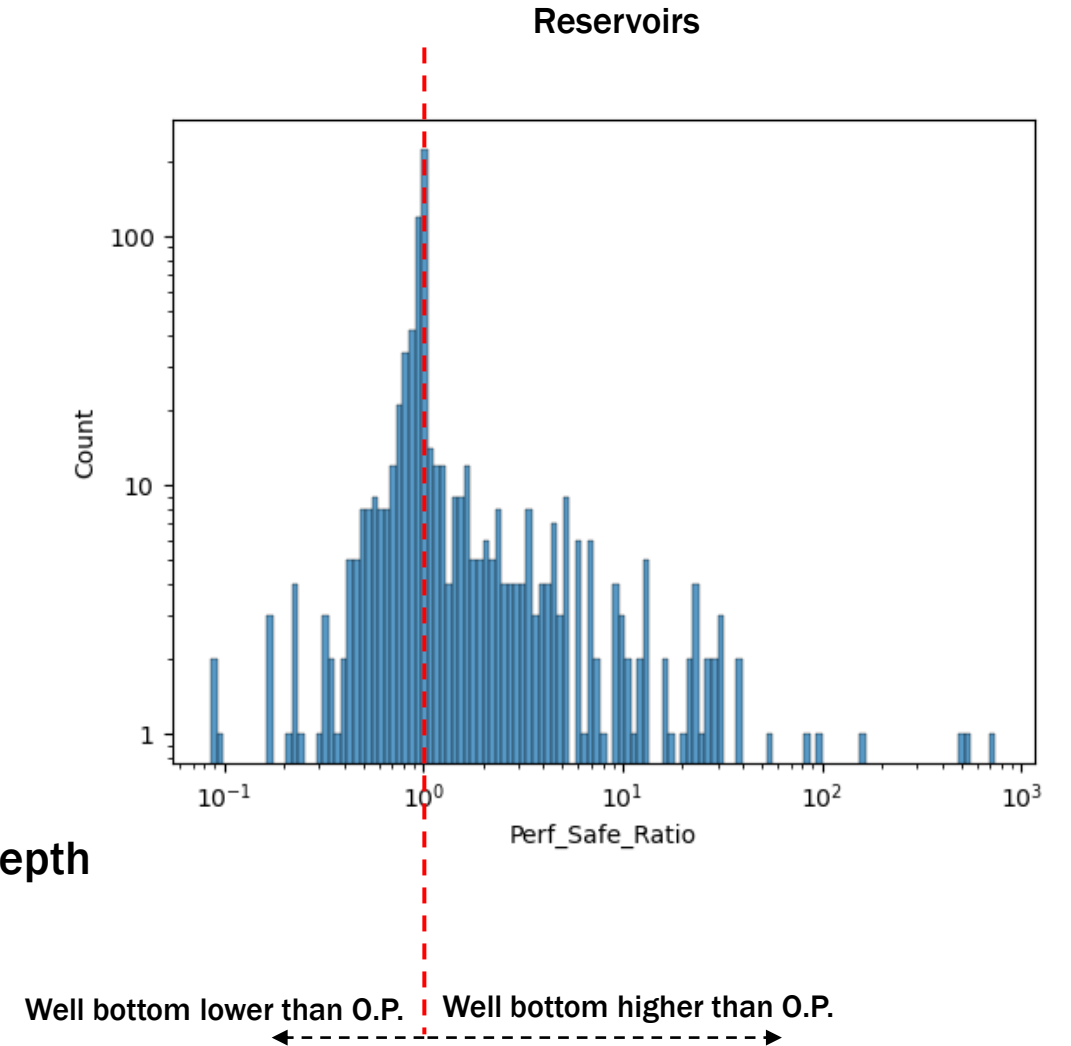
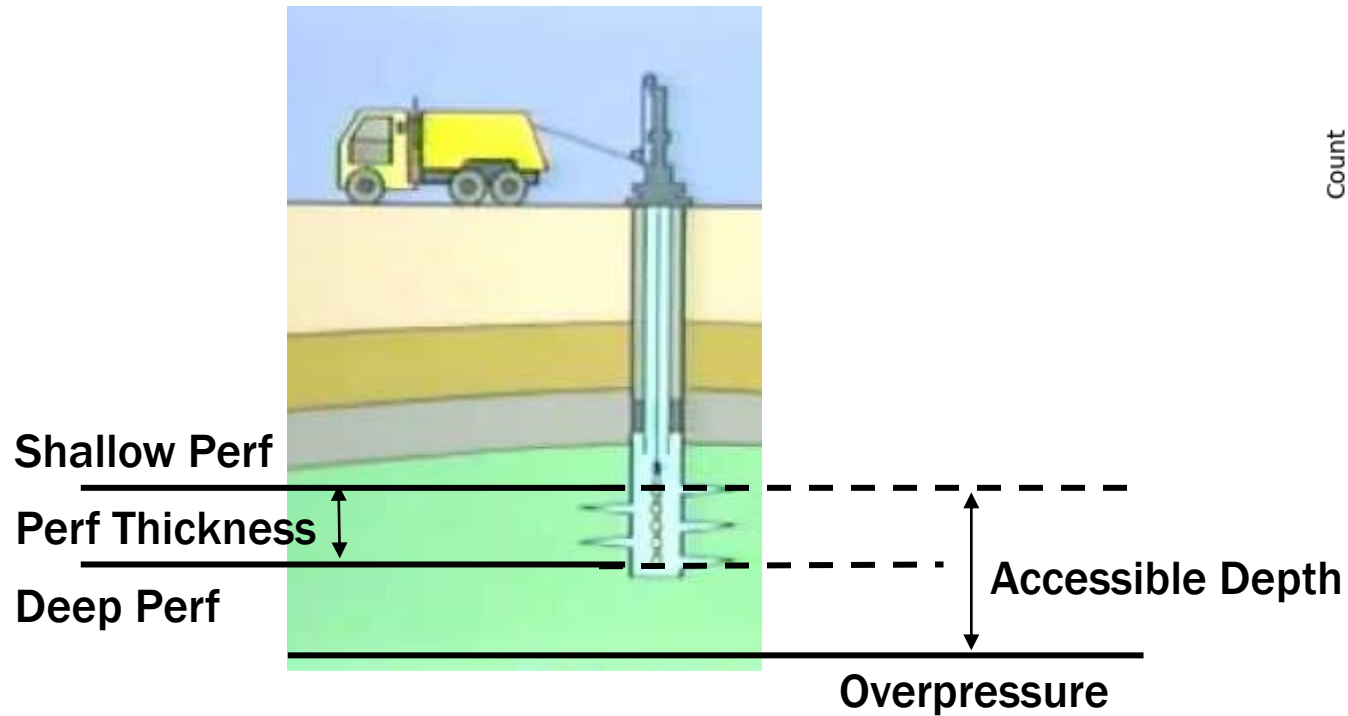
Well Condition in Reservoir

- Well scoring:
 - Well number X Well condition
 - Active: 1
 - Shut-in: 0.75
 - Abandon: 0.25
 - Plugged abandon: 0



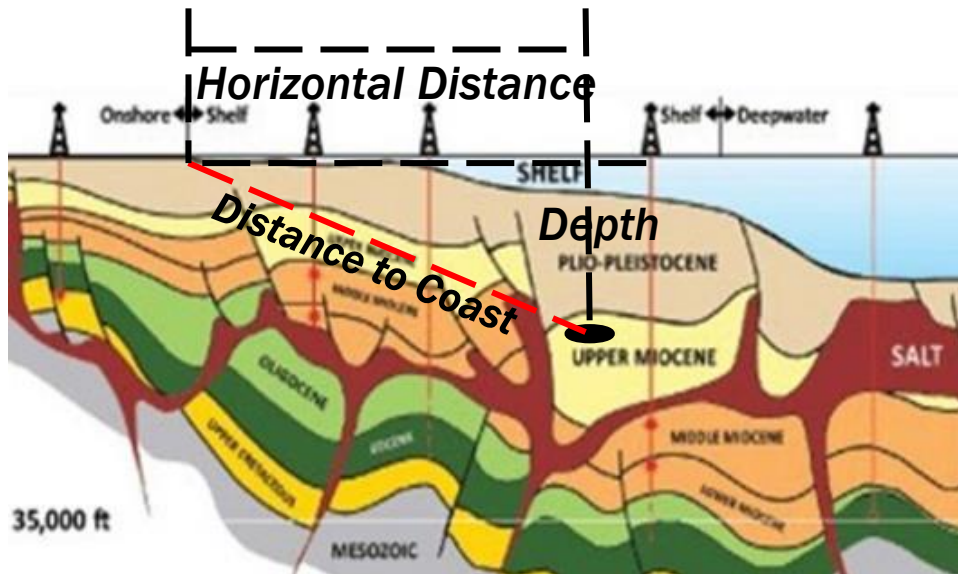
Perforation Safe Ratio

- Perforation Safe Ratio
= Accessible Depth / Perf Thickness

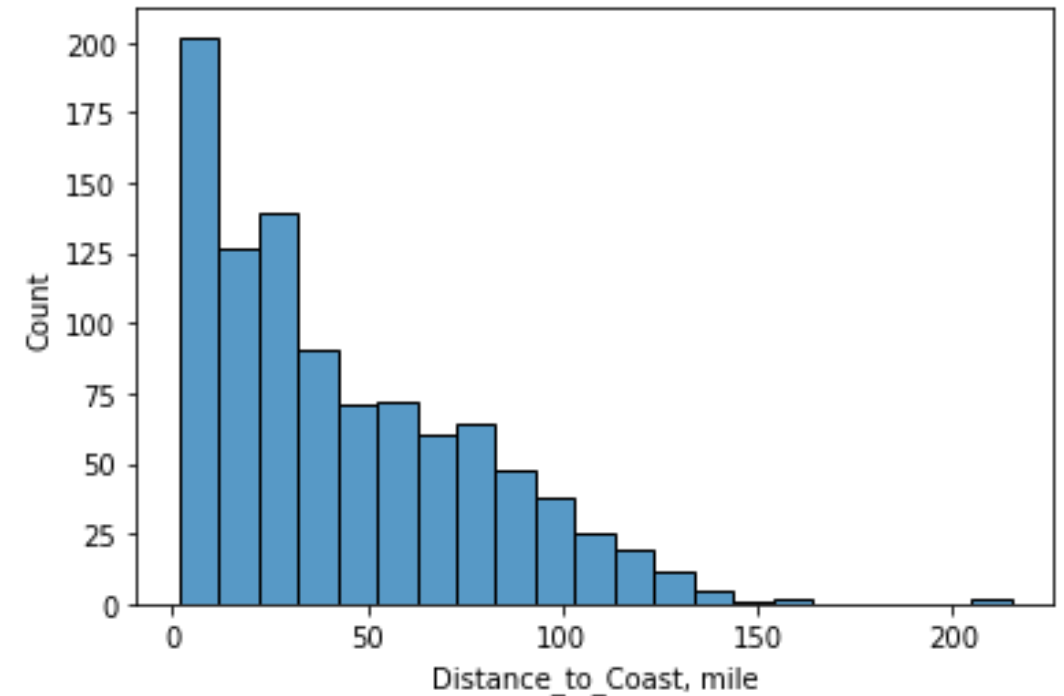


Distance to Coast

- From reservoir center to coast line
 - Economic concern



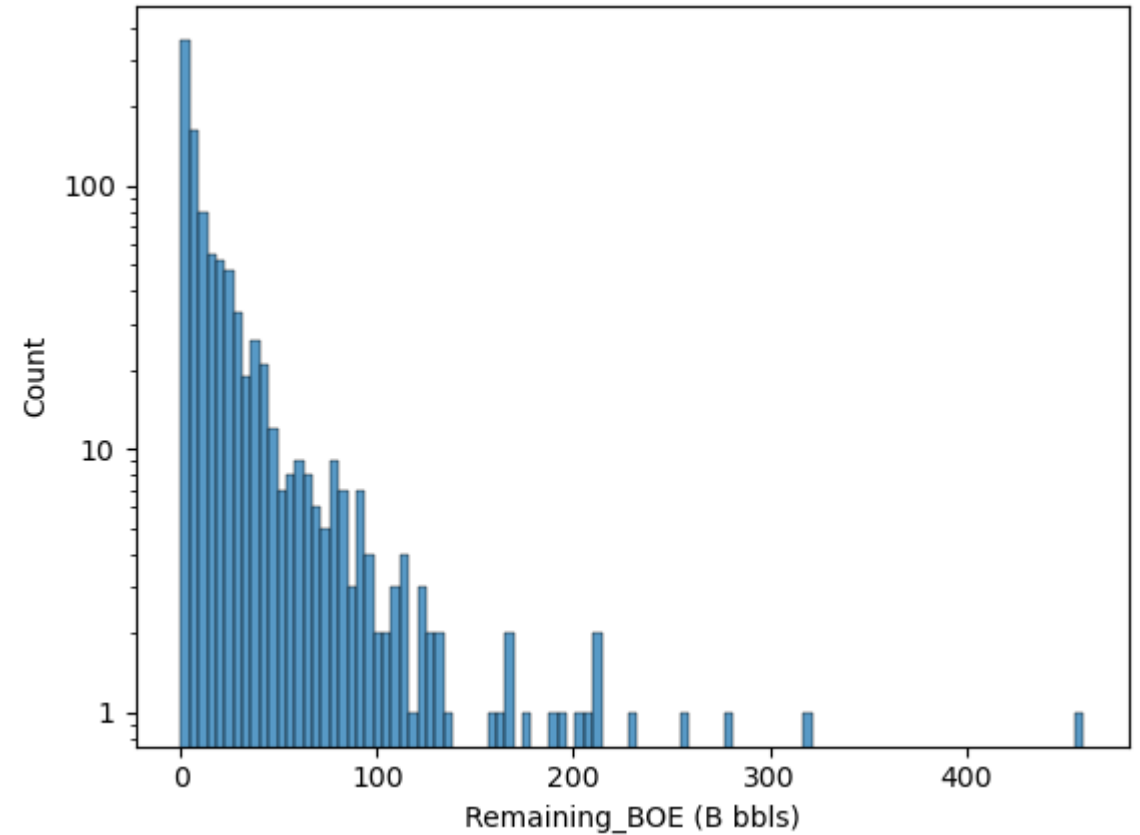
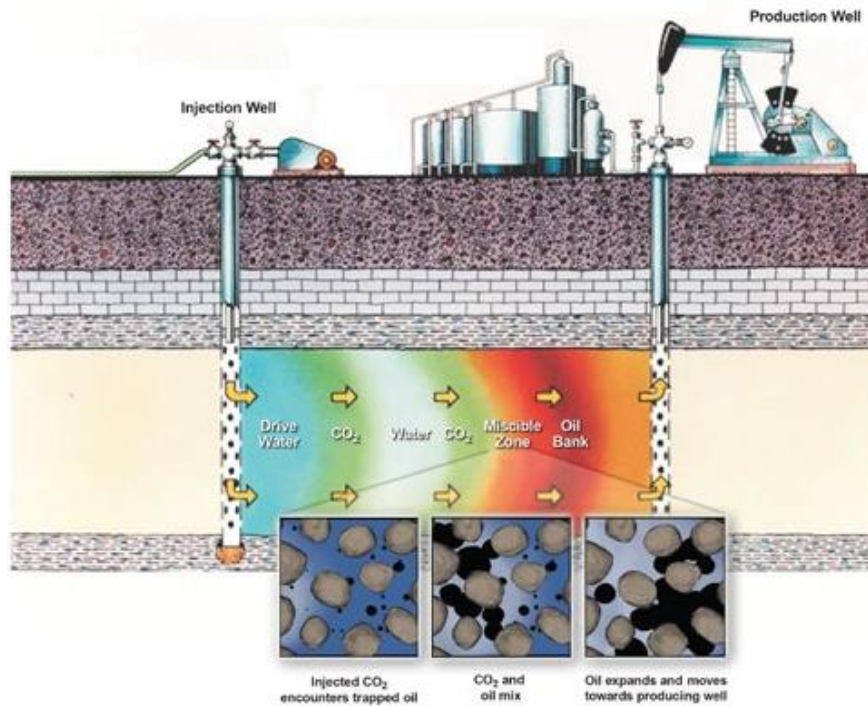
Reservoirs



Remaining Oil and Gas

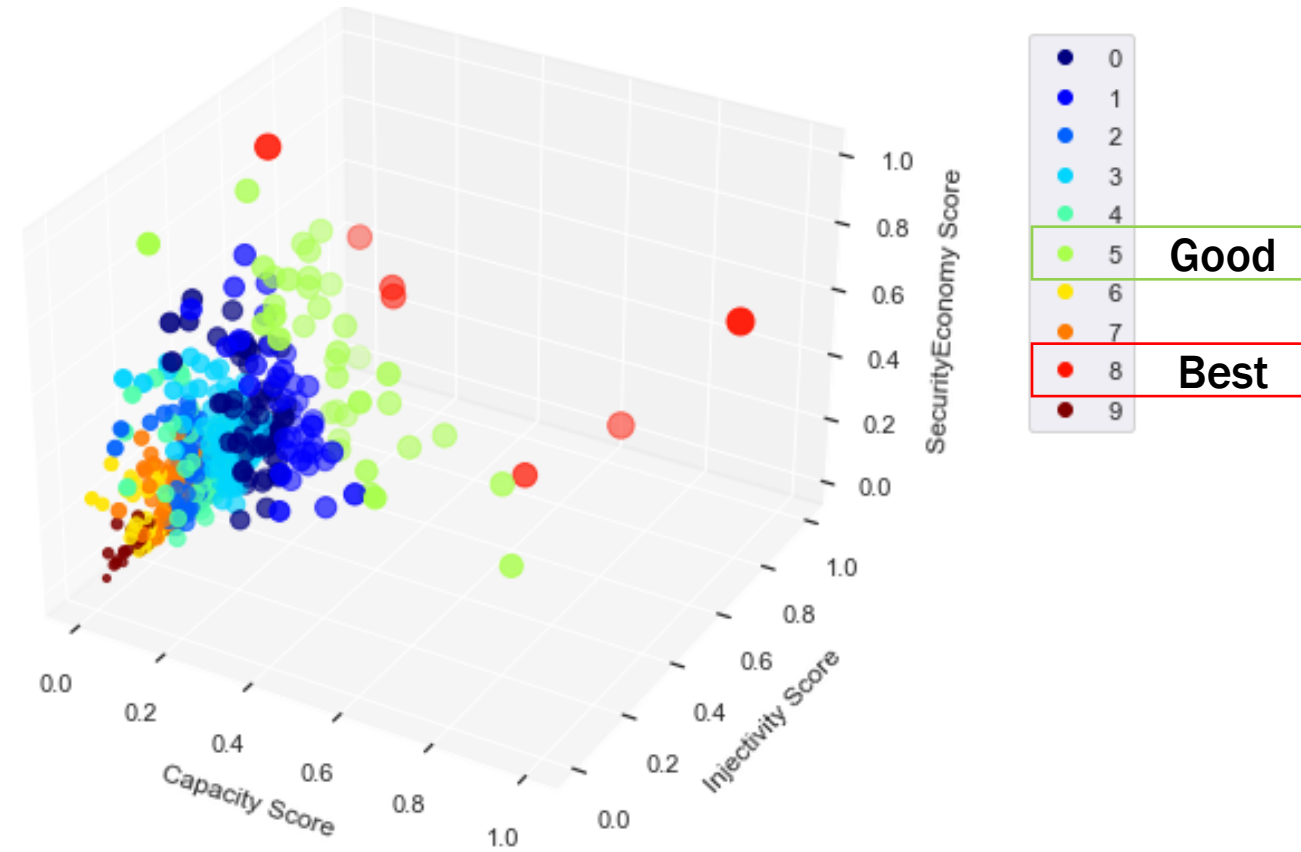
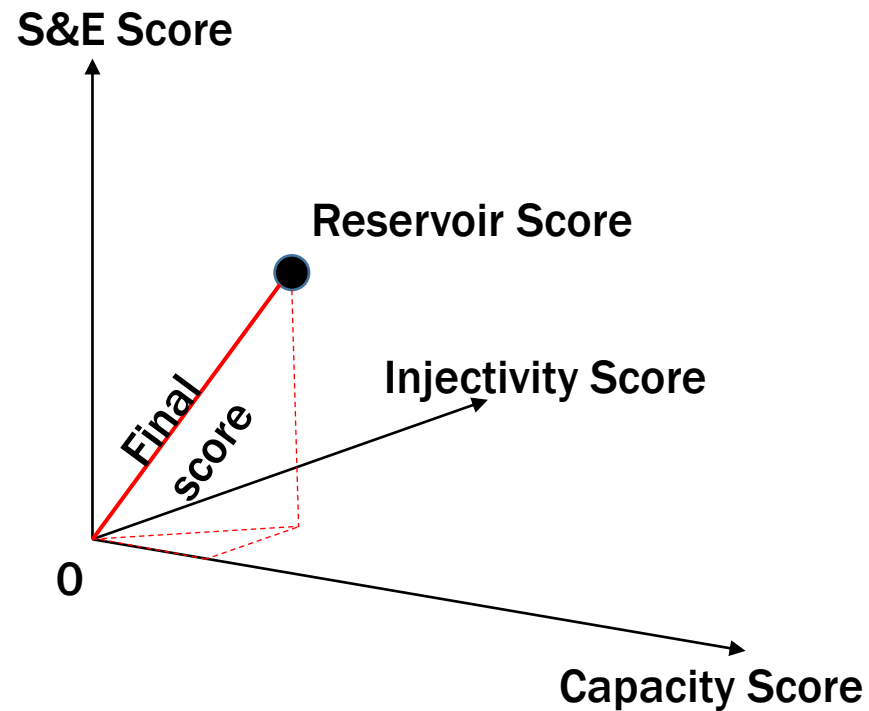
- Remaining BOE:

- $BOE_r = OIP * (1 - ORF) + GIP * (1 - GRF) * C$
- EOR profit during CO2 injection

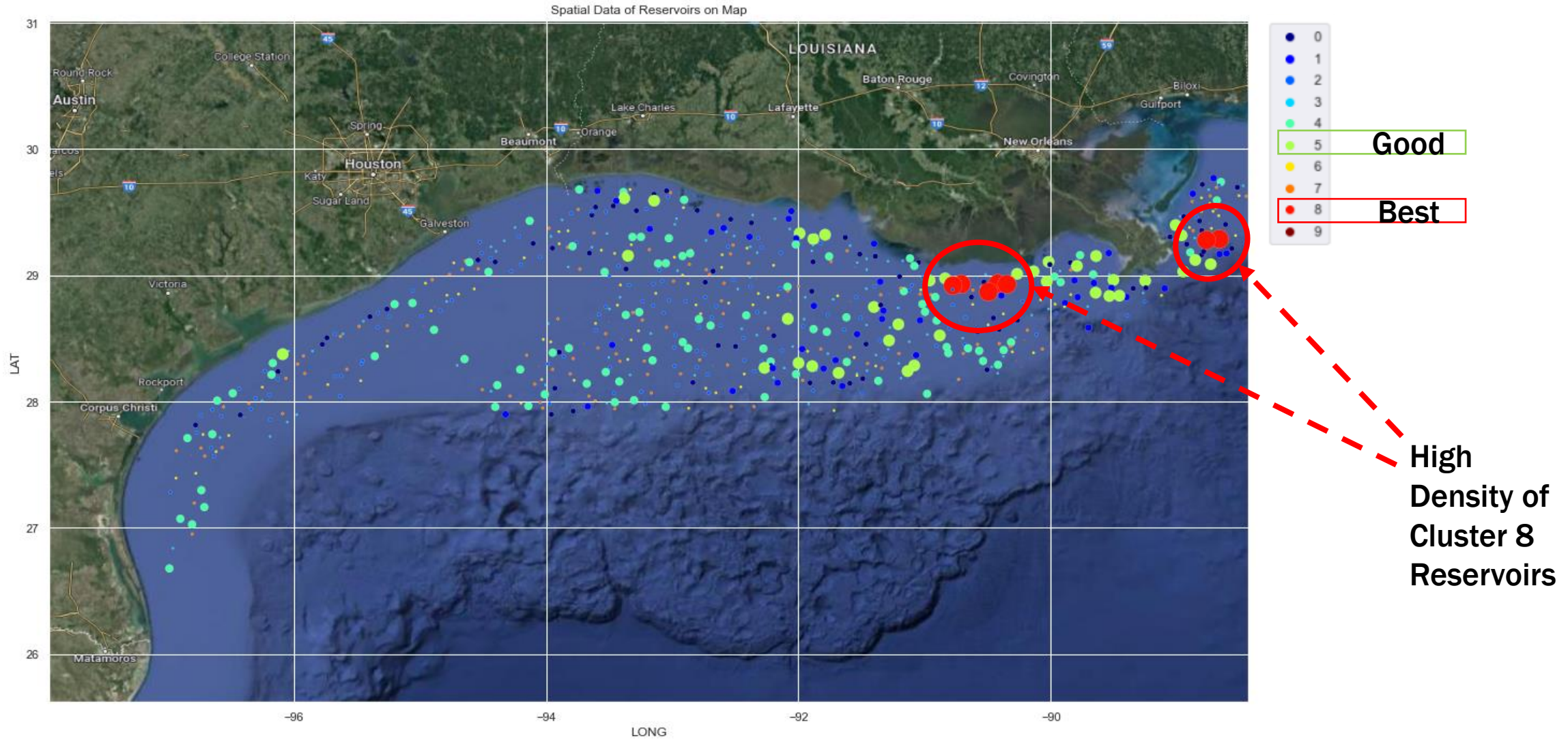


K-means based on Score

- Final score = 3D distance to 0
 - Comprehensive score of three aspects

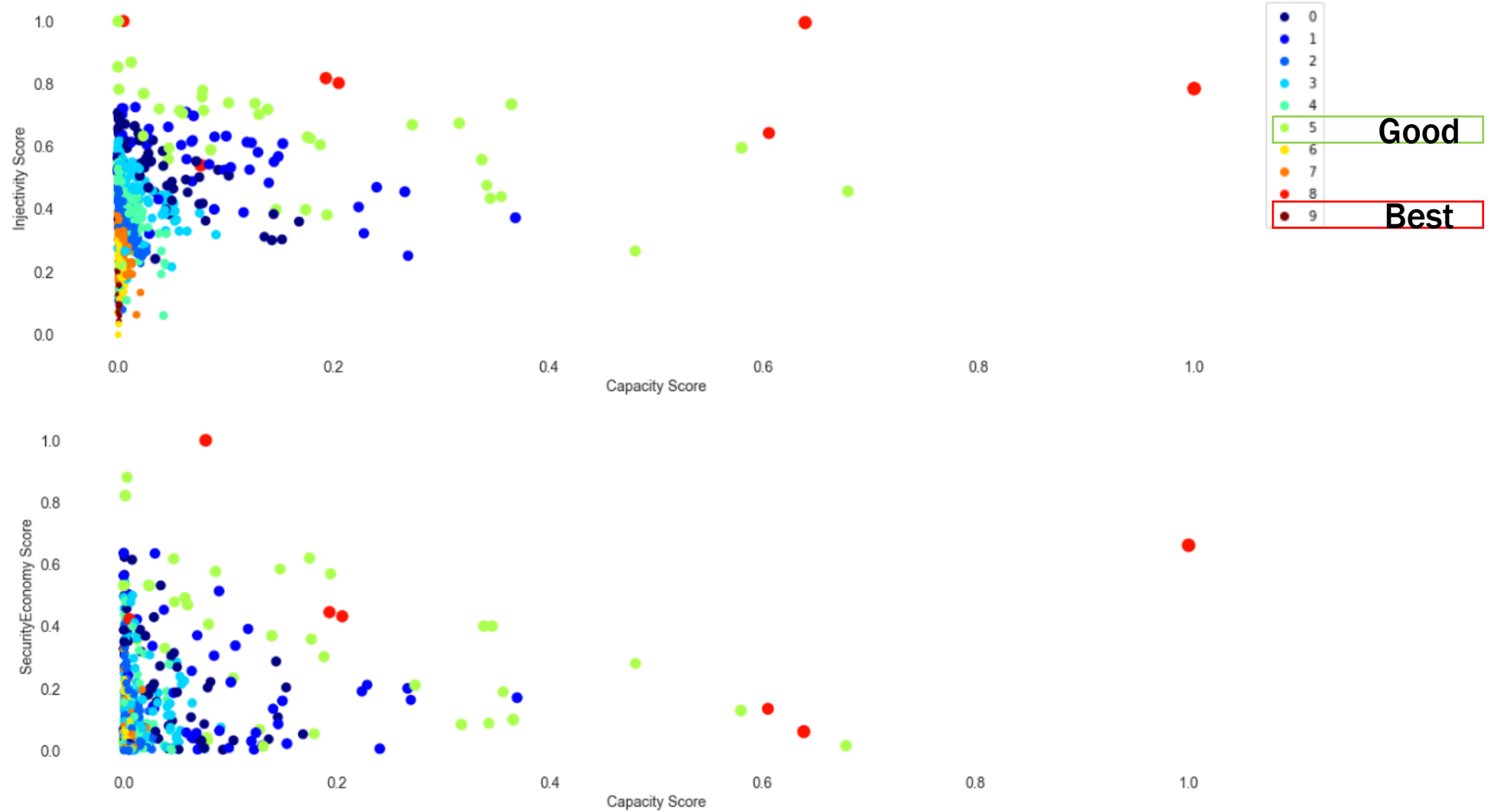


Location of Clusters on Map



Novelty

- Comprehensive score
 - 13 factors
 - Geo/Petro
- Balanced score
 - Storage
 - Injectivity
 - Safety



Next Step

- **Collection of more data to avoid bias toward BOEM dataset**
- **Analysis of characterization of each cluster based on safety score, injectivity score, and storage score separately**
- **Analysis of geological factors' impact on the clustering**
- **Report results on CCUS conference**
- **Implementation of the method to saline aquifer dataset**

Thank you

