

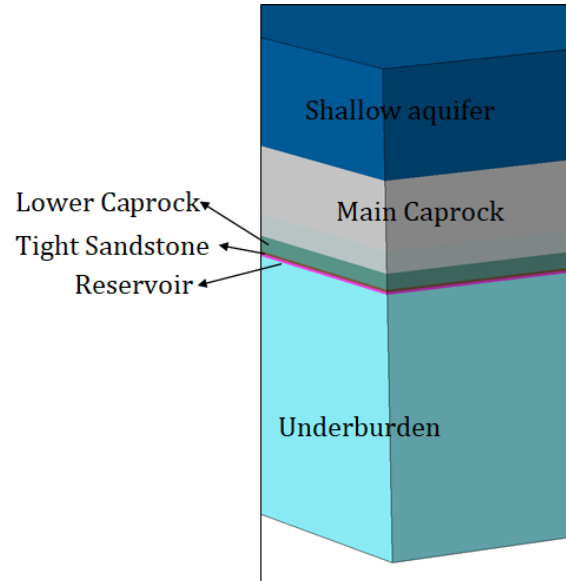
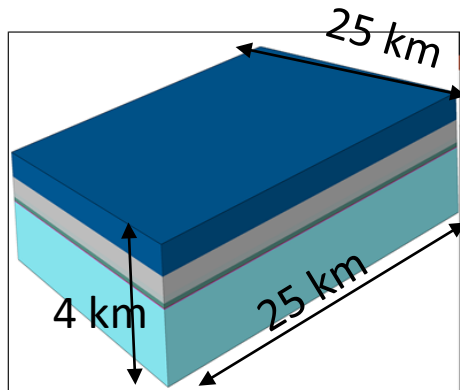
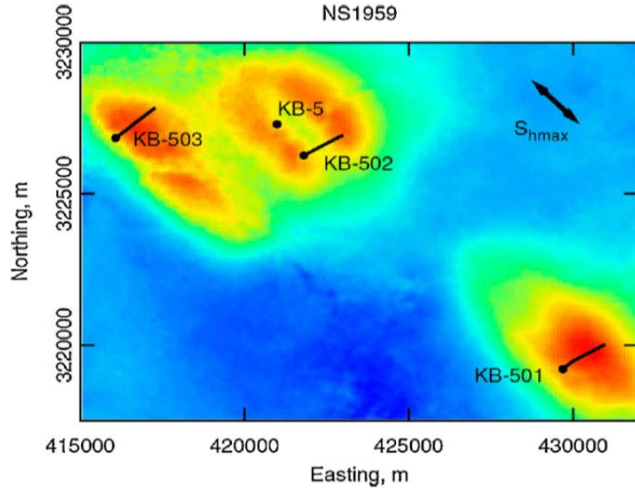
Surface Deformation Analysis of In Salah CO₂ Storage Site

Tiltmeter (inverse) analysis and Reservoir (forward) simulation

Saeed Salimzadeh, Elaheh Arjomand

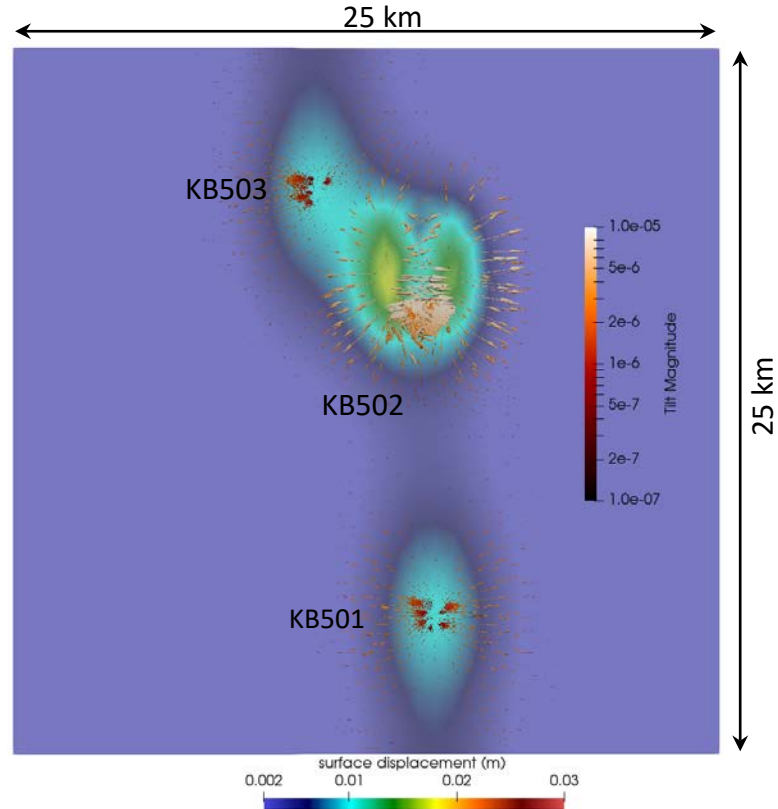
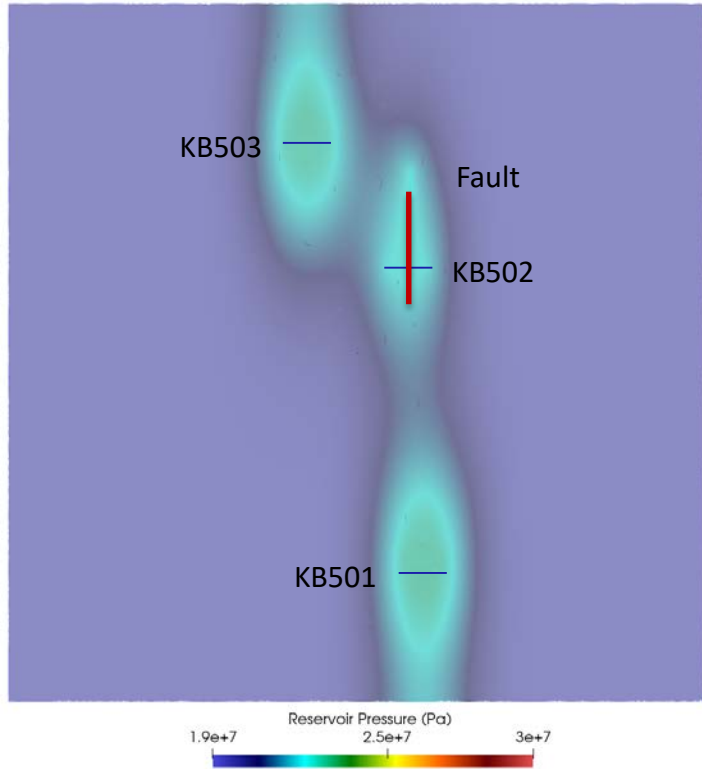
29 Nov 2021

In Salah Finite Element Model

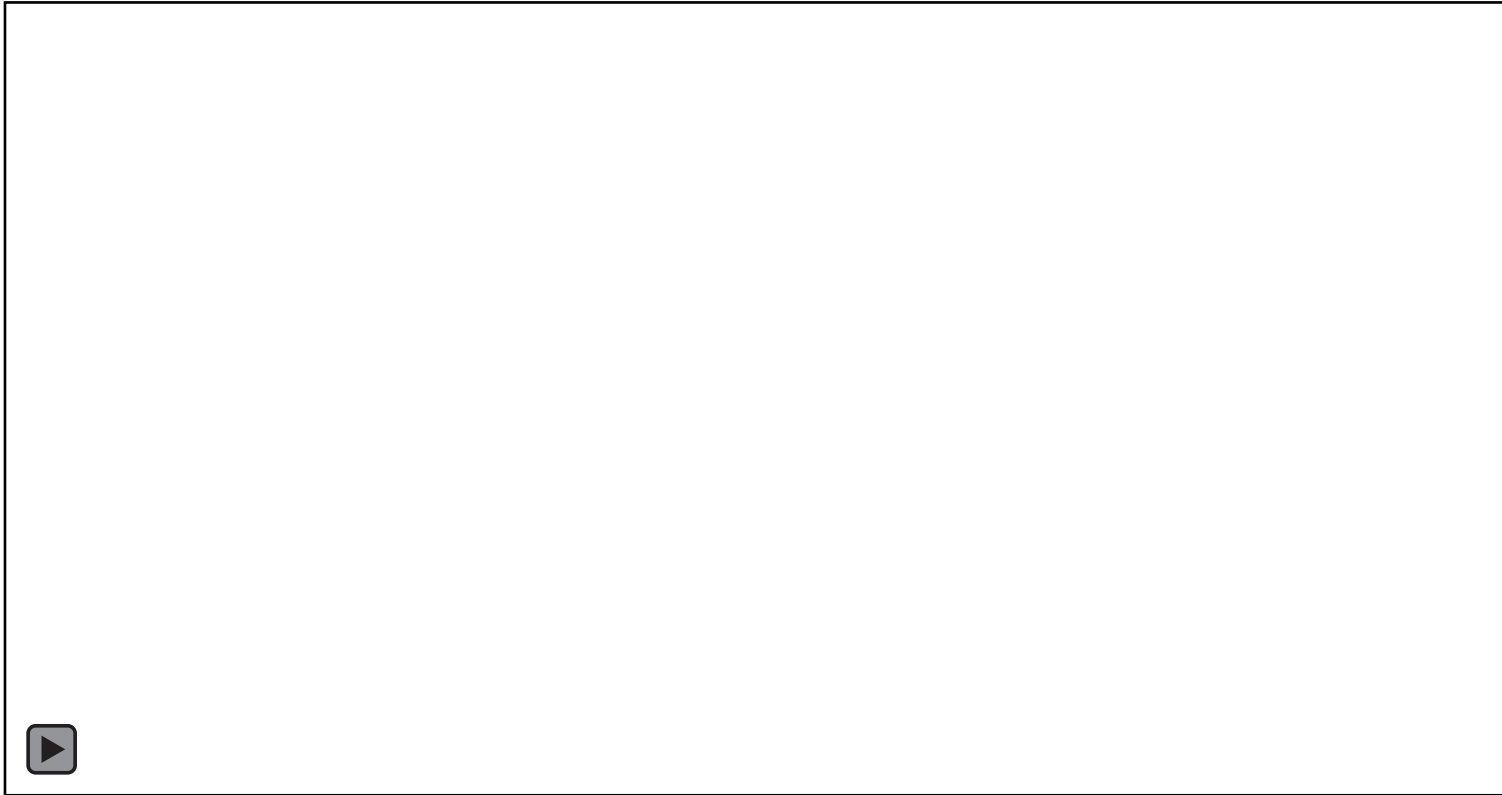


| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Shallow aquifer | 0 – 900 m |
| Main caprock | 900 – 1650 m |
| Lower caprock | 1650 – 1780 m |
| Tight sandstone | 1780 – 1800 m |
| Reservoir | 1800 – 1820 m |
| Underburden | 1820 – 4000 m |

In Salah CO₂ Injection and Surface Deformation



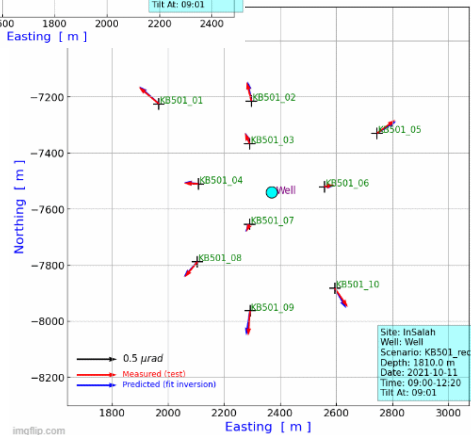
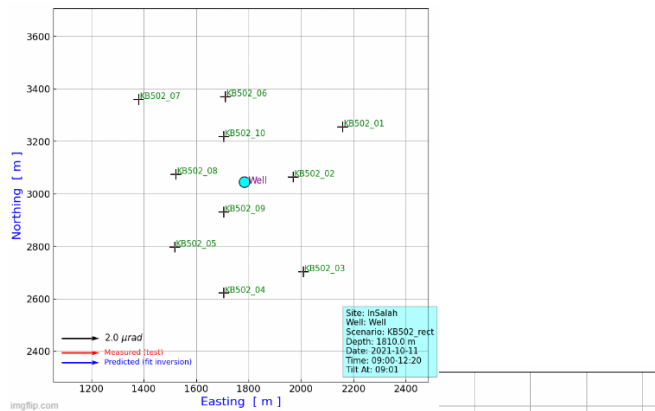
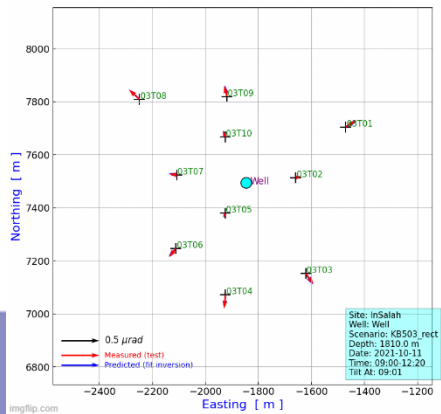
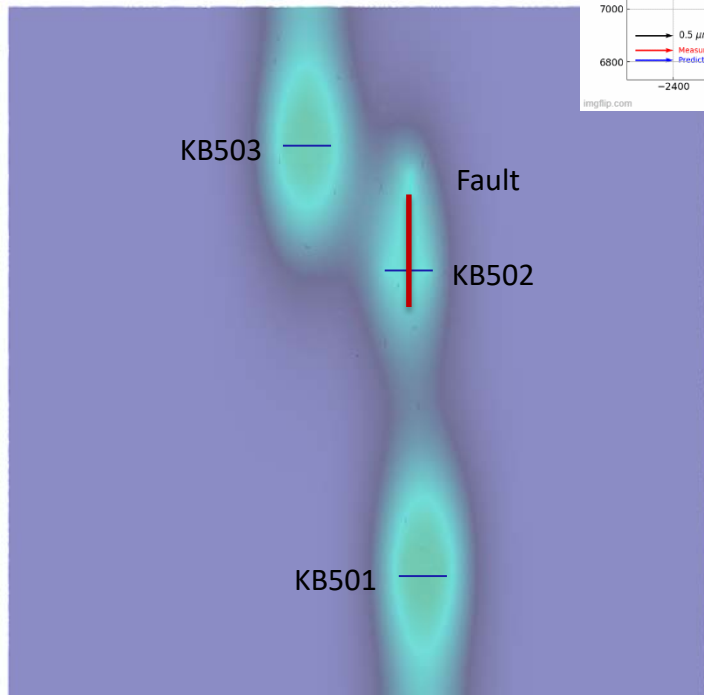
In Salah CO₂ Injection and Surface Deformation



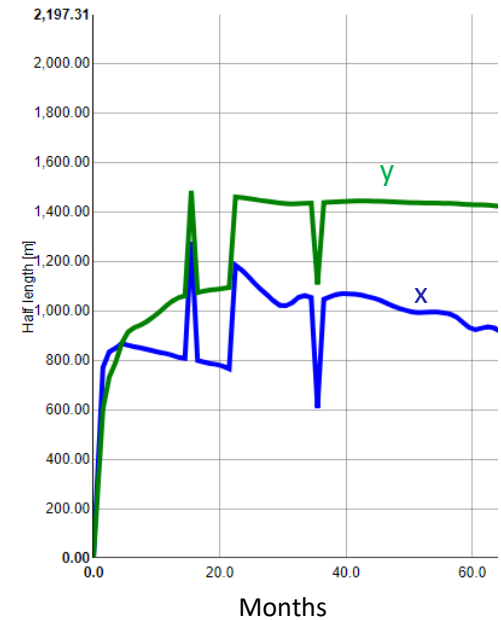
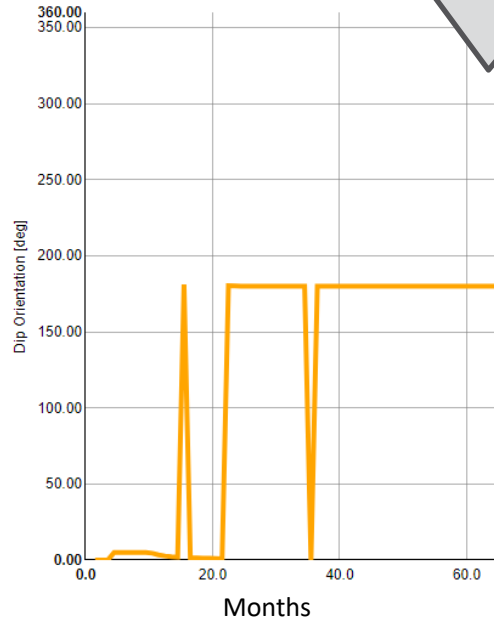
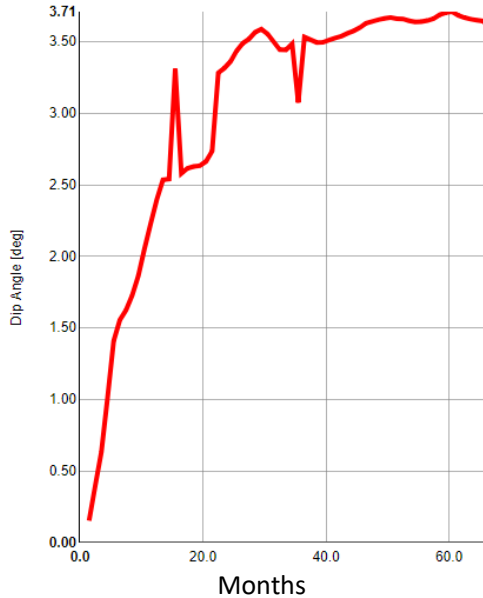
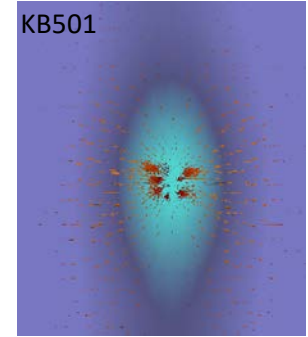
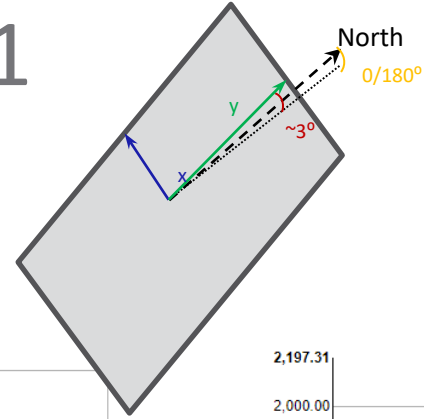
Tiltmeter Inverse Analysis (TAL)

- An array of 10 tiltmeters are considered for each well
- The distribution pattern of tiltmeters around all wells are similar
- Tilt vectors of the surface (TOP) of the model are calculated from the deformation field in the forward modelling (CSMP) simulation
- The time-series of tilt vectors together with the coordinates of the tiltmeter units and injection points are fed into the TAL inverse modelling tool
- TAL performs a Bayesian inversion procedure for a given forward model
- The solution for a rectangular displacement discontinuity (DD) in a semi-infinite medium was used

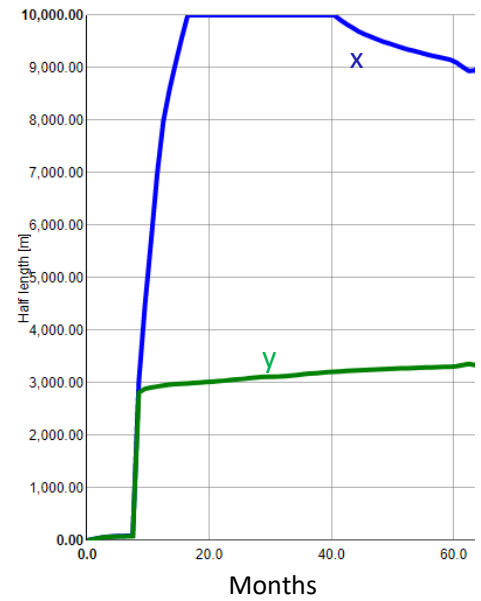
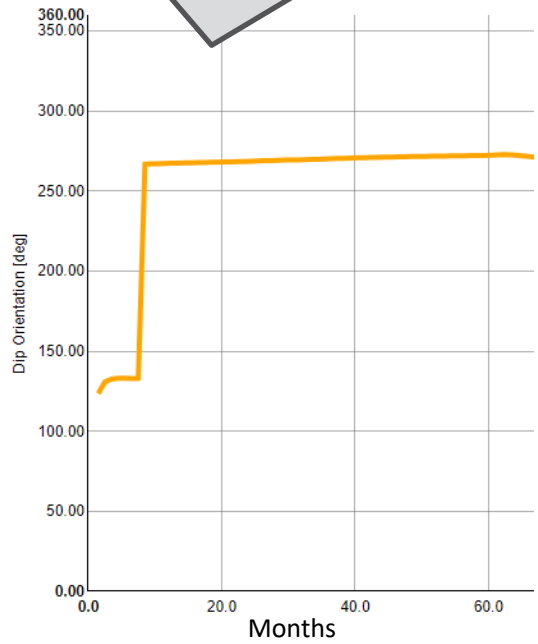
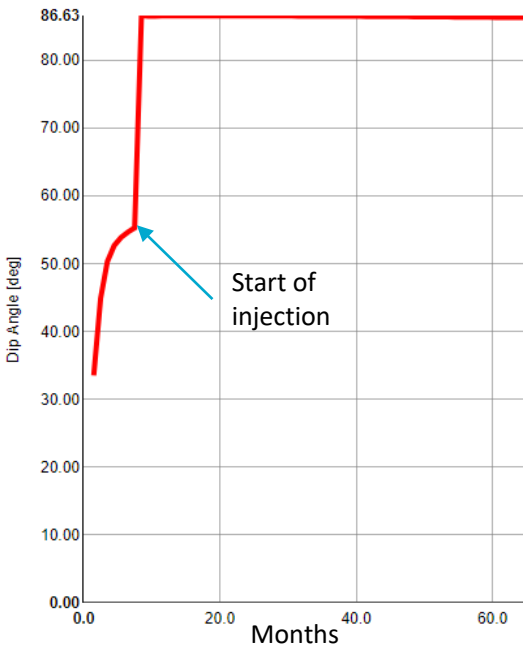
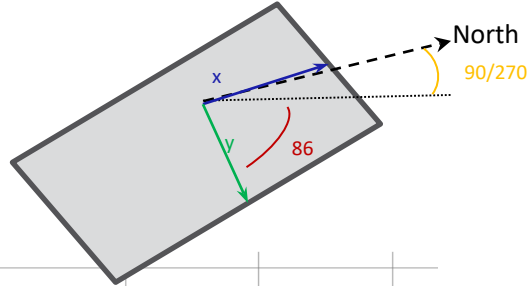
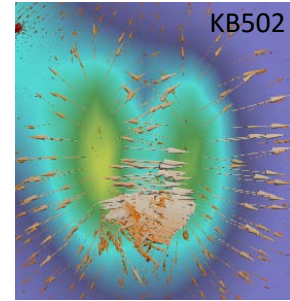
Tilt Vectors



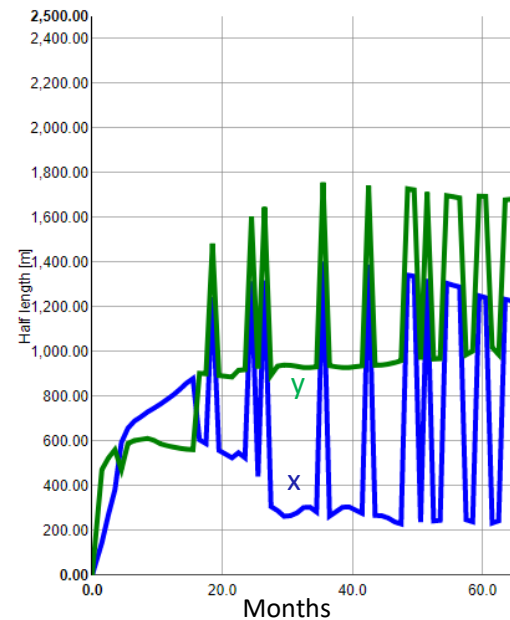
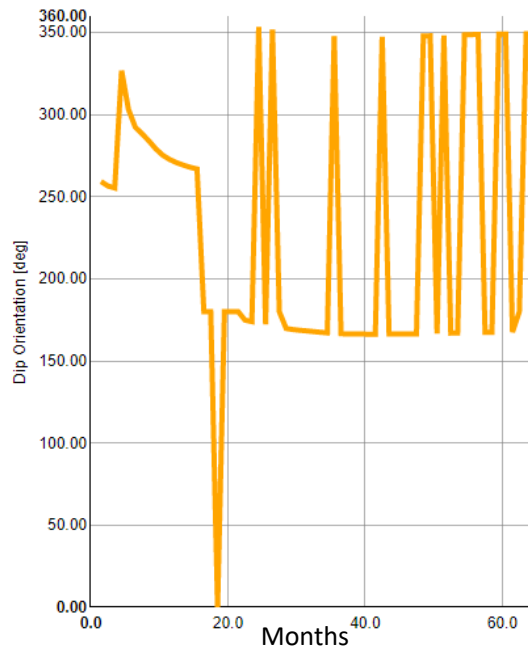
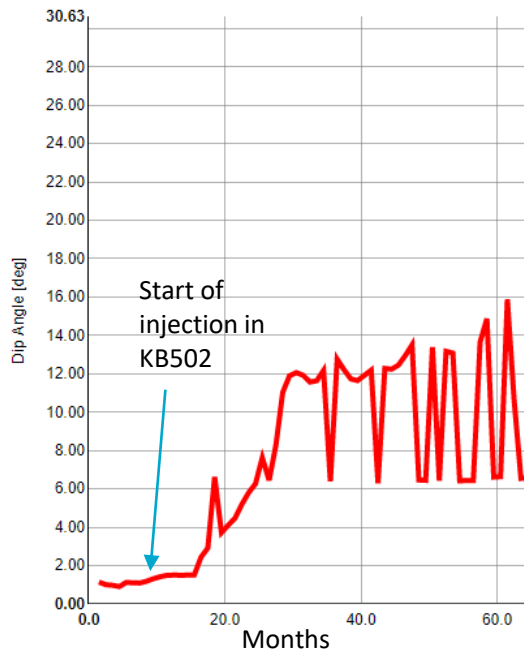
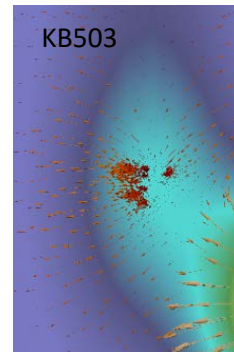
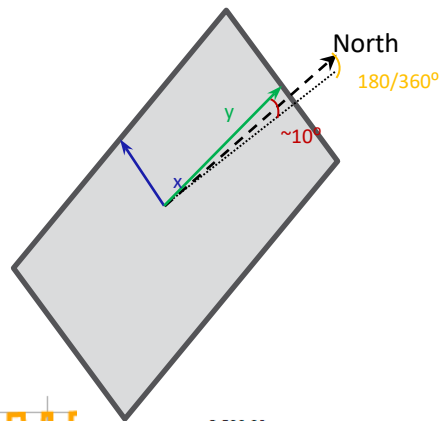
TAL Analysis - Well KB501



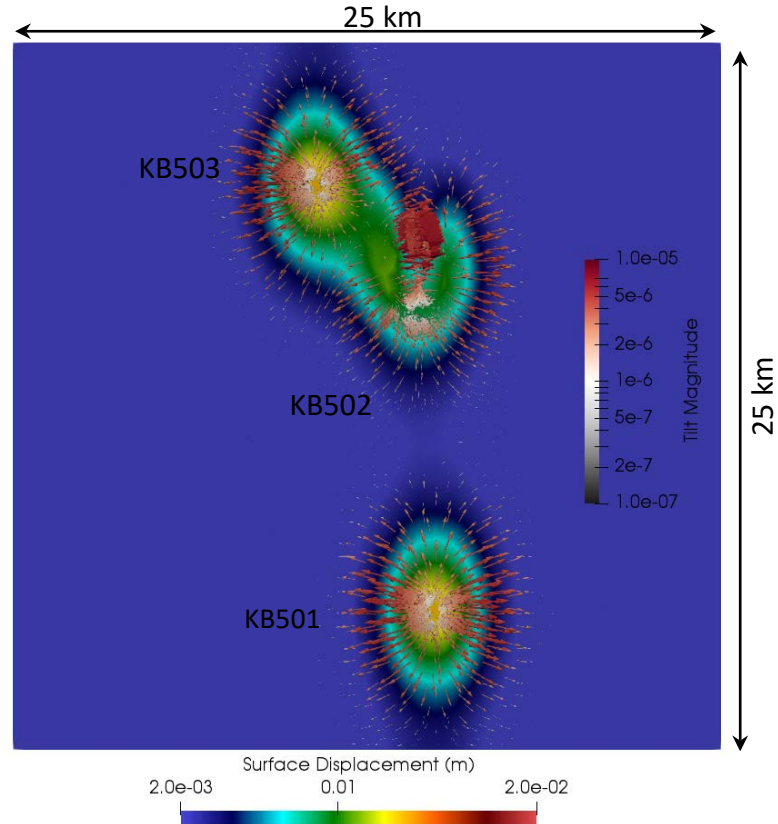
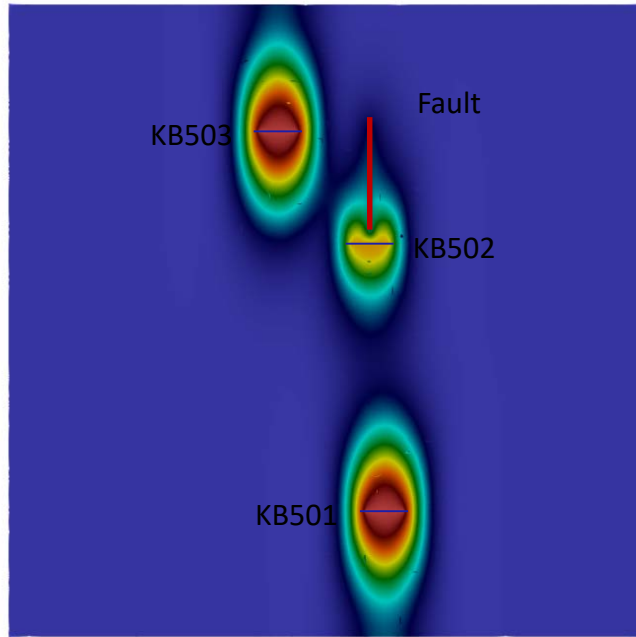
TAL Analysis - Well KB502



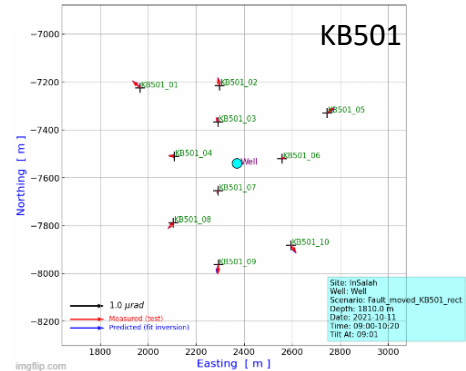
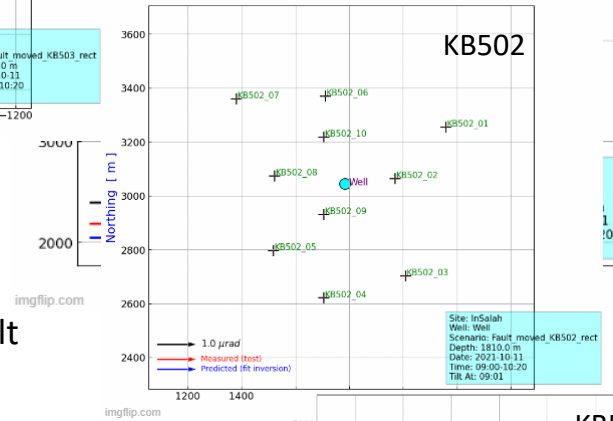
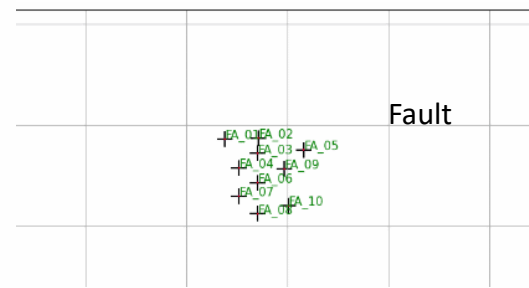
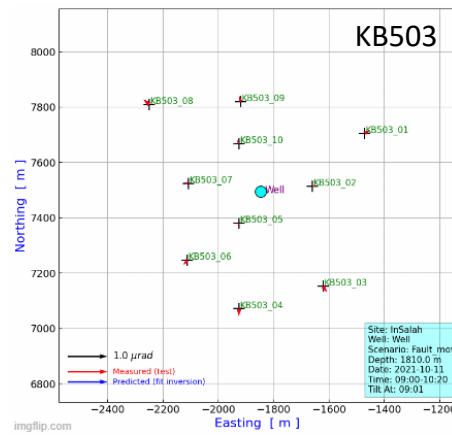
TAL Analysis - Well KB503



Scenario II: Fault not connected to the well



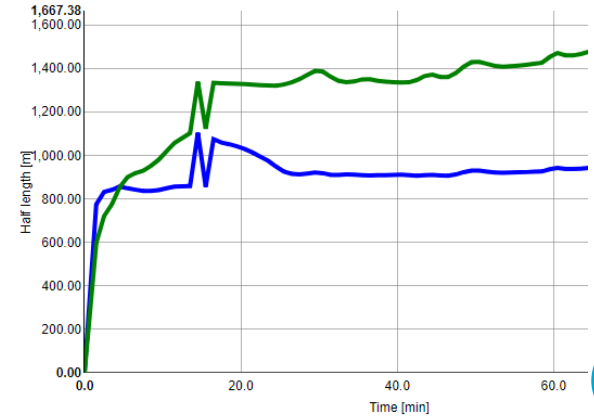
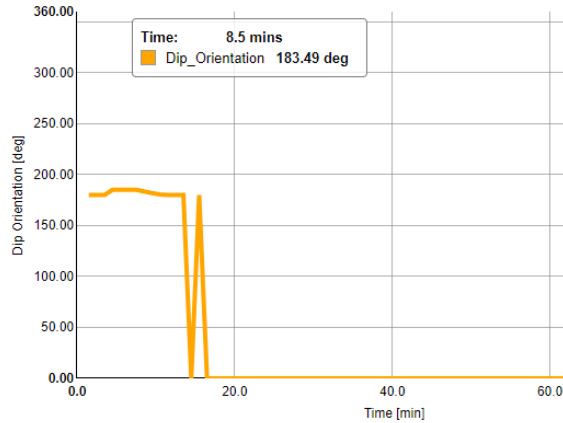
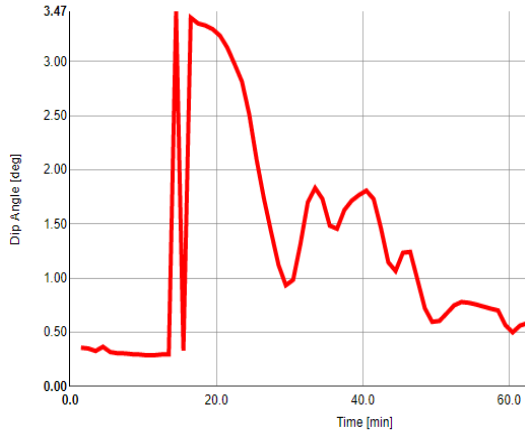
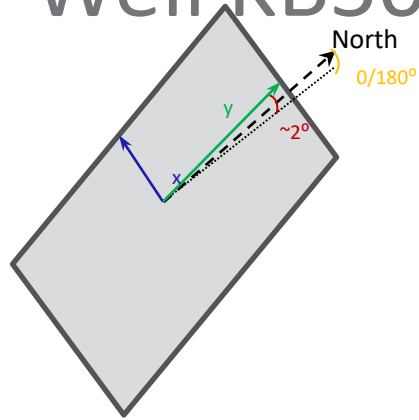
Tilt Vectors



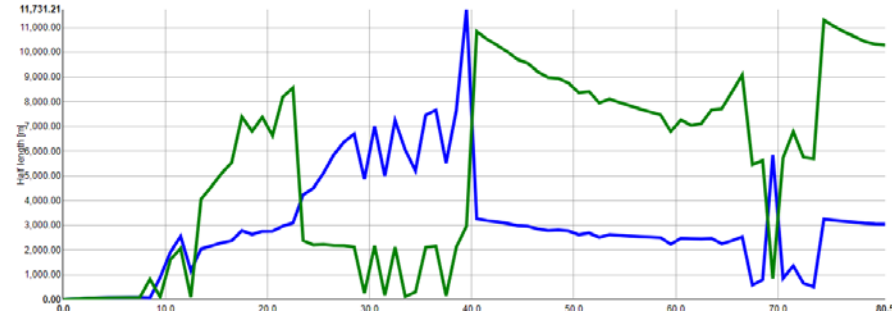
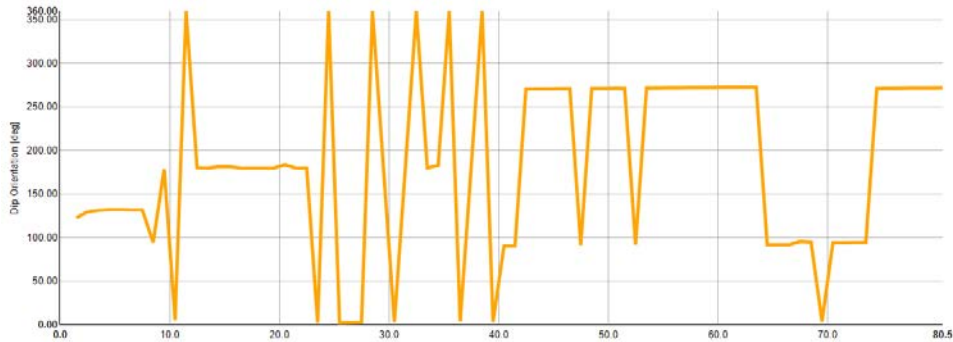
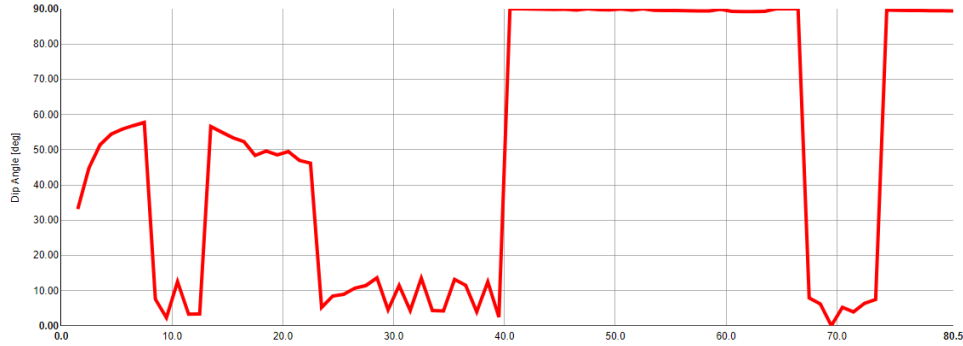
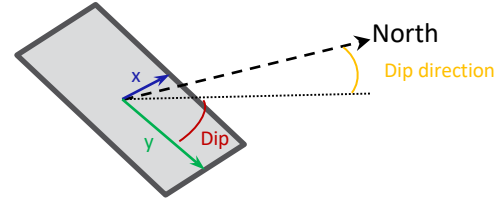
- Good match between measured and predicted tilt vectors in KB501 and KB503
- Good match in KB502 prior to pressurization of the fault
- The onset of fault pressurization can be determined from the tilt vectors
- Noticeable change in direction of tilt vectors at KB502 and the fault after fault pressurization
- Tiltmeters closer to the fault (KB501_01 and KB502_07) indicate a significant change in the direction of tilt vectors, but mainly affected by the deformation of the fault
- Tiltmeters away from the fault (KB502_03 and KB502_05) represent the mixed deformation due to both pressurization of the layer and the fault



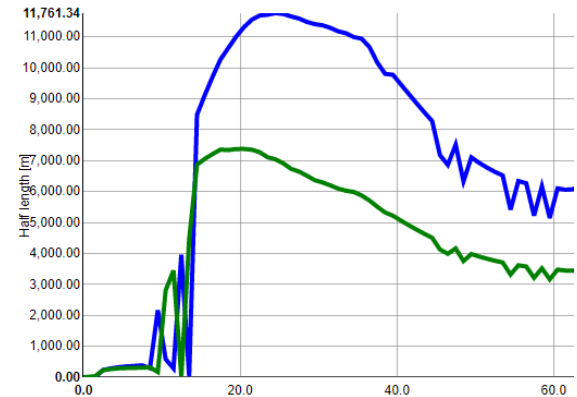
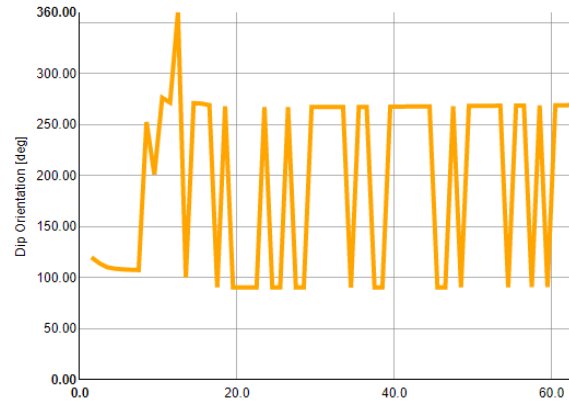
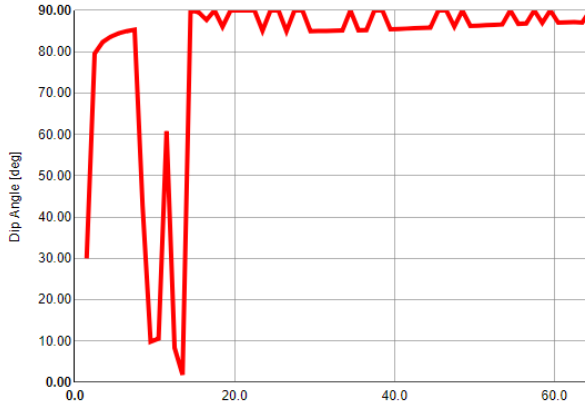
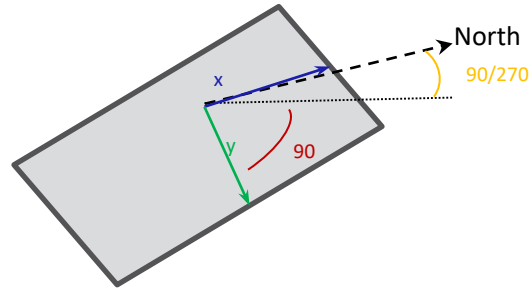
TAL Analysis - Well KB501



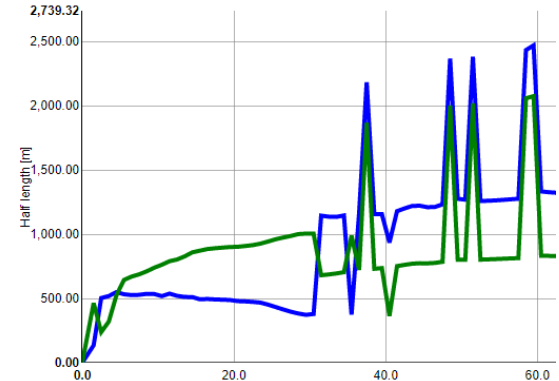
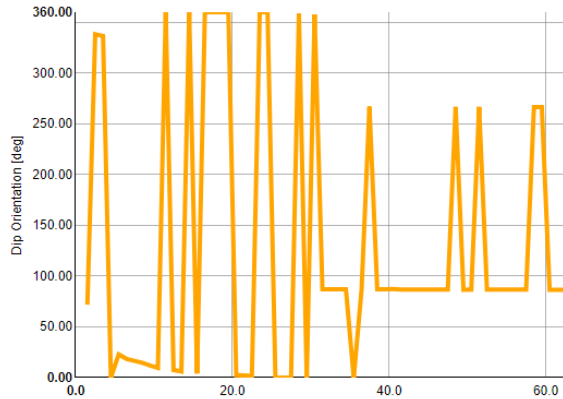
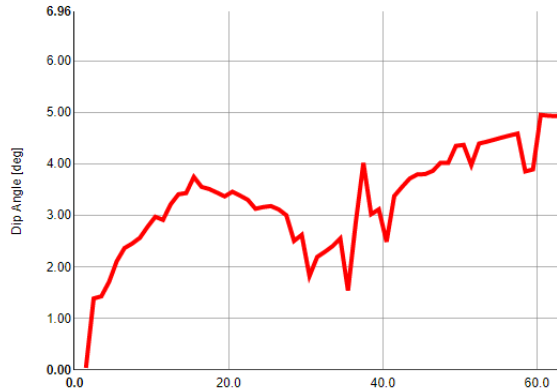
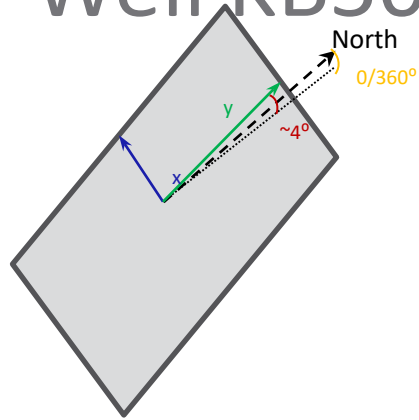
TAL Analysis - Well KB502

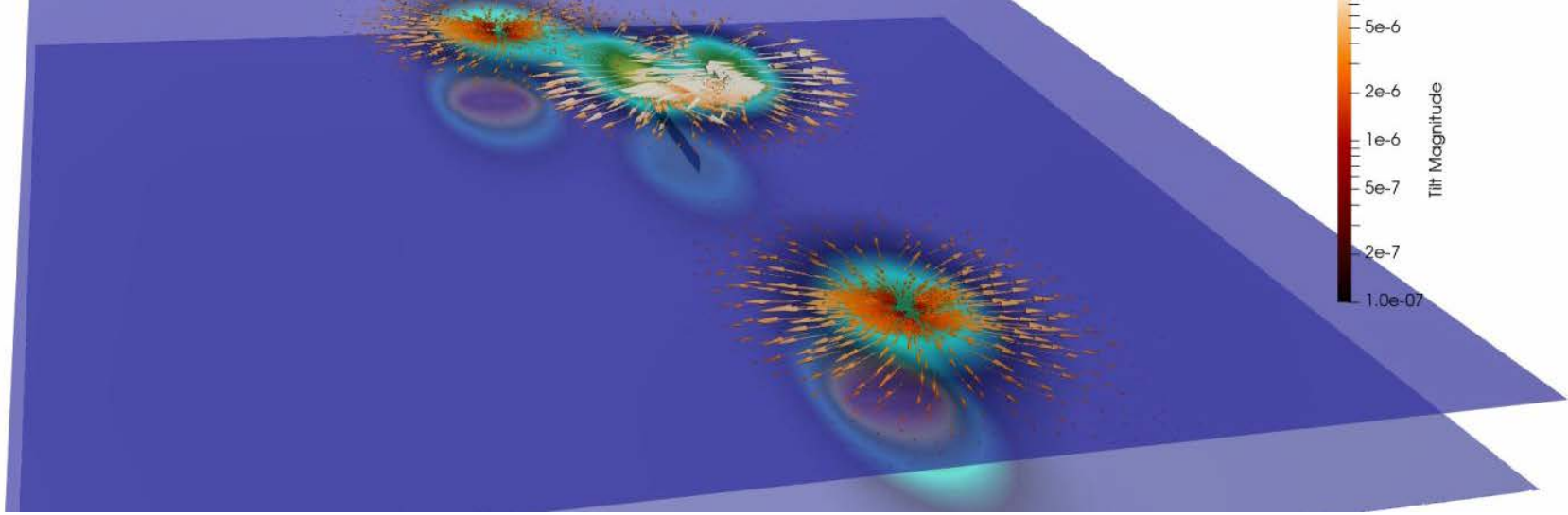


TAL Analysis - Fault KB502



TAL Analysis - Well KB503





Surface Deformation Analysis of In Salah CO₂ Storage Site

Tiltmeter (inverse) analysis, **Reservoir (forward) simulation**

Elaheh Arjomand, Saeed Salimzadeh

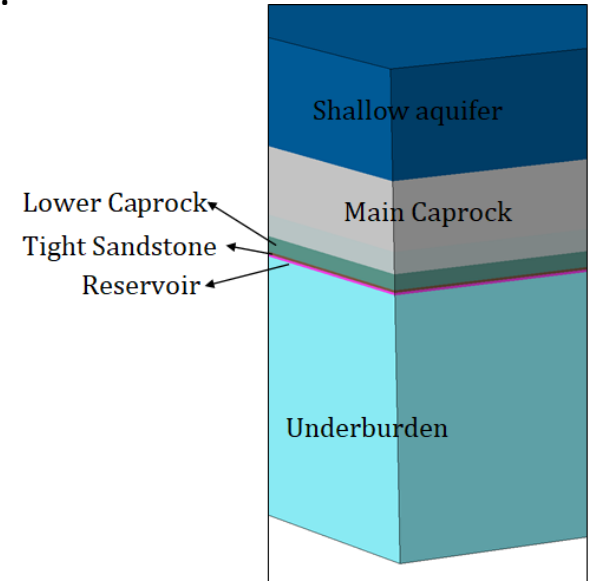
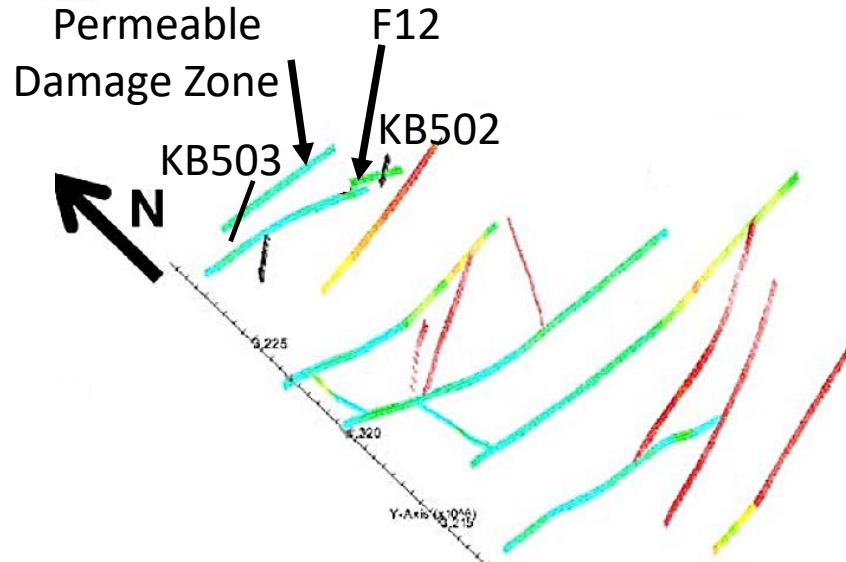
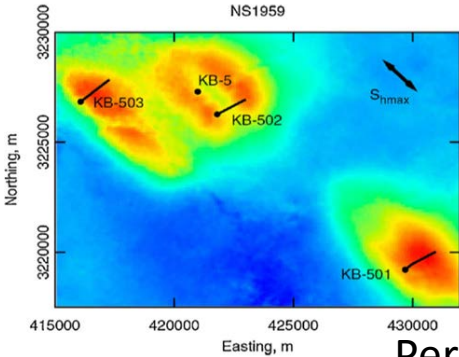
29 Nov 2021

Australia's National Science Agency

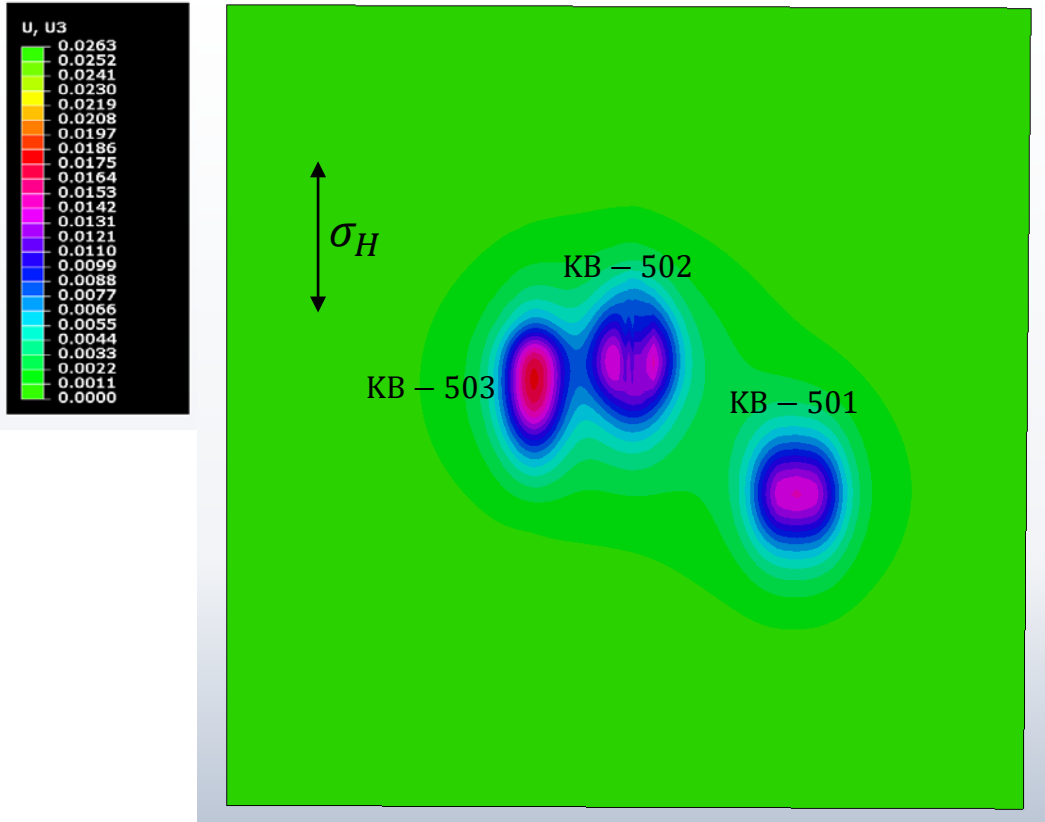


Reservoir Geological Structures – KB503

The seismic surveys supports the notion of two vertical north–west trending damage zones intersecting the wells KB-502 and KB-503 (Gibson-Poole & Raikes 2010).

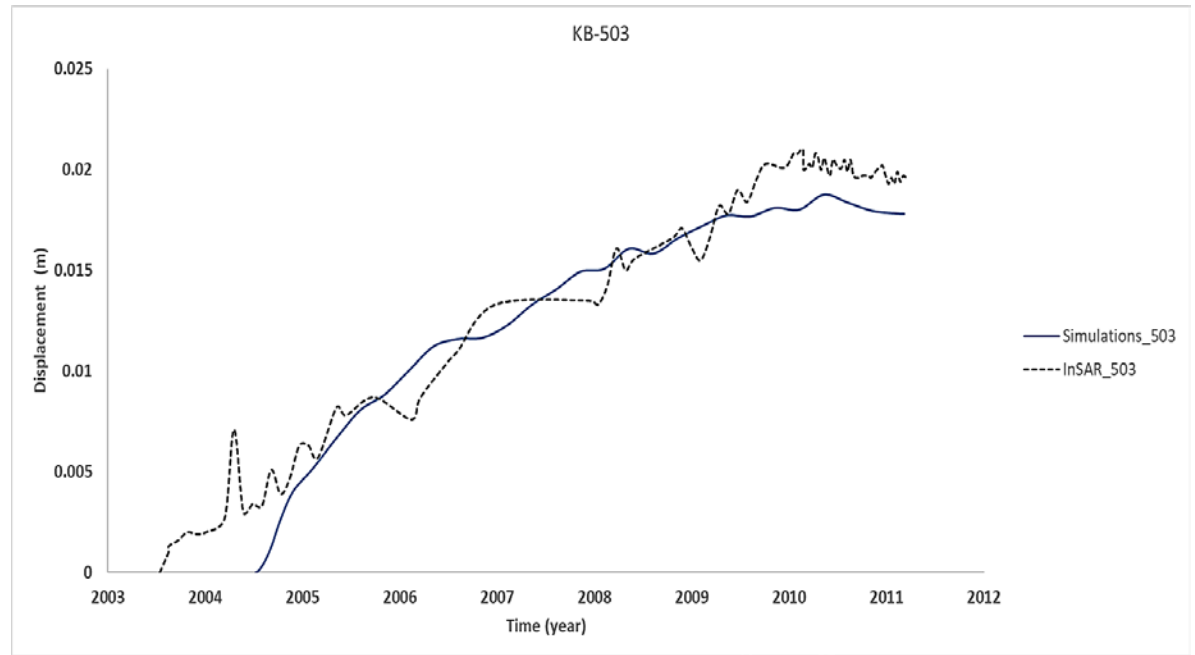
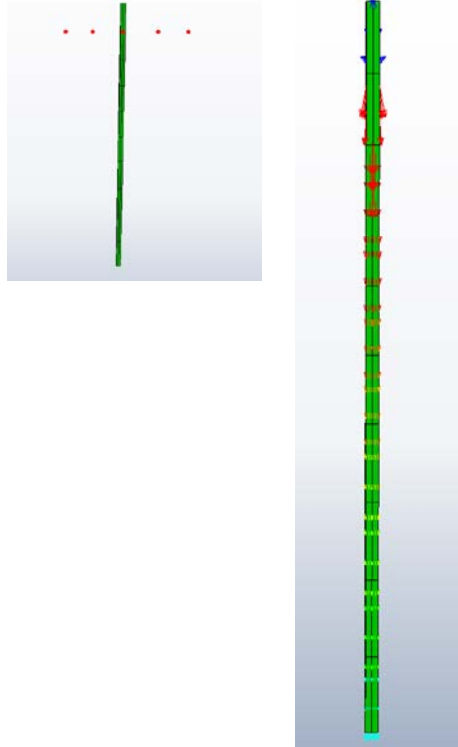


Numerical Simulations Results



KB-503

Fault intersecting KB503



Fault Properties:

Mechanical :Orthotropic Material

$$E_x = 6\text{GPa} > E_z = 3\text{GPa} > E_y = 1.8\text{GPa}$$

$$\nu_{xy} = \nu_{xz} = 0.18, \nu_{yz} = 0.25$$

$$G_{xy} = G_{xz} = G_{yz} = 1\text{ GPa}$$

Permeability: 1 Darcy

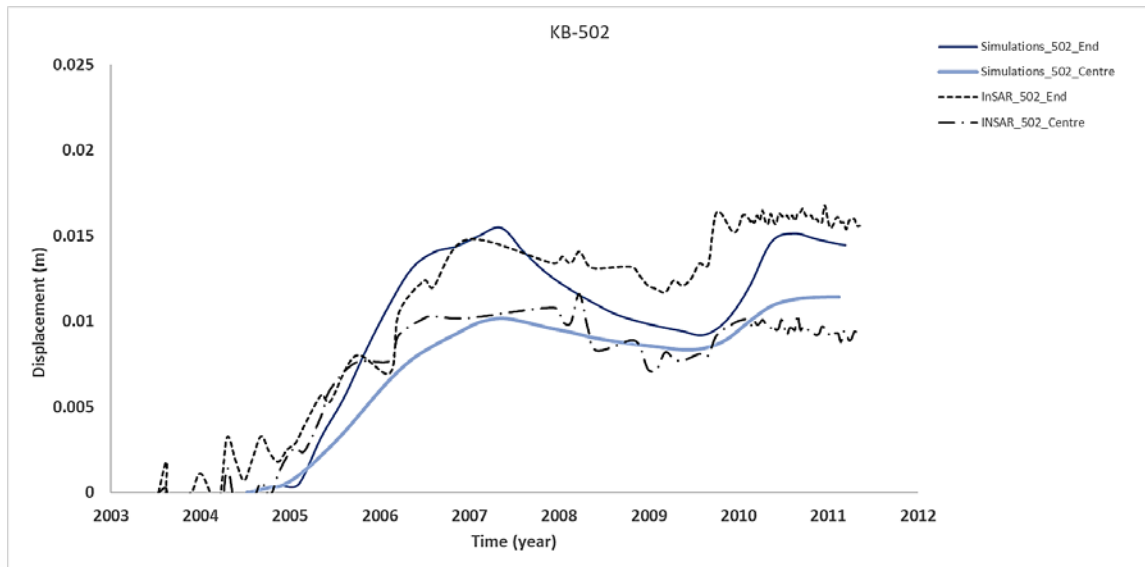
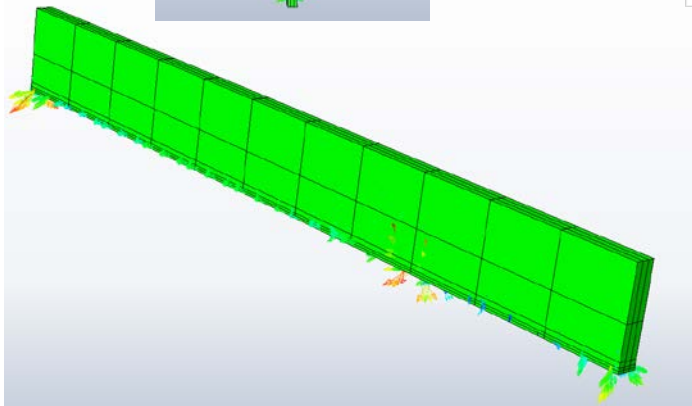
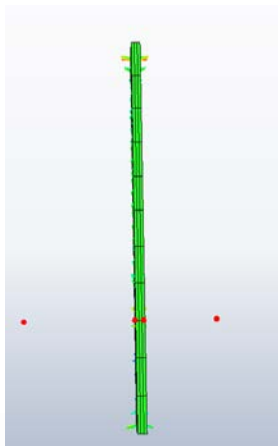
Height = 20 m

Length = 4000 m

width = 60 m

KB-502

Fault intersecting KB502



Fault Properties:

Mechanical :Orthotropic Material

$$E_x = 0.5 \text{ GPa} < E_y = 1.2 \text{ GPa} < E_z = 6 \text{ GPa}$$
$$\nu_{xy} = \nu_{xz} = 0.18, \nu_{yz} = 0.25$$
$$G_{xy} = G_{xz} = G_{yz} = 1 \text{ GPa}$$

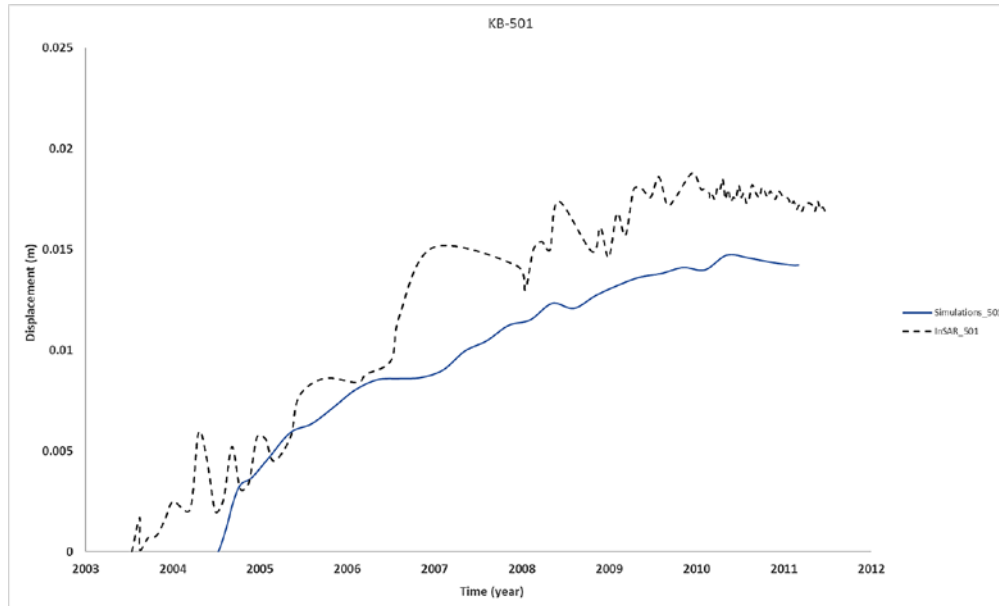
Permeability: 0.1 Darcy

Height = 400 m

Length = 3500m

Width = 60 m

KB-501



Thank you

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