



**EERC**

Critical Challenges.

**Practical Solutions.**



# DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENT MONITORING SYSTEM (IMS) MODULES FOR THE AQUISTORE CO<sub>2</sub> STORAGE PROJECT

DE-FE0026516

Mastering the Subsurface Through Technology Innovation & Collaboration:  
Carbon Storage & Oil & Natural Gas Technologies Review Meeting

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Critical Challenges. **Practical Solutions.**

# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Project overview
  - Project objectives
  - Benefit to the program
  - Application: Aquistore monitoring, verification, and accounting (MVA)
- Technical status
  - Workflow design
  - Simulation algorithms
  - Model building
- Accomplishments to date
- Synergy opportunities
- Summary

# PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

## General Objective

- Develop and demonstrate new real-time-data-capable workflows, algorithms, and a user interface which automate the integration of CO<sub>2</sub> storage site-monitoring and simulation data as a part of an IMS.

## Goals

- Develop and implement a seismic data integration automation and real-time-data-capable automated history-matching workflow for the Aquistore project (Task 2.0).
- Develop and implement an IMS architecture that includes a database, data integration, and user interface to visualize the results for decision support (Task 3.0).

# BENEFIT TO THE PROGRAM

- **First, second, and fourth goals of DOE's Carbon Storage Program:**
  - Develop and validate technologies to ensure 99% storage permanence
  - Develop technologies that improve reservoir storage efficiency and ensure containment effectiveness
  - Develop best practices manuals for MVA
- **Enhance IMS capabilities to address CO<sub>2</sub> storage challenges:**
  - Integrate diverse data from near-surface and subsurface monitoring networks, and convert these data into meaningful and actionable information
  - Accommodate output formats of different applications and sensor systems
  - Provide an interface to automate field operations in order to improve storage performance and efficiency and/or reduce project risk

# AQUISTORE MVA

## ONGOING

- Real-time pressure and temperature (P&T)
- Reservoir fluid sampling
- Passive seismic
- InSAR
- GPS
- Tiltmeter
- Groundwater
- Soil gas monitoring
- Pulsed neutron and spinner logging
- Monthly surveys

## COMPLETED

- 3-D monitoring seismic survey
- Permanent seismic array
- Vertical seismic profile (VSP)-monitoring seismic survey
- 80-level downhole geophone tool
- Data acquisition system (DAS)
- ACROSS (permanent source)

## PLANNED

- Electrical/electromagnetic monitoring survey
- Wellbore gravity
- Second 3-D monitoring seismic survey

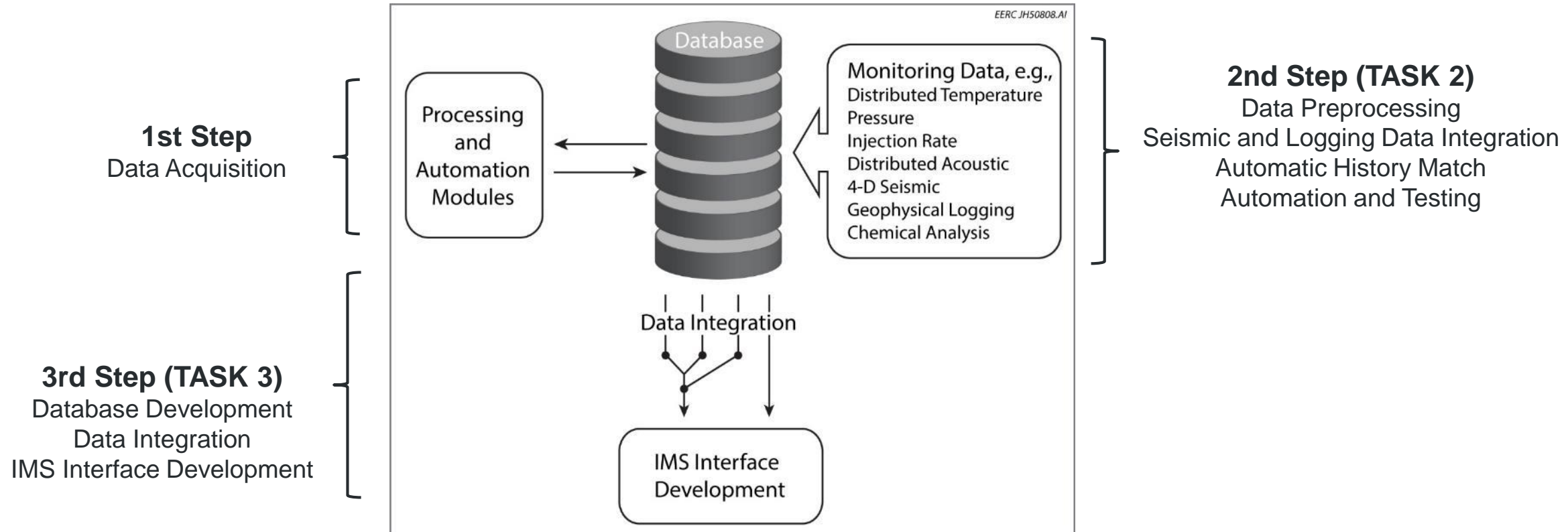
**30**   
MONITORING  
TECHNOLOGIES DEPLOYED

*Courtesy of PTRC*

# TECHNICAL STATUS

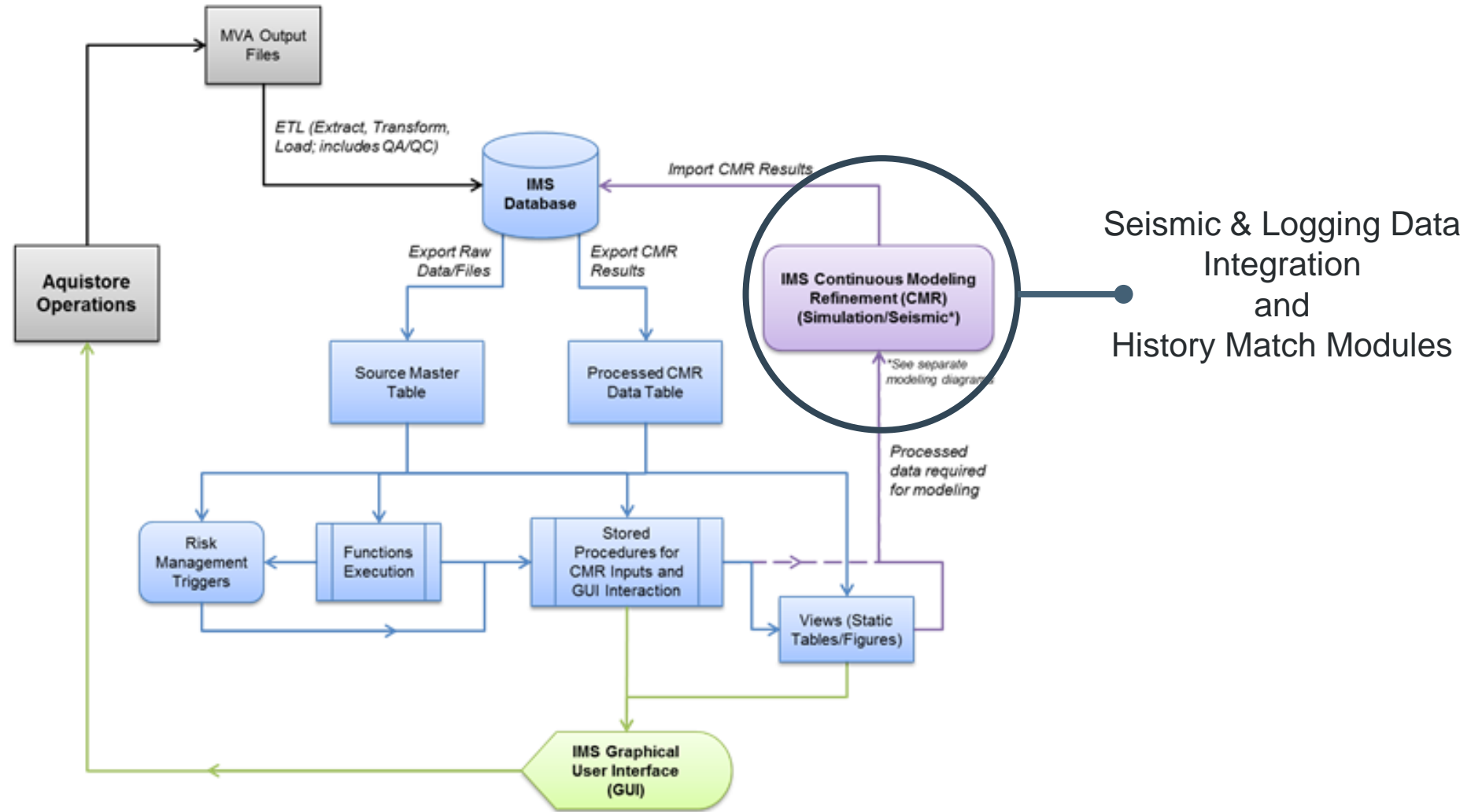
- Workflow design
  - Architecture
  - Data preprocessing
  - IMS modules
- Simulation algorithms
  - Automatic history match
  - Seismic and logging data integration
- Model building

# MODULAR WORKFLOW DESIGN





# ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT (M2)



# DATA PREPROCESSING DESIGN (M3)

## Steps

- Import “raw” data into the database
- Filtering
  - Quality assurance
  - Quality control
- Prepare simulation input variables
  - Reduce volume of information
  - Raise warnings about out-of-range values
  - Remove outliers

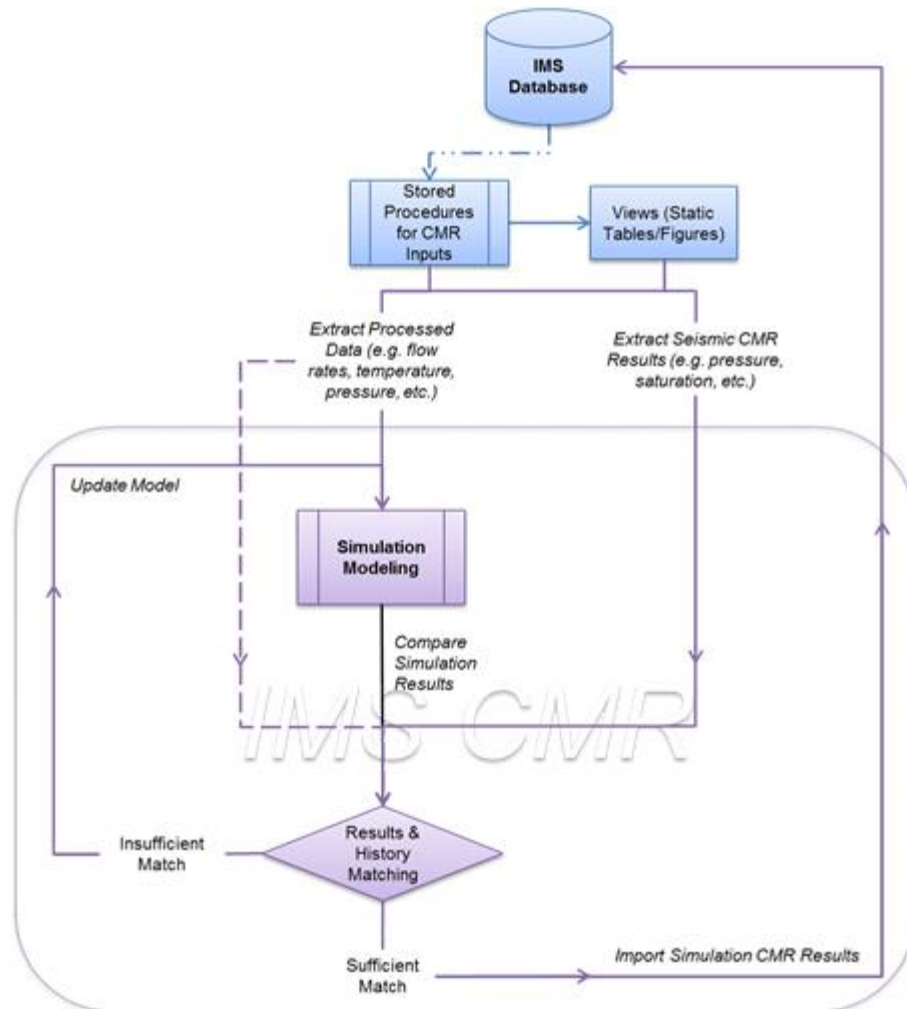
## Functionalities

- Convert data into simulation-friendly formats:
  - Unit conversion
  - Keyword syntax
  - Time frequency
- Systematize data analysis methods
- Consistency with manual workflows
- Dedicated storage for database input/output and simulation results

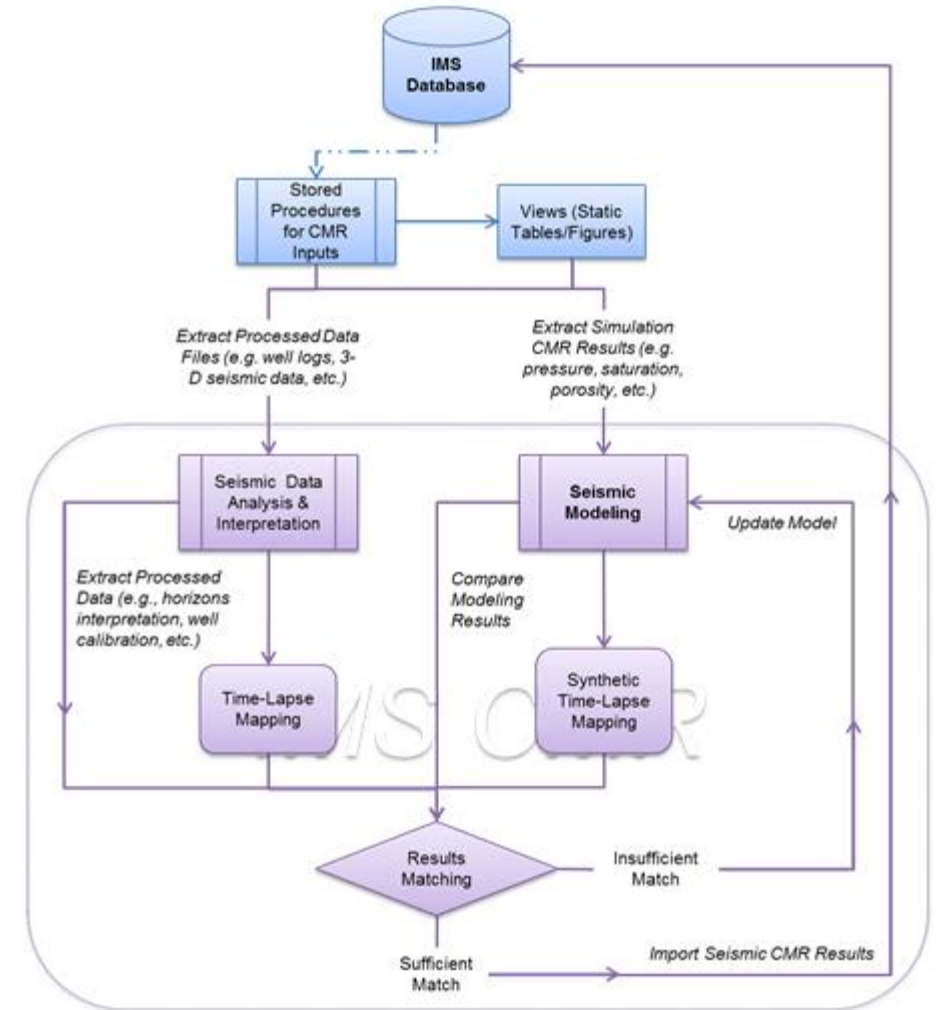


# IMS MODULES

History Match Module Using **Continuous Data**

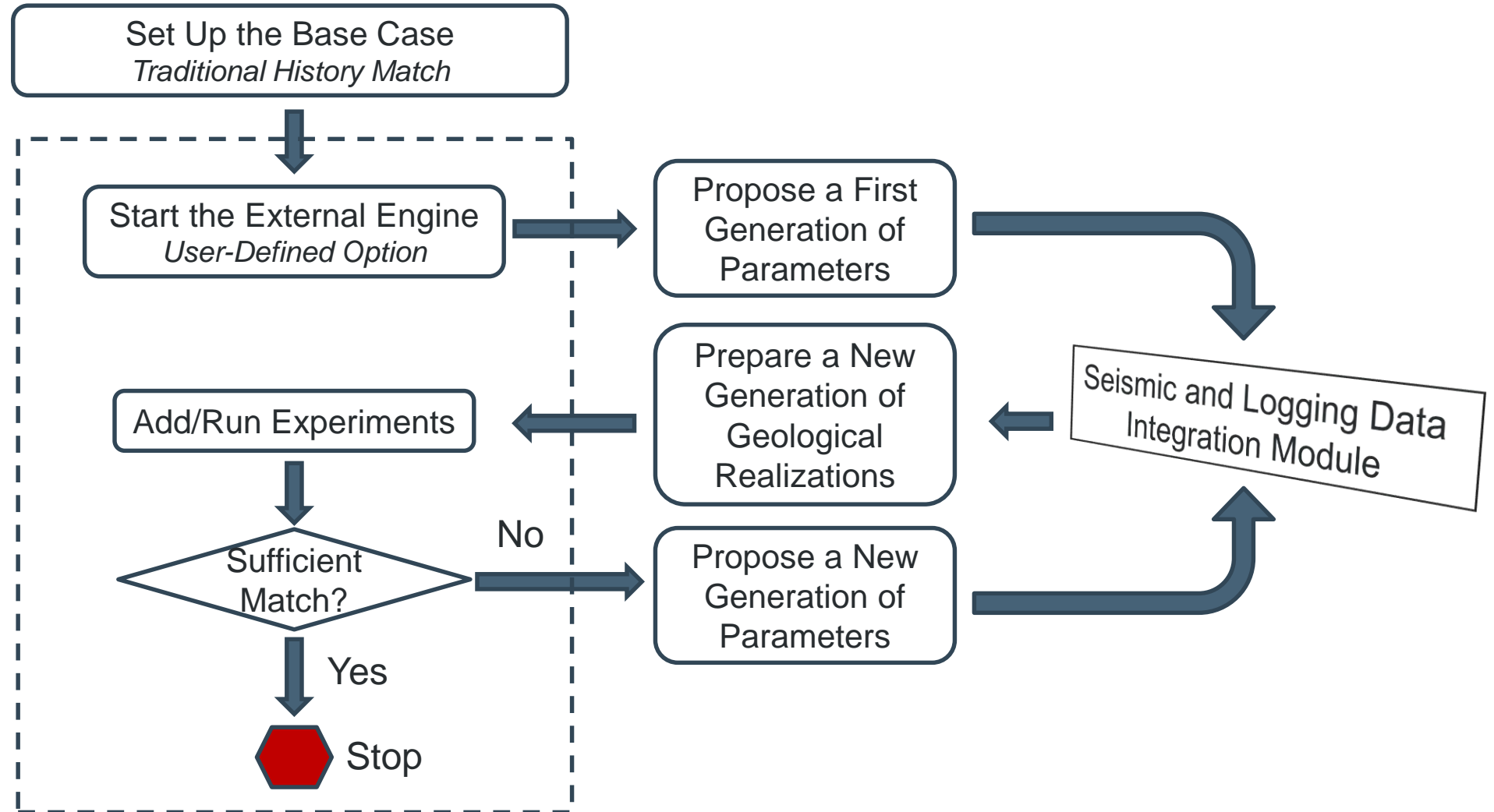


**Seismic Data** Integration Module



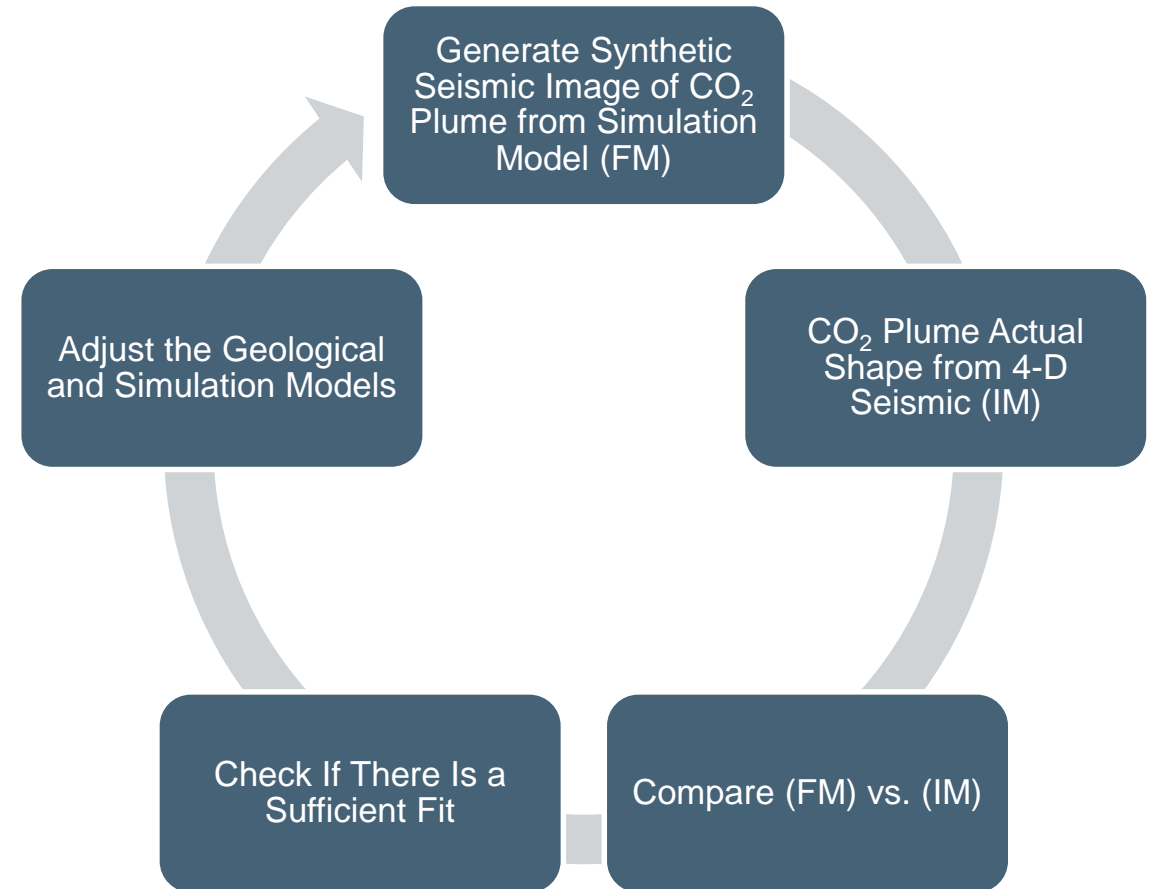
# AUTOMATIC HISTORY MATCH APPROACH

 CMOST

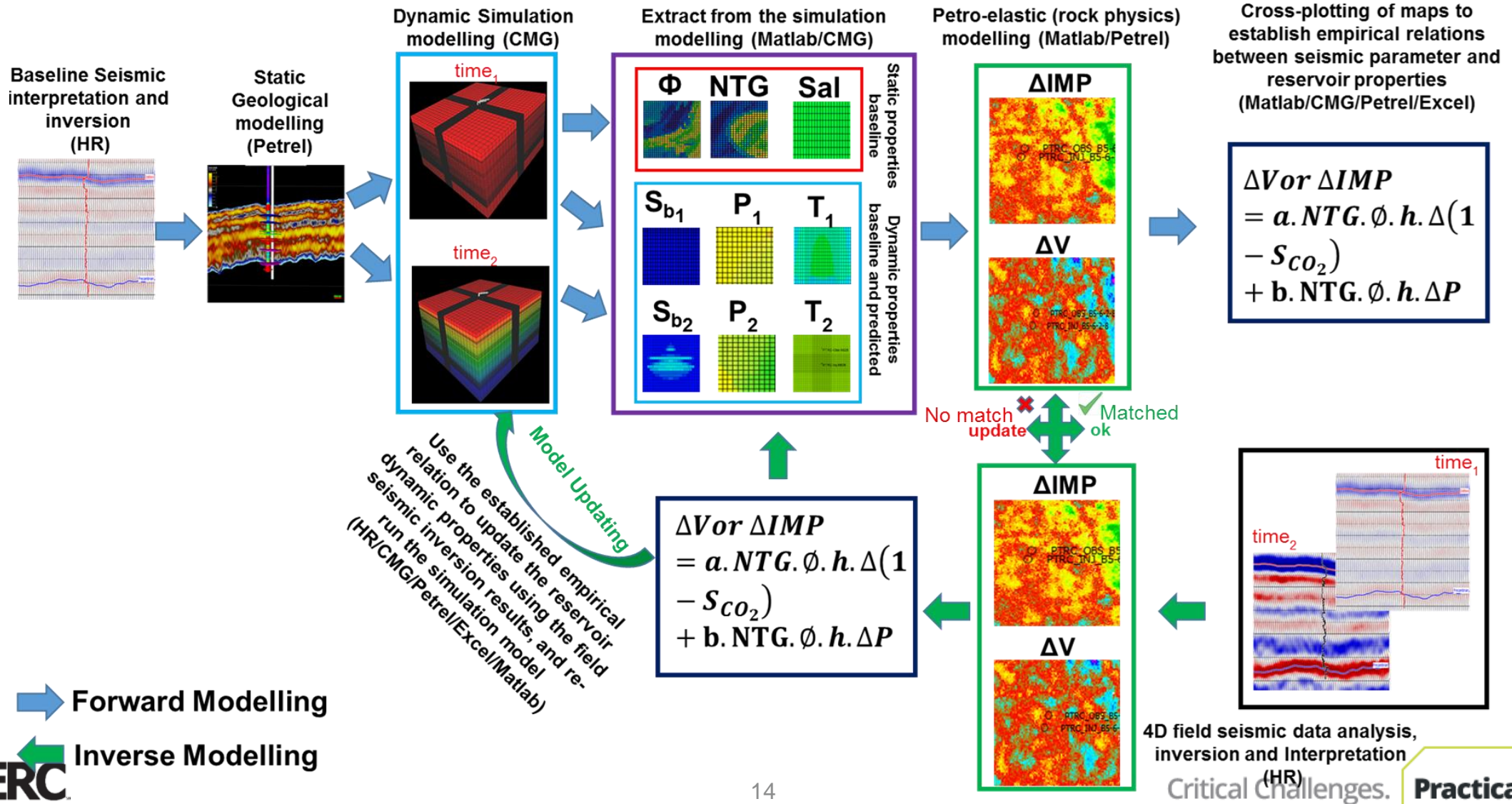


# REDUCING SIMULATION UNCERTAINTY USING 4-D SEISMIC

- Objective:
  - Use 4-D seismic to update the simulation model.
- Steps
  - CO<sub>2</sub> plume actual shapes and locations are measured with 4-D seismic.
  - Simulation plumes are computed based on geologic model properties input.
  - Compare the two → calculate misfit.
  - Make appropriate adjustments to the geologic model and recompute the simulation.
  - Iterate until misfit threshold is met.
- Status:
  - Several alternatives have been considered.
  - Currently creating a new geologic model that honors the geophysical data.

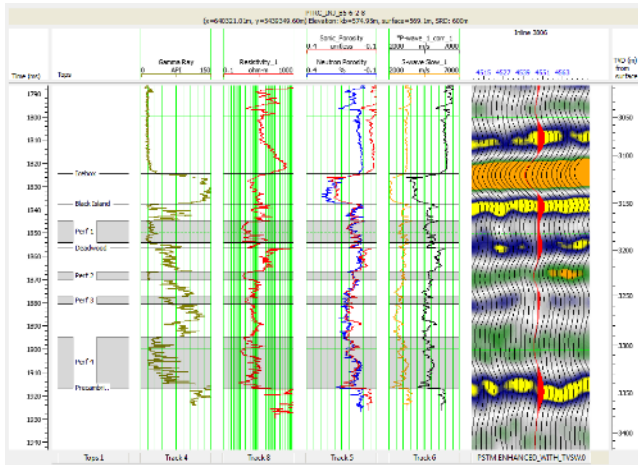


# SEISMIC HISTORY-MATCHING CONCEPT

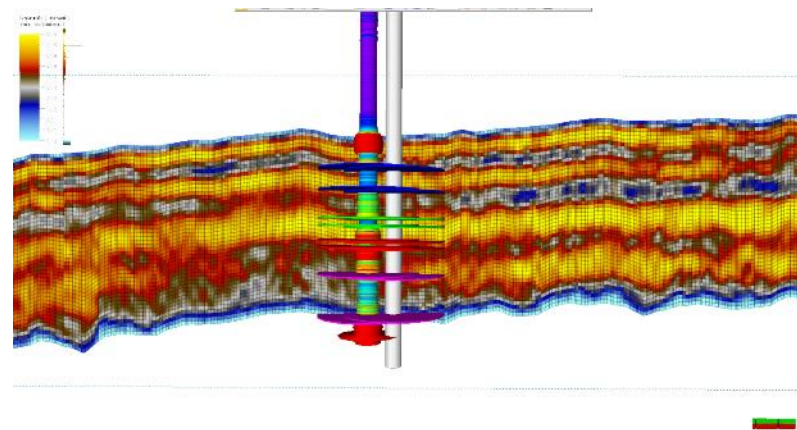


# FIRST STEPS IN THE SEISMIC HISTORY MATCHING

## Well Logs and Baseline Seismic



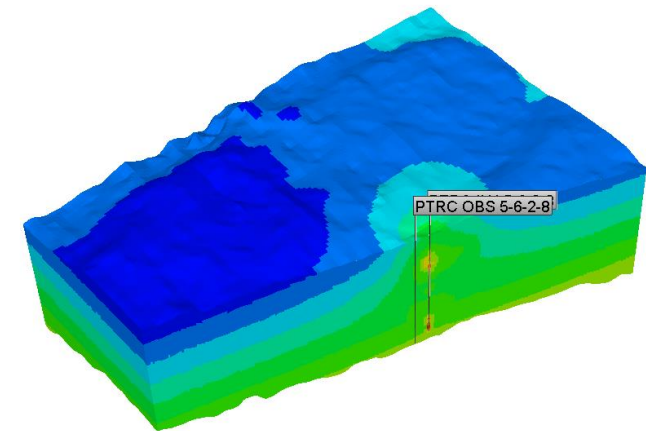
## Geologic Model



Current Status



History-Matched  
Reservoir Simulation Model



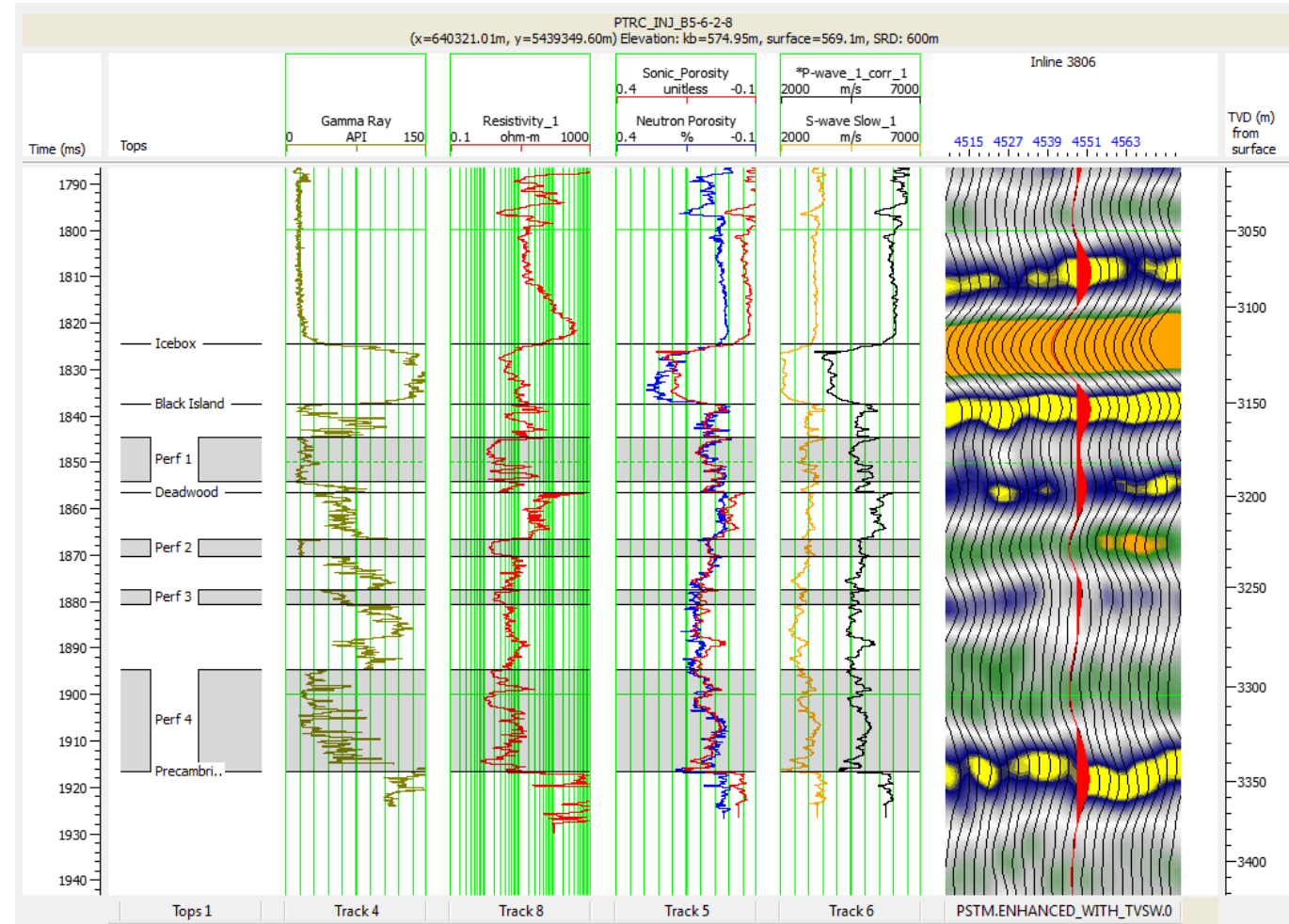
## SUBTASK 2.3.3: MODEL BUILDING CONSIDERATIONS

- Previous Aquistore models exist – both geologic and for simulation.
  - Served other purposes, and did not include all data available today.
- For IMS Task 2.4, a model is preferred that...
  - Closely adheres to the known geology and geophysical characteristics.
  - Is sized to realistically accommodate pressure and saturation effects.
  - Is small enough to be easily recomputed iteratively.
- There has been much collaboration between geophysicists, Petrel geologic modelers (geologists), and reservoir simulation engineers on this topic.
  - 9 m × 9 m around wells
  - 18 m × 18 m away from wells
  - 3.6 km × 3.6 km



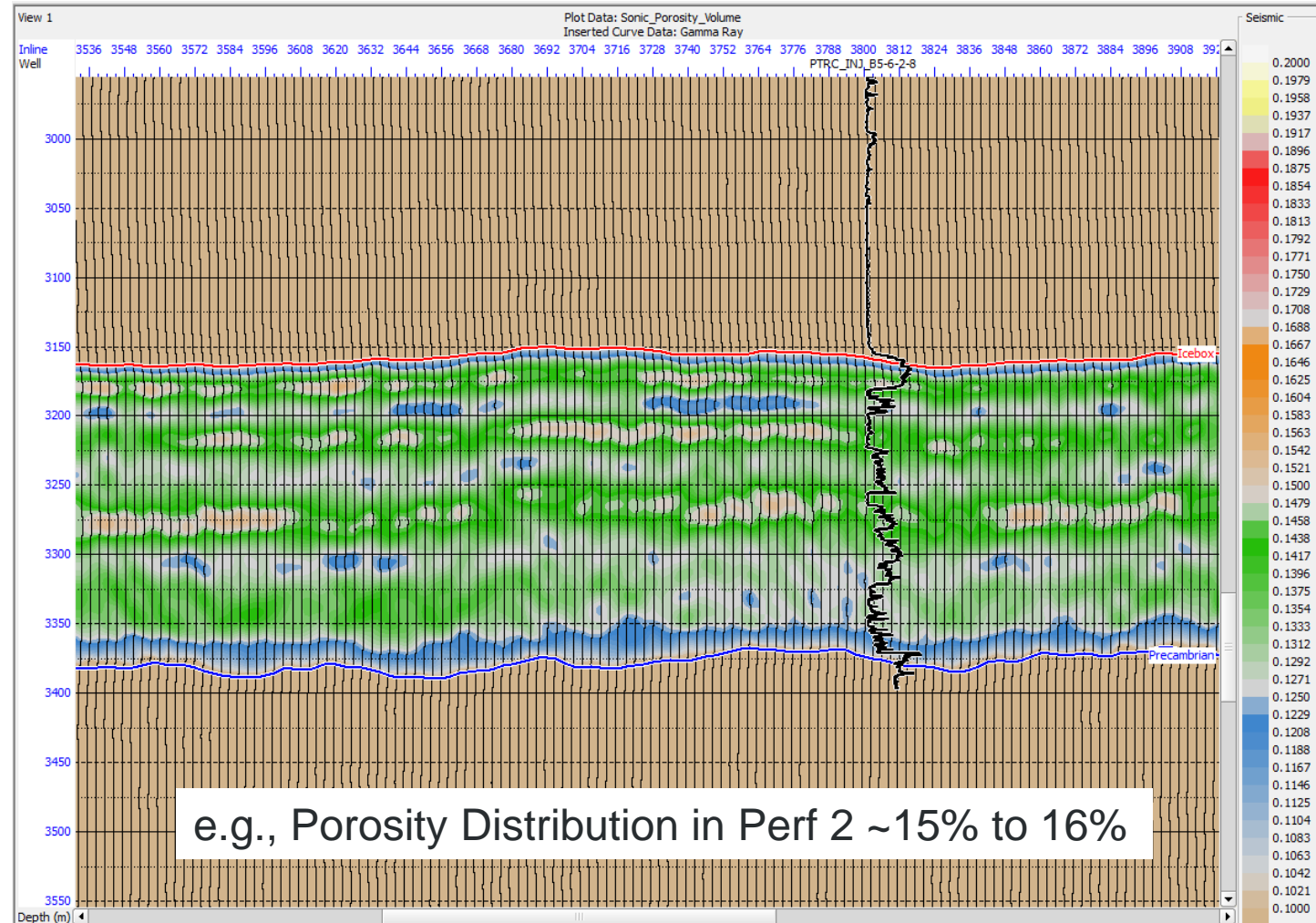
# MODEL: RESERVOIR ANALYSIS

- Log tie to seismic data
  - Well logs and seismic data are tied at the Injector well to identify the reservoir reflectors.
- Perforation locations
  - Four perforated zones.
  - Spinner log shows injectivity of each zone...
    - ◆ Perf 1: ~10% volume
    - ◆ Perf 2: ~40%–45% volume
    - ◆ Perf 3: ~0%
    - ◆ Perf 4: ~40%–45% in top half



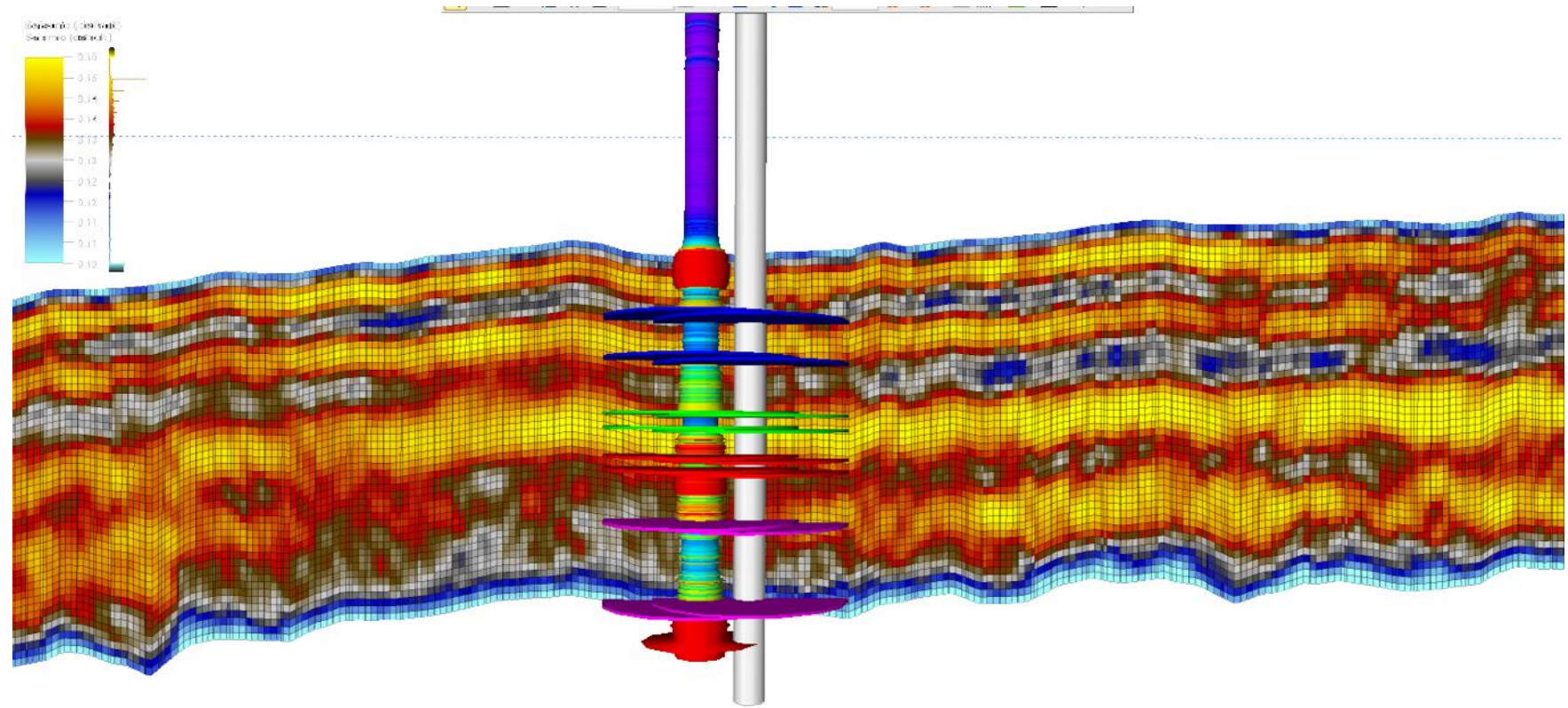
# MODEL: POROSITY FROM SEISMIC INVERSION

- Seismic data was inverted to a Vp volume.
- Vp was transformed to porosity.
- The porosity volume populated the Petrel geologic model.
- Petrel computes the permeability distribution from the porosity with a transform.
- Ensures that the distribution of porosity and permeability honors the seismic data.



# MODEL: POROSITY and LAYERING FROM SEISMIC INVERSION

- Porosity from seismic inversion in Petrel model.
- Reservoir zone divided into 50- x 4.3-m layers.
- Shale zones will be neutralized in simulation.
- Disks show location of perf zones.



## SUBTASK 2.3.2: EVALUATION OF PERIODIC SHOT RECORD DATA AS A METHOD OF TRACKING THE CO<sub>2</sub> PLUME – SCOPE AND APPROACH

- Develop and execute processing workflow.
  - Receive correlated shot records – baseline and monitor data.
  - Build a velocity model and compute ray trace times to aid in interpreting shot record data.
  - Process to visualize time-lapse changes at reflection points in the reservoir and above using modified SASSA processing flow.
  - Output a map of changes to show the location of the inferred CO<sub>2</sub> plume.
  - Produce a topical report (D4) and a final report.
- Synergies and progress.
  - Progress on processing workflow is currently under way on SASSA project.
  - Networking contact with researchers using the “ACROSS” seismic source at Aquistore regarding data formats and processing workflows.
  - All elements for velocity model building are in hand.

# ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- Completed:
  - Workflow design
  - Database development (M2)
  - Data-preprocessing design (M3)
  - Conceptual design of the seismic data integration module
  - Conceptual design of the automatic history match module
  - Creation of baseline models (seismic and geology)
- Under way:
  - 3-D seismic algorithm completed (M4)
  - Data submission to Energy Data eXchange (EDX) (D2)

# SYNERGY OPPORTUNITIES

- Potential leverage on advanced techniques for:
  - Data integration and assimilation.
  - Data analytics and automated learning.
  - Closed-loop management.
- Collaboration with other projects (Field Testing of Emerging Technologies)

# SUMMARY

- **Key findings**

- Project is on track and has already delivered important milestones (M1, M2, and M3).
- Collaboration between geophysicists, geologists, and reservoir simulation engineers has been crucial for project progress.

- **Lessons learned**

- Modular concept was instrumental to facilitate teamwork.
- Baseline models (seismic and geology) and seismic resolution are paramount in the critical path.
- Robust data preprocessing functionalities are essential to the automated process.

- **Future plans**

- Manual history match to be used as base case is in progress.
- Automatic history match workflow using CMOST is under way.
- Set up a set of stress test cases for a more rigorous validation.



**THANK YOU!**





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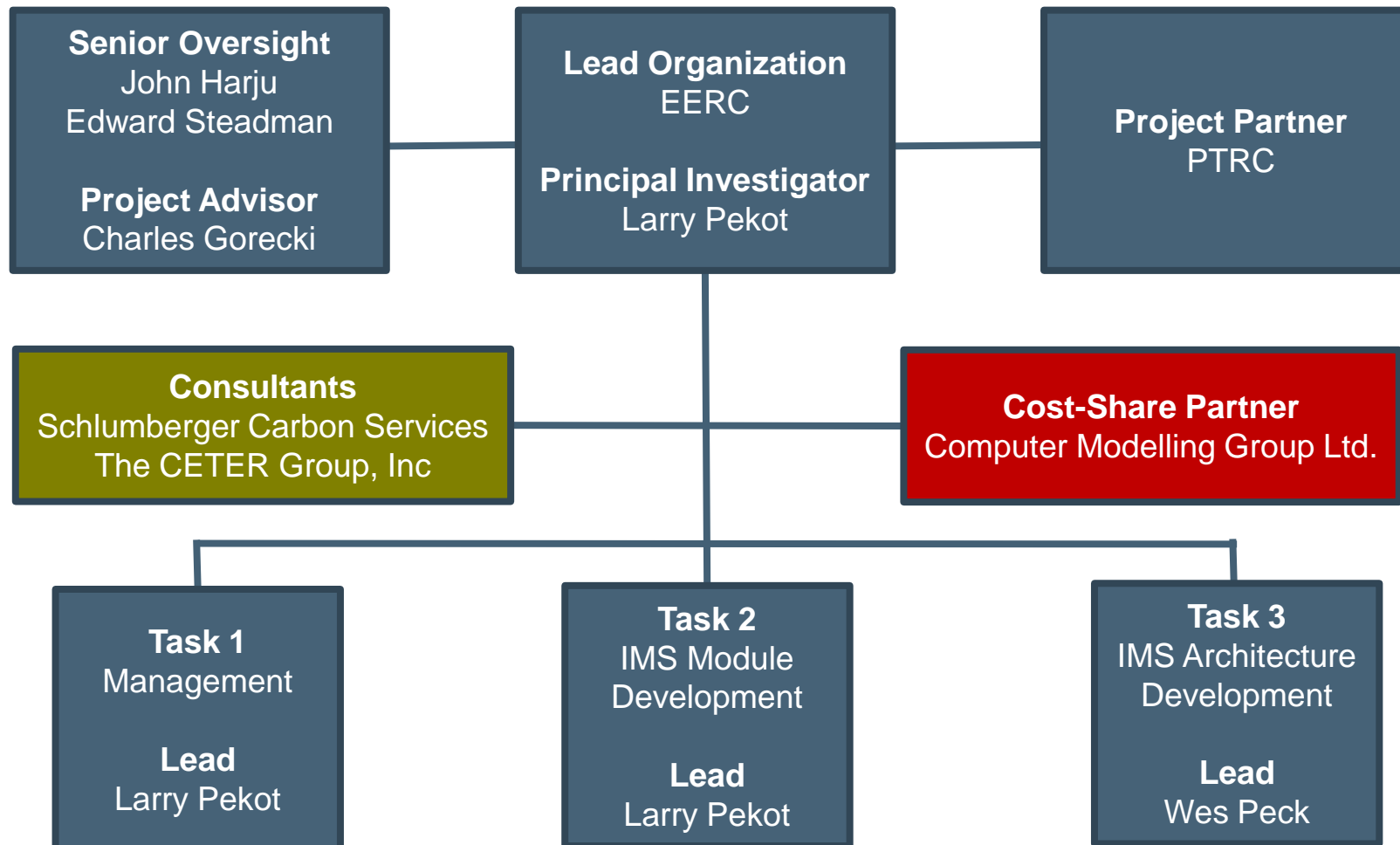
Critical Challenges.

**Practical Solutions.**

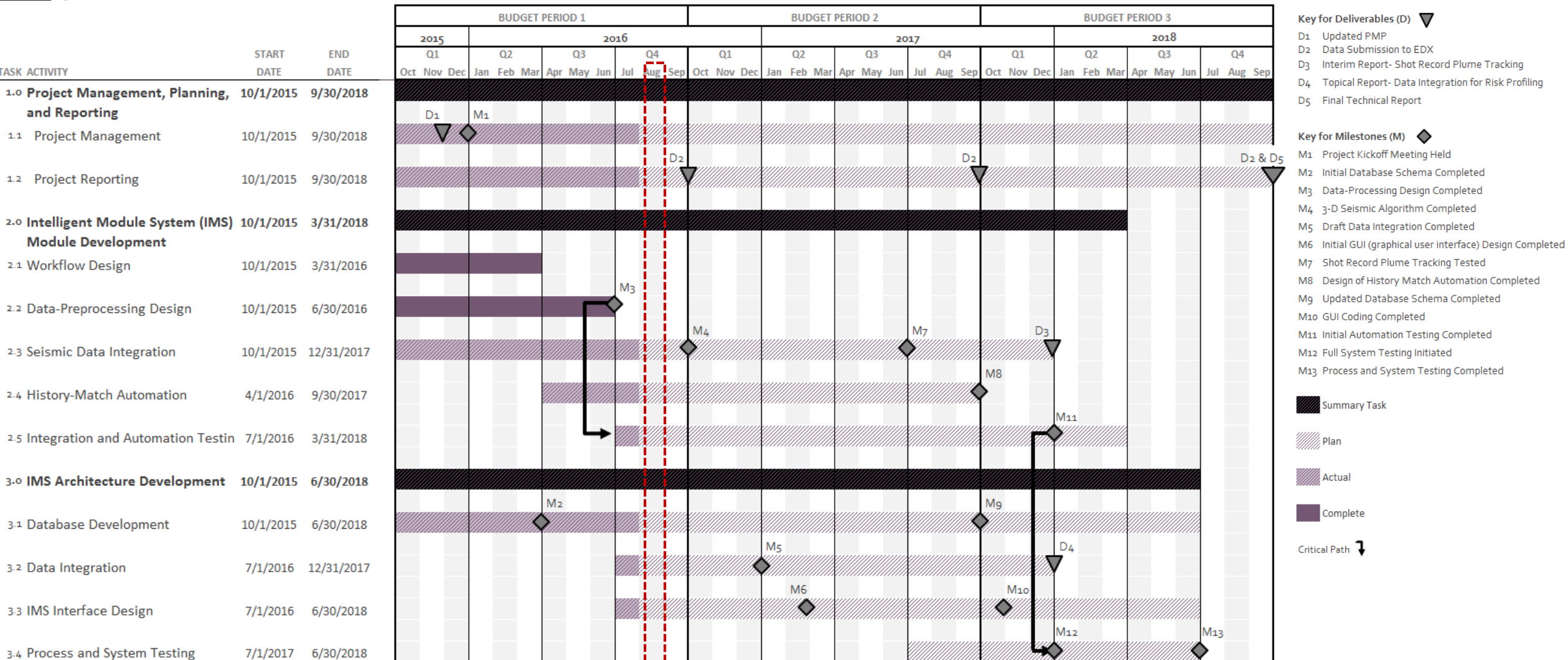
# APPENDIX

- Organization chart
- Gantt chart
- Tasks
- Project milestones
- Project deliverables
- Bibliography
- References
- Contact information

# ORGANIZATION CHART



# GANTT CHART



# TASKS

## 1 - Project Management and Reporting

## 2 - IMS Module Development

2.1 Workflow design

2.2 Data-Preprocessing Design

2.3 Seismic Data Integration

2.4 History Match Automation

2.5 Integration and Automation Testing

## 3 - IMS Architecture Development

3.1 Database Development

3.2 Data Integration

3.3 IMS Interface Development

3.4 Process and System Testing

Continuous Model Refinement:  
- Automated history matching  
- Seismic data integration

Database integration and  
user interface

# PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone	Milestone Description	Planned Completion Date	Verification Method
M1	Project Kickoff Meeting Held	12/31/15	Presentation file submitted to DOE
M2	Initial Database Schema Completed	03/31/16	Reported in subsequent quarterly report
M3	Data-Preprocessing Design Completed	06/30/16	Reported in subsequent quarterly report
M4	3-D Seismic Algorithm Completed	09/30/16	Reported in subsequent Interim report
M5	Draft Data Integration Algorithm Completed	12/31/16	Reported in subsequent Topical report
M6	Initial GUI Design Completed	02/28/17	Reported in subsequent quarterly report
M7	Shot Record Plume Tracking Tested	06/31/17	Reported in subsequent Interim report
M8	Design of History Match Automation Completed	09/31/17	Reported in subsequent quarterly report
M9	Updated Database Schema Completed	09/31/17	Reported in subsequent quarterly report
M10	GUI Coding Completed	10/31/17	Reported in subsequent quarterly report
M11	Initial Automation Testing Completed	12/31/17	Reported in subsequent quarterly report
M12	Full System Testing Initiated	12/31/17	Reported in subsequent quarterly report
M13	Process and System Testing Completed	06/31/18	Reported in subsequent Final Technical report

Completed

Completed

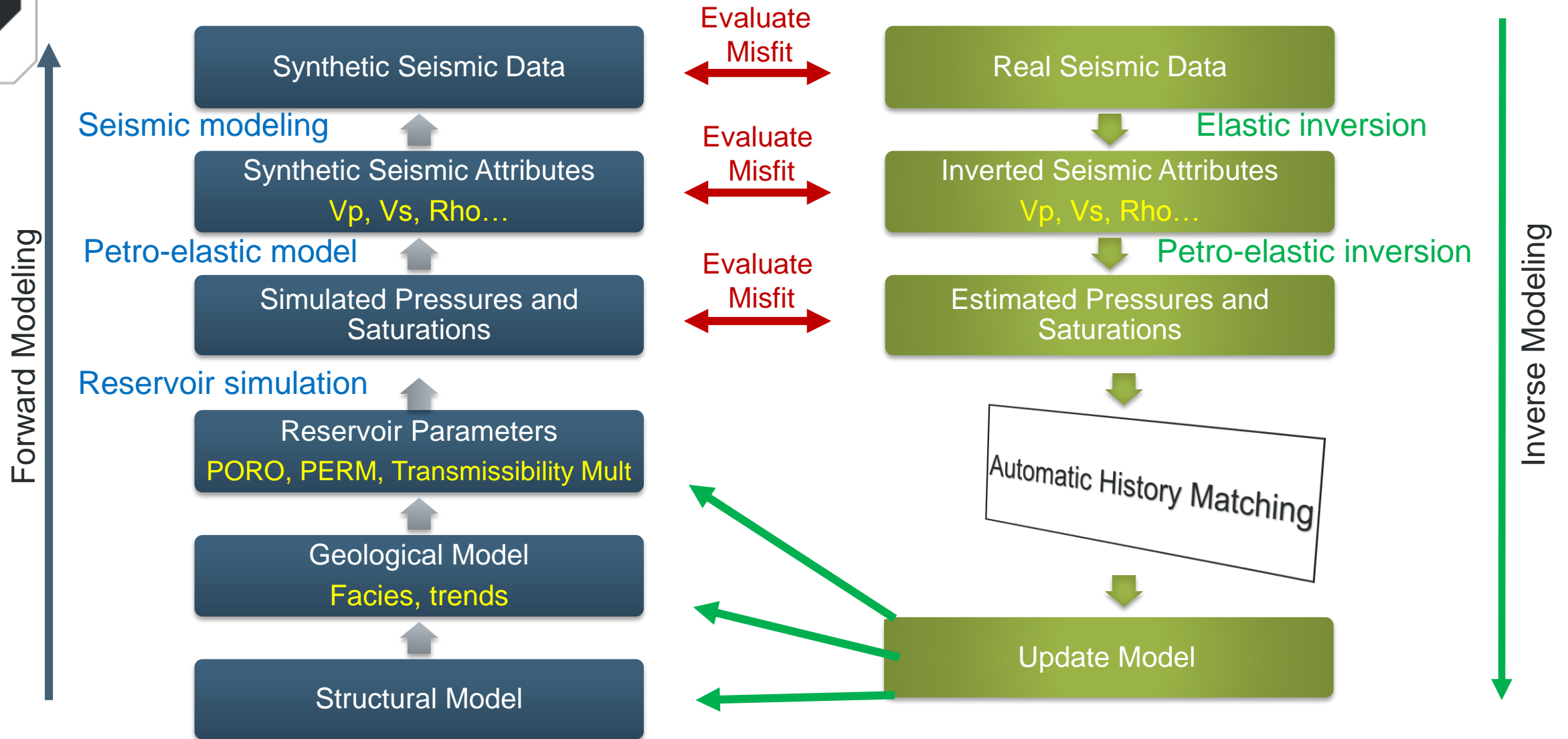
Completed

# PROJECT DELIVERABLES

Milestone No.	Milestone Description	Planned Completion Date	Verification Method
D1	Updated PMP	12/31/15	PMP file submitted
D2	Data Submission to EDX	09/30/16	Data uploaded to EDX
D3	Interim Report – Shot Record Tracking	12/31/17	Interim report submitted
D4	Topical Report – Data Integration for Risk Profiling	12/31/17	Topical report submitted
D5	Final Technical Report	09/30/18	Final technical report submitted

Completed

# SEISMIC HISTORY MATCHING PROCESS\*



\* Modified after Ayzenberg et al 2013



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

No peer reviewed publications generated from this project to date.

# REFERENCES

- Nguyen, N., Dang, C.T.Q., Chen, Z. et al. , 2016, Geological uncertainty and effects of depositional sequence on improved oil recovery processes: J Petrol Explor Prod Technol, available at: <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13202-016-0230-1>.
- Ayzenberg, M., Hustoft, L., Skjei, N., and Feng, T., 2013, Seismic 4-D inversion for quantitative use in automated history matching: 75th European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers Conference and Exhibition 2013 Incorporating SPE EUROPEC 2013: Changing Frontiers, pp. 64-68, available at <http://earthdoc.eage.org/publication/publicationdetails/?publication=69332>.

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