

Wei Jia<sup>1,2</sup>, Feng Pan<sup>3</sup>, Zhenxue Dai<sup>4</sup>, Ting Xiao<sup>1,2</sup>, Mark White<sup>5</sup>, Brian McPherson<sup>1,2</sup>

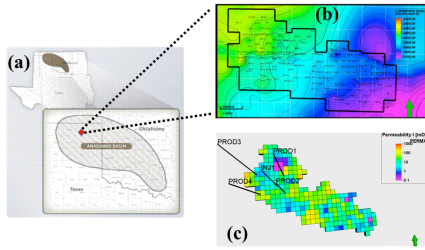
<sup>1</sup>Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, the University of Utah, UT; <sup>2</sup>Energy & Geoscience Institute, the University of Utah, UT; <sup>3</sup>Utah Division of Water Resources, UT; <sup>4</sup>Las Alamos National Laboratory, NM; <sup>5</sup>Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, WA

## Introduction

- ❖ **Problem:** CO<sub>2</sub> storage forecasting is affected by uncertainty due to heterogeneity, including permeability and porosity.
- ❖ **Goal:** Quantifying uncertainty of CO<sub>2</sub> storage and evaluating CO<sub>2</sub> trapping mechanisms in a sandstone CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR field.
- ❖ **Method:** Reduced Order Models (ROMs) via Polynomial Chaos Expansion (PCE).

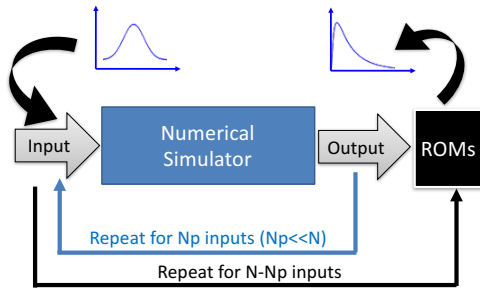
## Model Description

- ❖ Farnsworth Unit (FWU), northern Texas
- ❖ Morrow B sandstone
- ❖ 28×22×20=12320 cells
- ❖ 1 injector-centered five-spot pattern
- ❖ 20 yrs. of CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR + 20 yrs. of monitoring (no inj./prod.)



## Methods

### Reduced Order Models (ROMs)



### Polynomial Chaos Expansion (PCE)

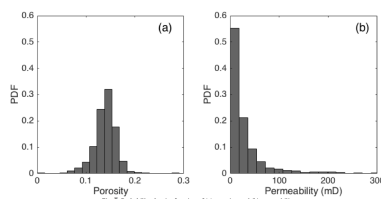
$$y_i = M(x) = \alpha_0 B_0 + \sum_{j=1}^M \alpha_j B_1(x_j) + \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^j \alpha_{jk} B_2(x_j, x_k) + \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^j \sum_{h=1}^k \alpha_{jkh} B_3(x_j, x_k, x_h) \dots$$

$$[B_1, \dots, B_d]_X \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow B\alpha = y$$

$$\alpha = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T y$$

### Parameter Uncertainty

- Porosity & Permeability
- 1000 realizations generated by variogram model and sequential Gaussian simulation



output =  $M$  (porosity, permeability)

CO <sub>2</sub> mass distribution in oil phase	@ The end of simulation (40 yrs.)
CO <sub>2</sub> mass distribution in supercritical phase	
CO <sub>2</sub> mass distribution in aqueous phase	

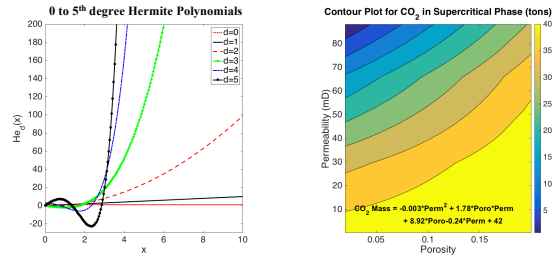
- ❑ Use 25 Eclipse simulations to “train” the ROMs
- ❑ Use the ROMs for simulating 1000 realizations

## Results & Discussion

### Predicted by 25 Eclipse Simulations

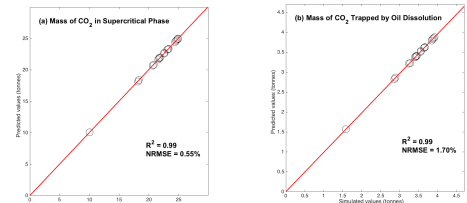
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Hydrodynamic trapping (tonnes)	174,760	1,812	170,790	178,330
Oil dissolution trapping (tonnes)	60,970	486	60,240	61,750
Aqueous dissolution trapping (tonnes)	2,740	15	2,700	2,750

### Basis Function and An Example of ROM

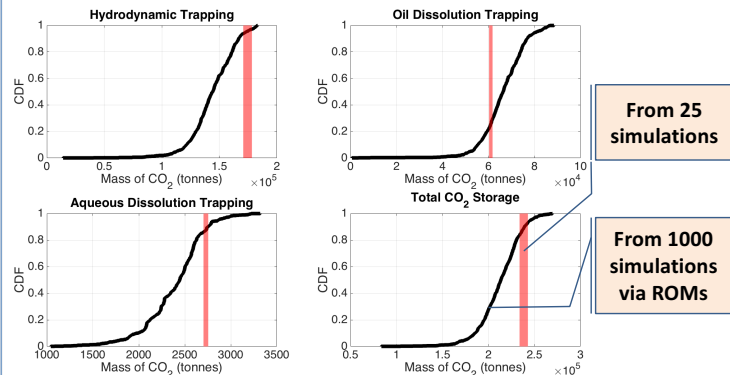


### Quality of ROMs

- ❑ R<sup>2</sup>
- ❑ Normalized Root Mean Square Error (NRMSE)



### CDF of CO<sub>2</sub> Storage



## Key Results

- ❖ Hydrodynamic trapping sequesters the most injected CO<sub>2</sub> at the FWU (121,400~166,860 tonnes), followed by oil dissolution trapping (55,303~76,816 tonnes), and aqueous dissolution trapping (1979~2751 tonnes).
- ❖ With one five-spot pattern and 20 years of CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR, the CO<sub>2</sub> stored in the FWU is between 185,430 tonnes and 239,170 tonnes, demonstrating the significant uncertainty in total CO<sub>2</sub> storage induced by parameter heterogeneity of porosity and permeability.