

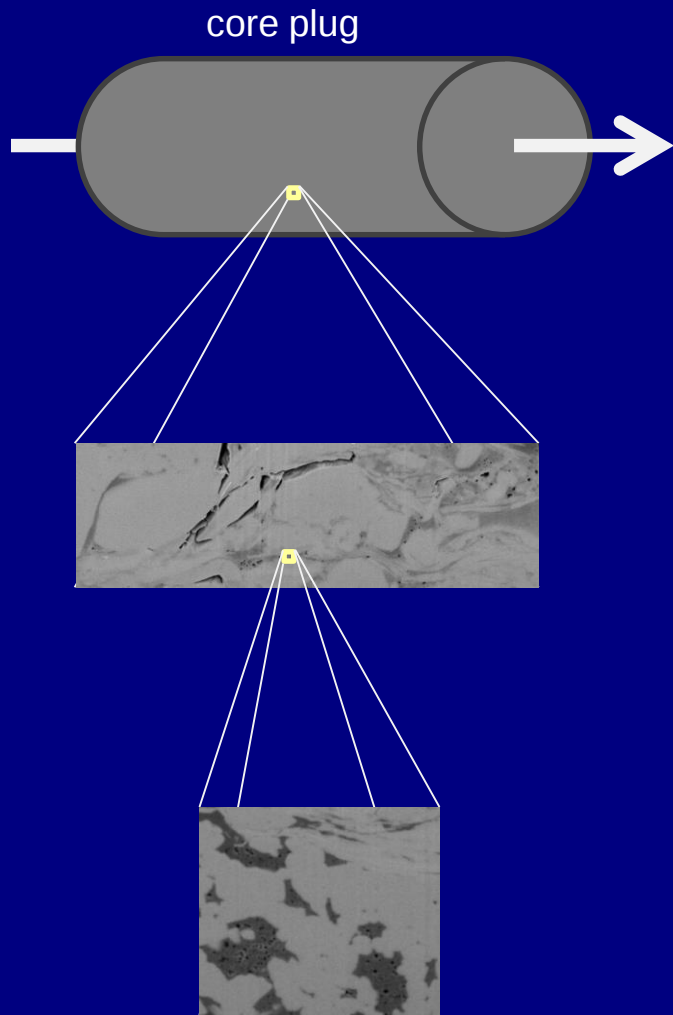
Multi-scale Discussions on Natural Gas Storage and Transport in Nanoporous Material

I. Yucel Akkutlu

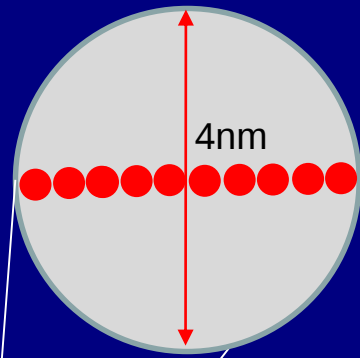
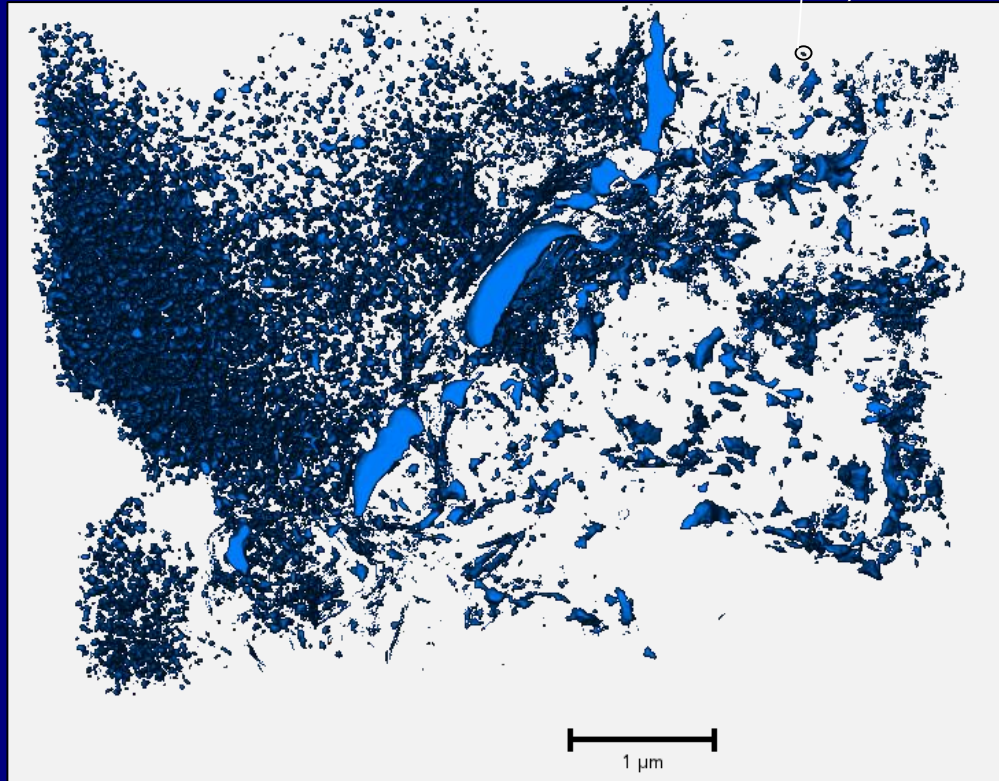
Khoa Bui, Seungmo Kang, Feng Feng, Sansarng Riewchotisakul, Behnaz Rahmani, Kou Rui, Maria Vasilyeva, Asana Wasaki

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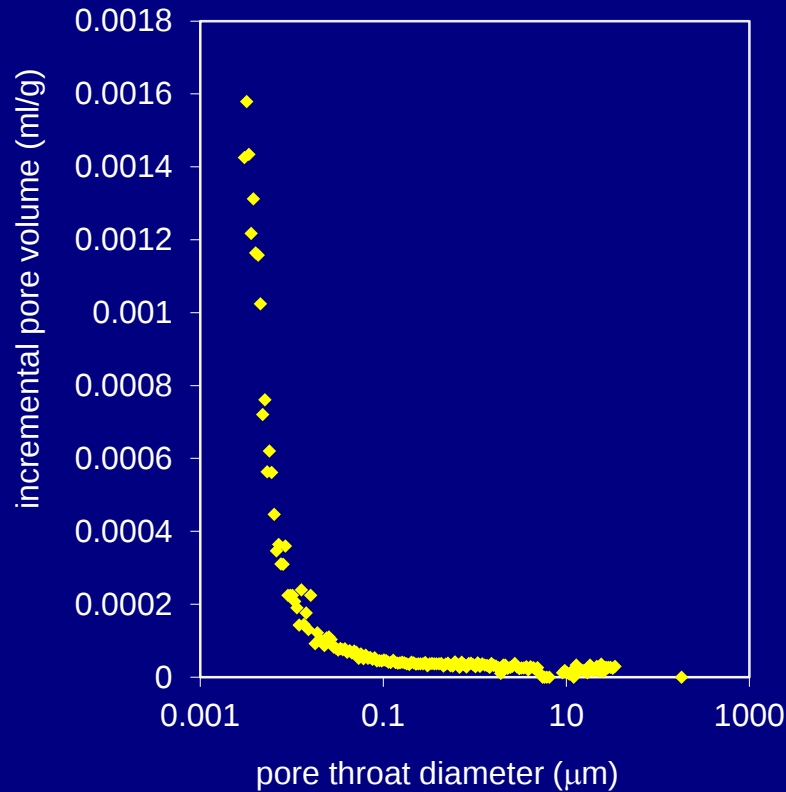
Multi-scale Pore Network



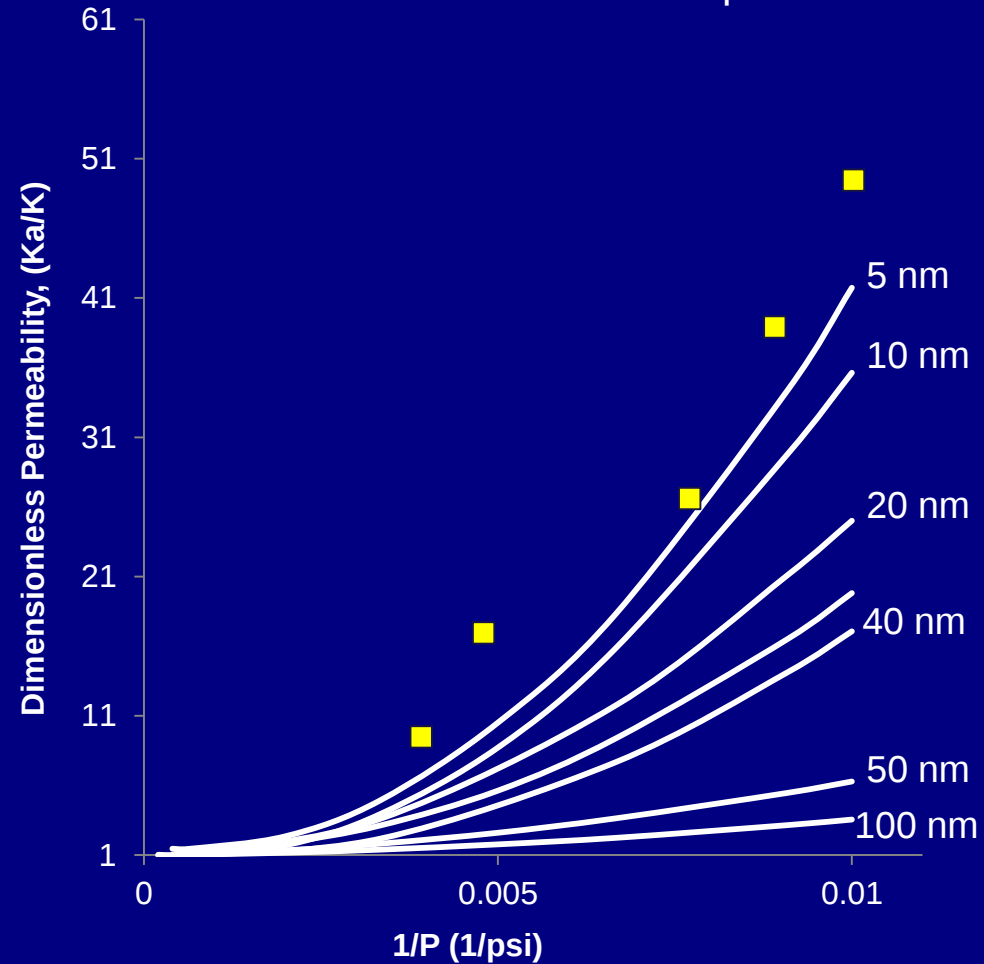
SEM Evidence of Nano-porosity



Mercury Injection Porosimeter



Steady-state permeability measurements shown on the Double-slip Chart

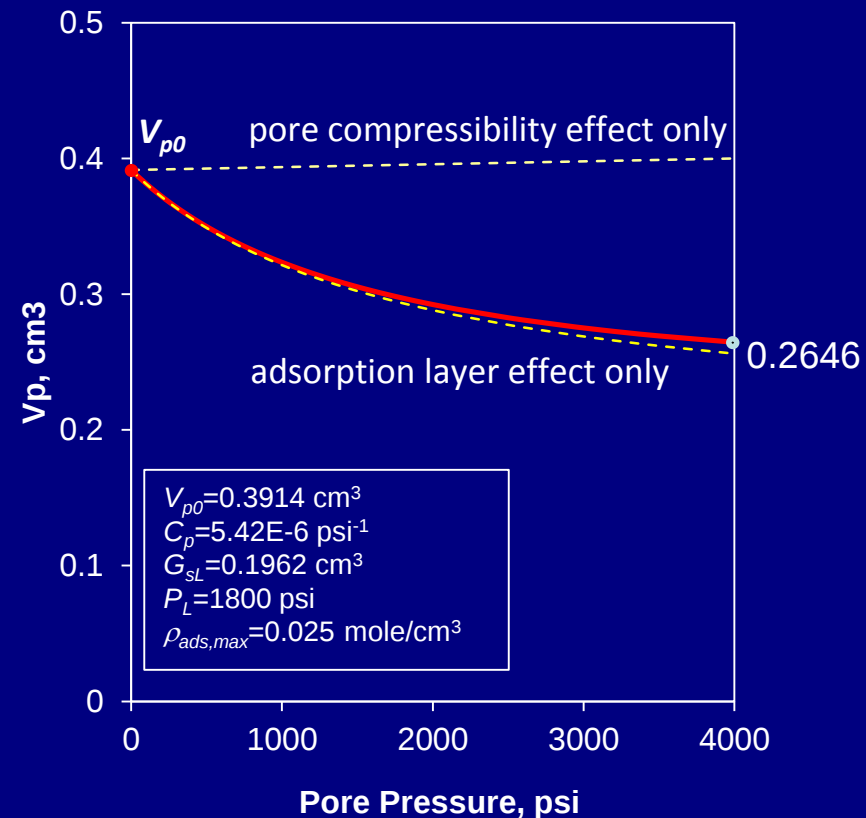
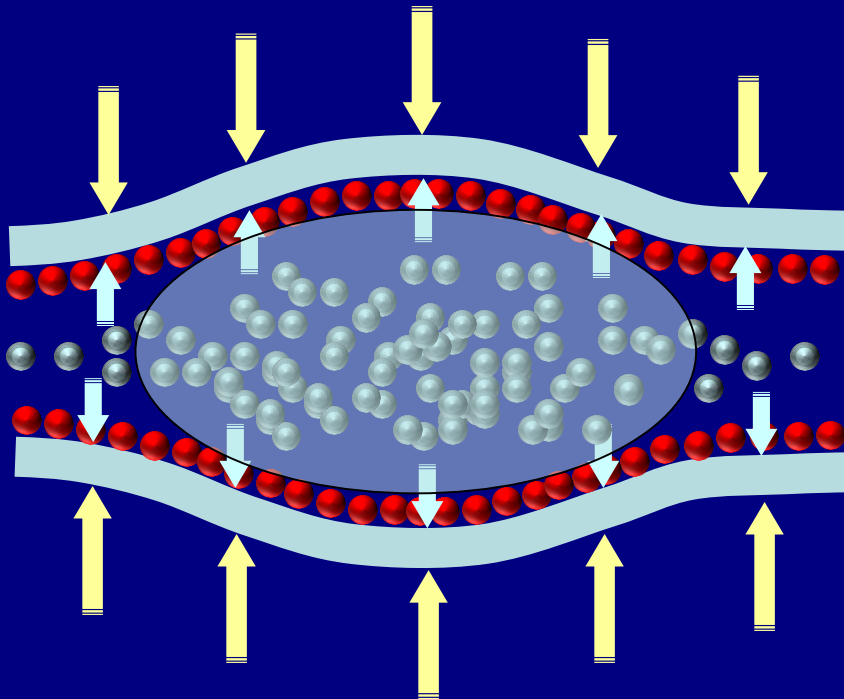


Question 1

Fathi, Tinni, Akkutlu, 2012.
Int. J Coal Geology, 103, 51-59

Considerations for Gas Storage Capacity

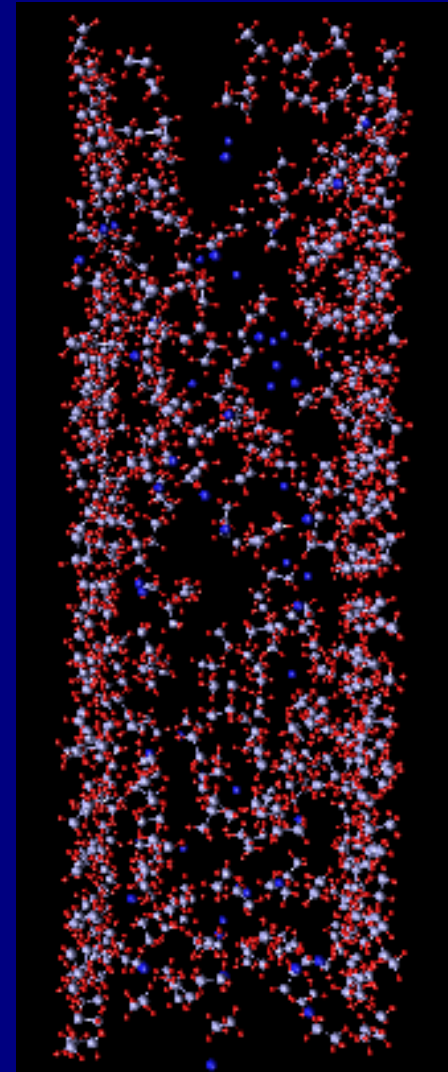
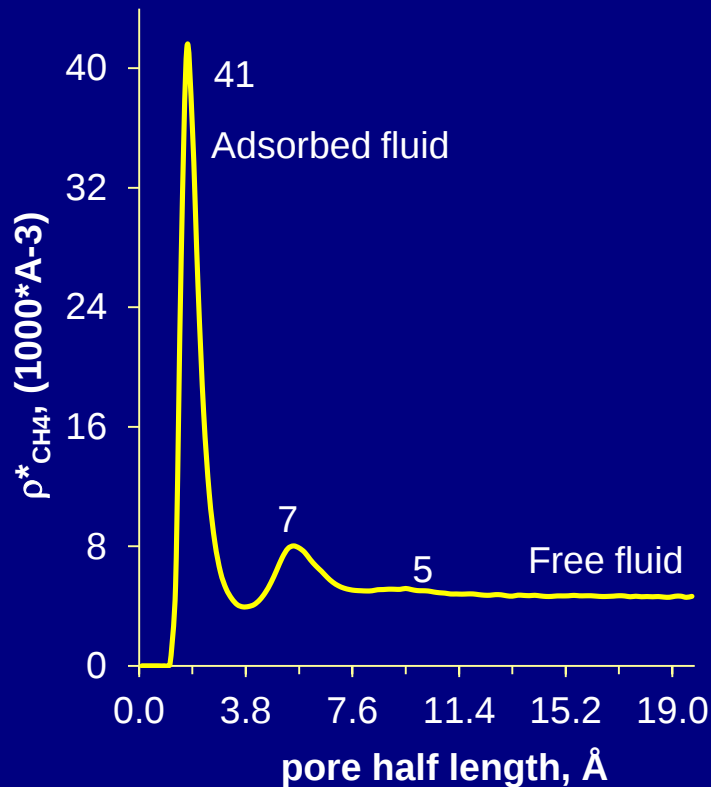
- Reference pore volume, V_{p0}
- Adjustments to this pore volume necessary under reservoir conditions:
 - Pore-compressibility effect
 - Adsorption layer effect



MC Simulation of Fluid Adsorption

VMD visualization of methane-ethane
mixture in slit-pore

4nm, 3,000 psi (20.7MPa) pore pressure
and 176°F (80°C) temperature

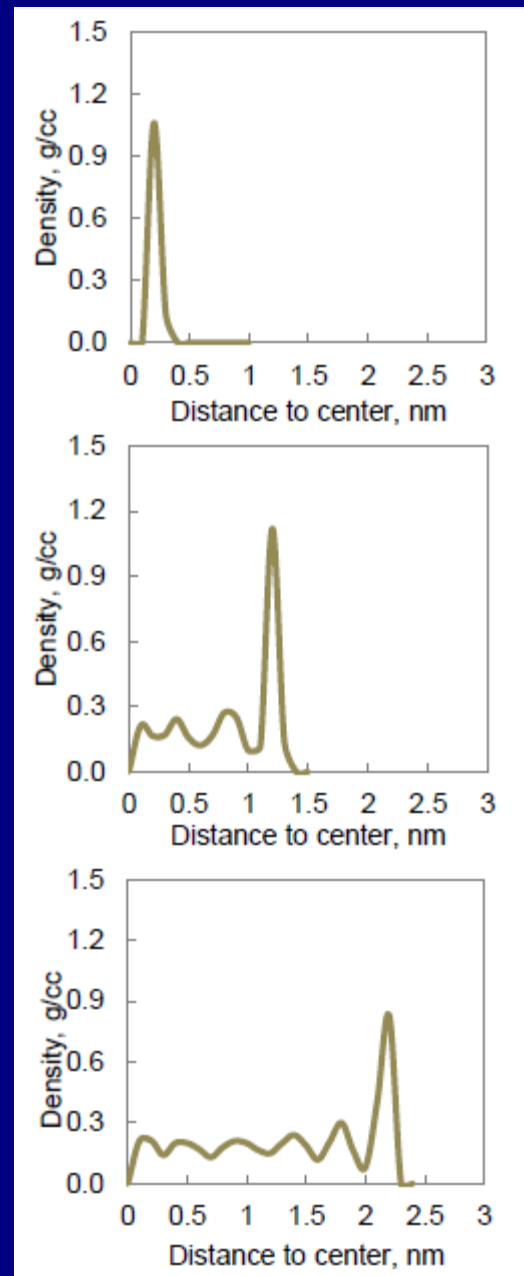
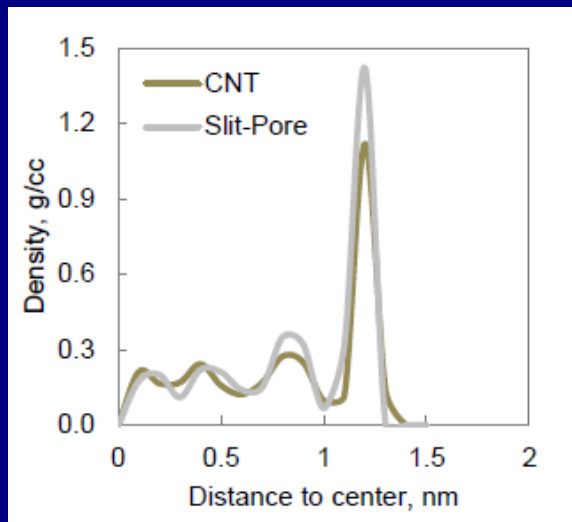
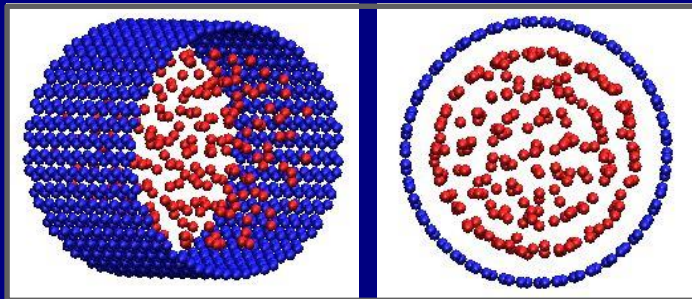


←→
pore half length

Ambrose et al. (2011) SPE Journal 17:1

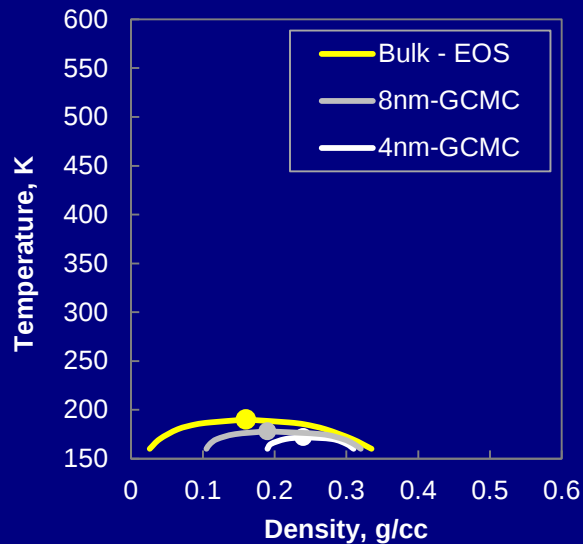
Adsorption in SWCNT

Structured density profile across the tube
under thermodynamic equilibrium conditions:

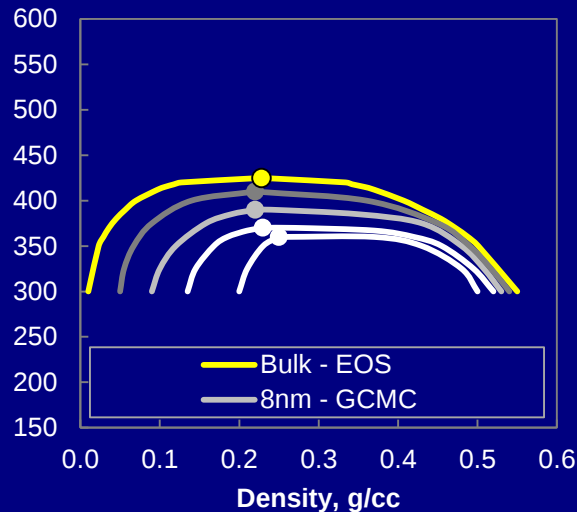


Phase Diagrams of Methane, Butane and Octane under Confinement

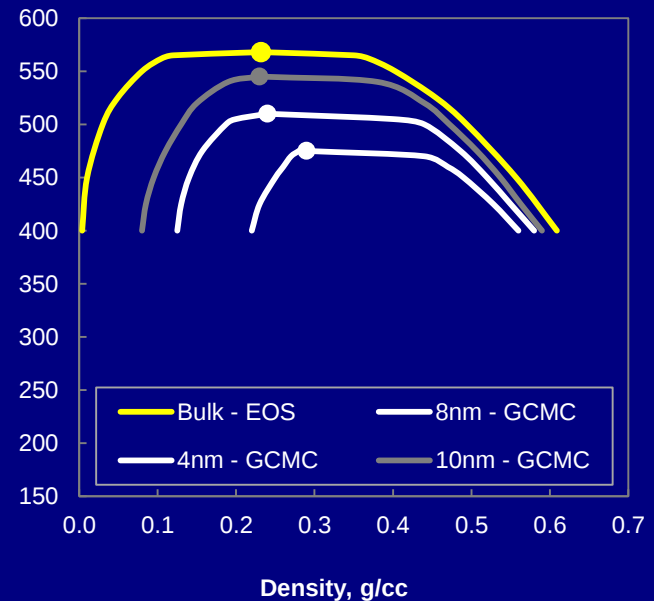
Methane



Butane



Octane



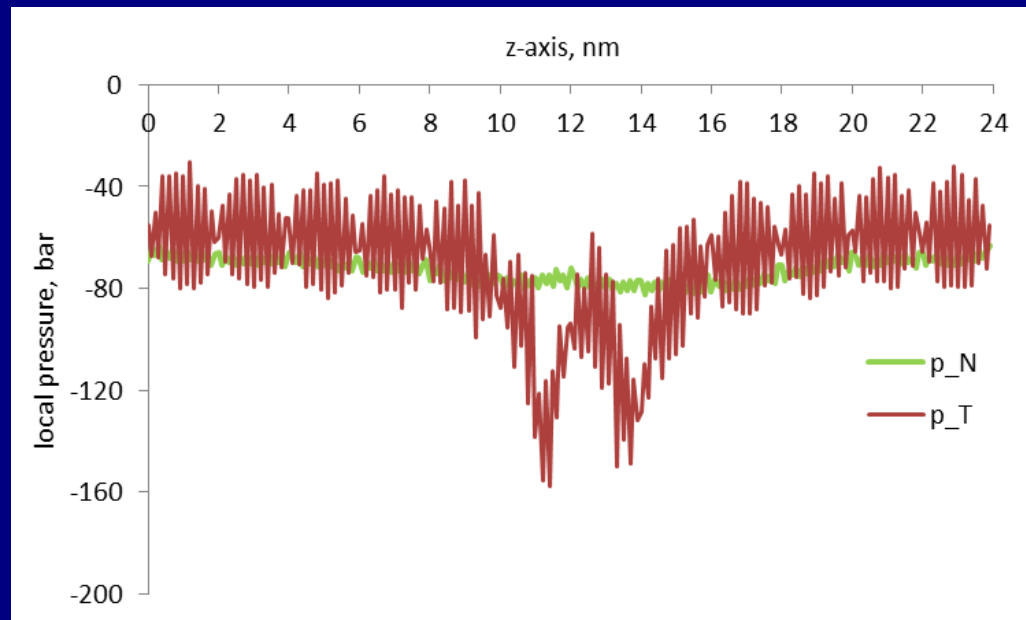
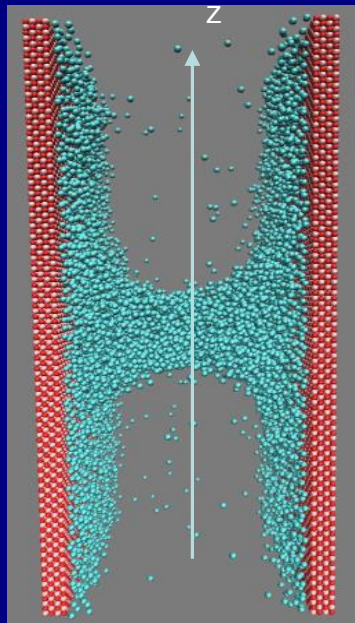
IFT of Methane in Nano-channel

From the local stress tensor, pressures are calculated considering both kinetic and internal (inter- and intra-molecular) contributions:

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^{L_z} [p_N(z) - p_T(z)] dz = \frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^{L_z} \left[p_{zz}(z) - \frac{p_{xx}(z) + p_{yy}(z)}{2} \right] dz$$

Bui and Akkutlu, 2015, Journal of Mol. Physics

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00268976.2015.1037369>

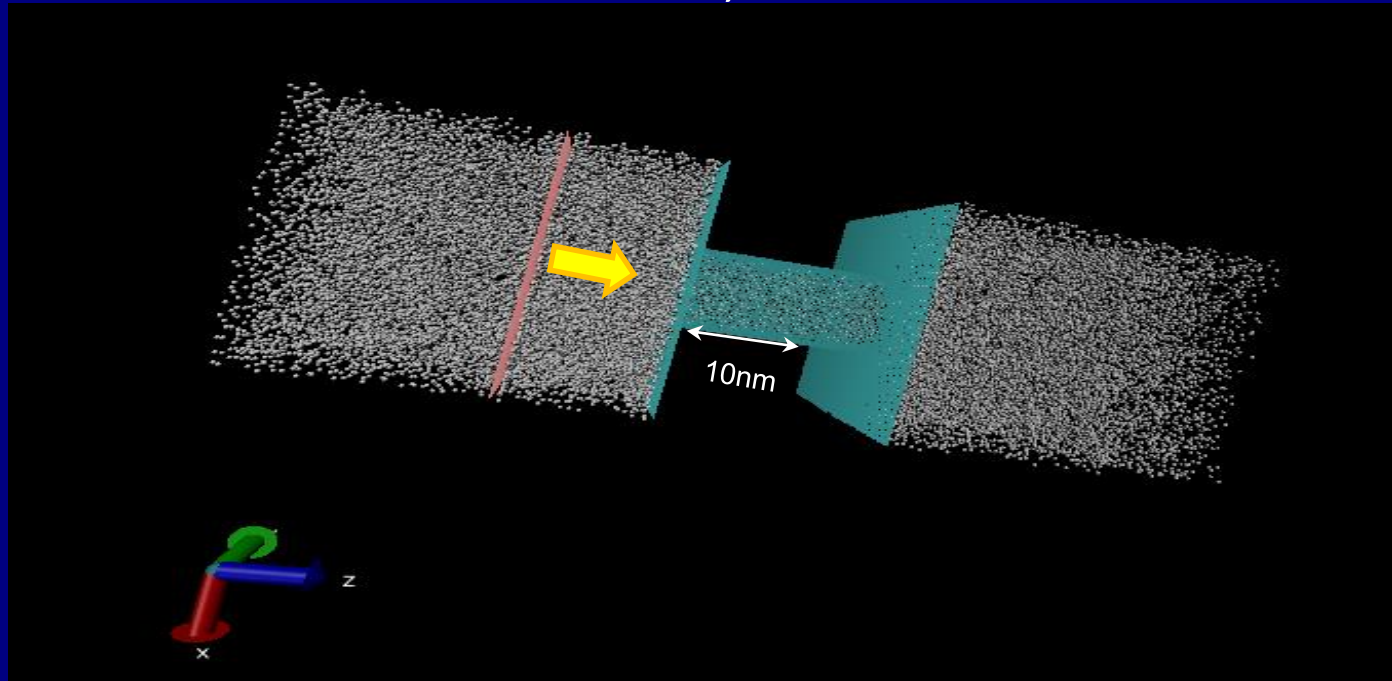


Value of IFT is 6.65 mN/m across the V-L interface. This value is 45% smaller than that of the bulk IFT

Fluid Transport in SWCNT

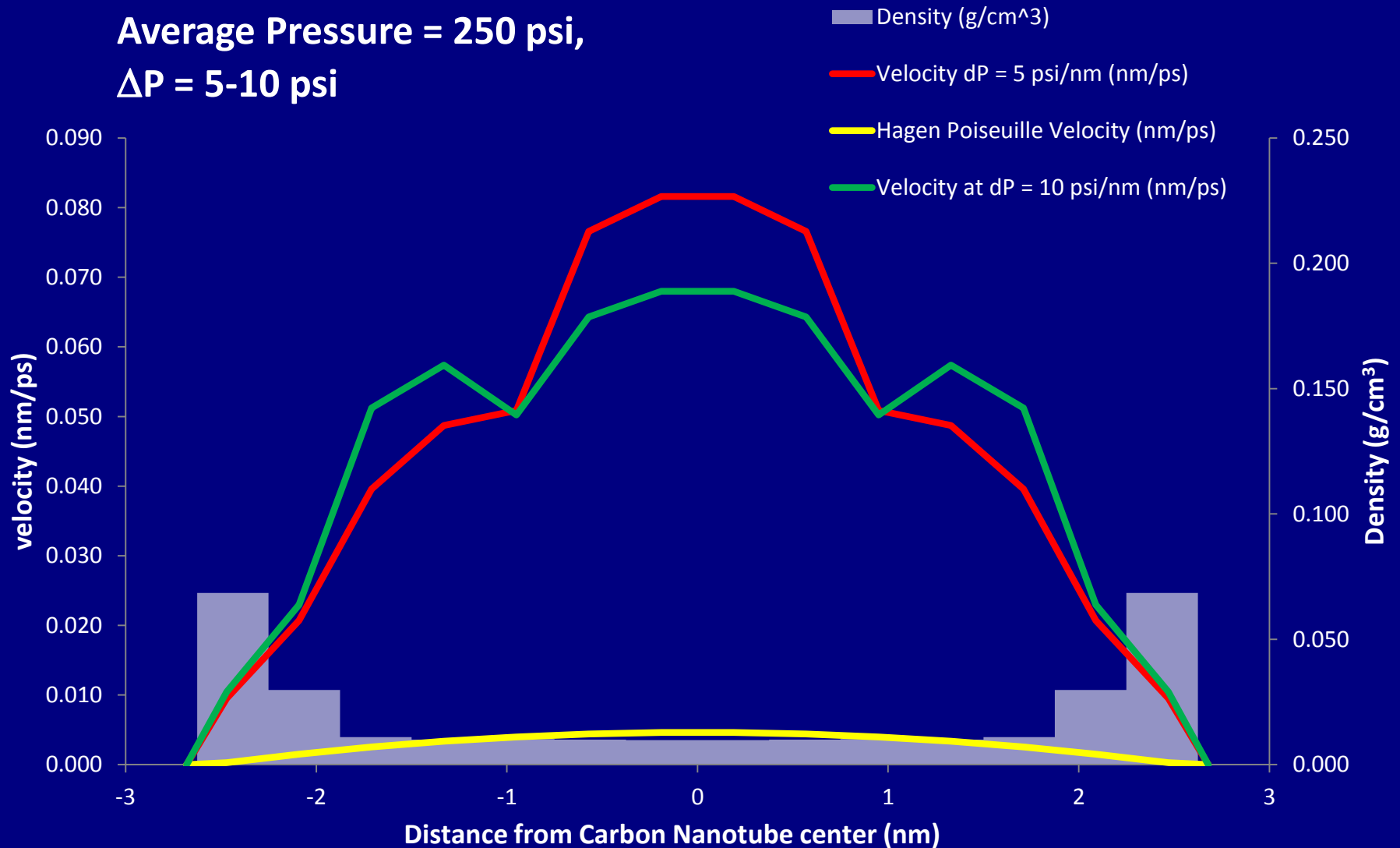
- Driving force generated using piston-like arrangement, controlling source and sink volumes to emulate pressure gradient
- Transport properties measured through the tube, e.g. velocity profile, to infer the effects of free and adsorbed phases on the overall transport

Riewchotisakul and Akkutlu, 2015. SPE-175107



Fluid Density and Velocity Profiles: Low Pressure

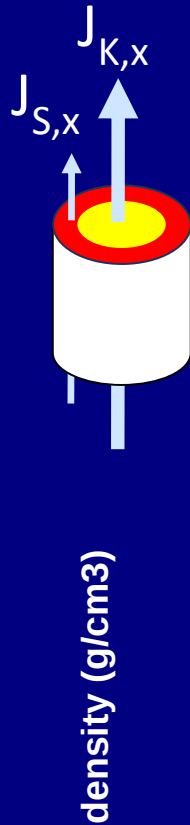
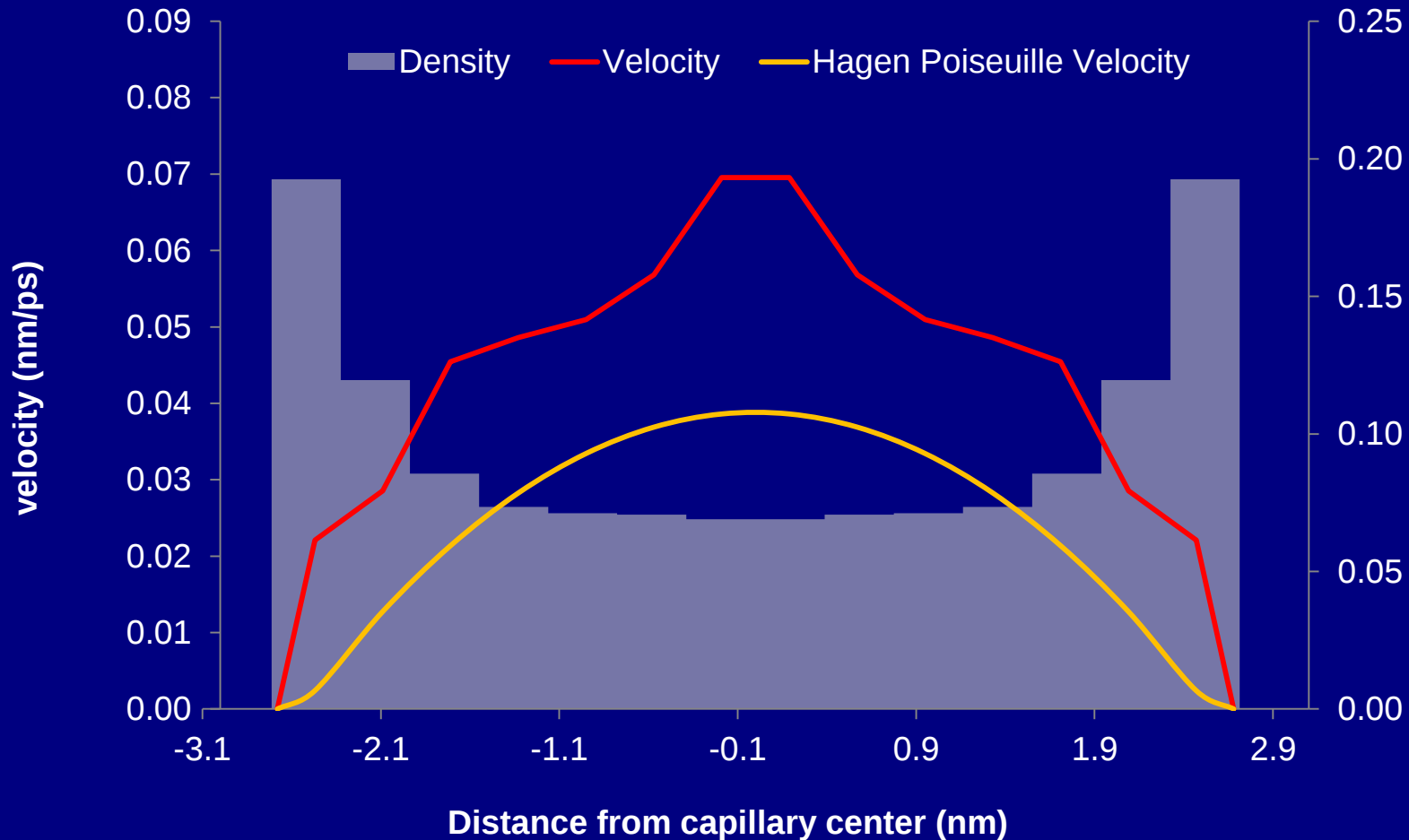
**Average Pressure = 250 psi,
 $\Delta P = 5\text{-}10$ psi**



Fluid Density and Velocity Profiles: High Pressure

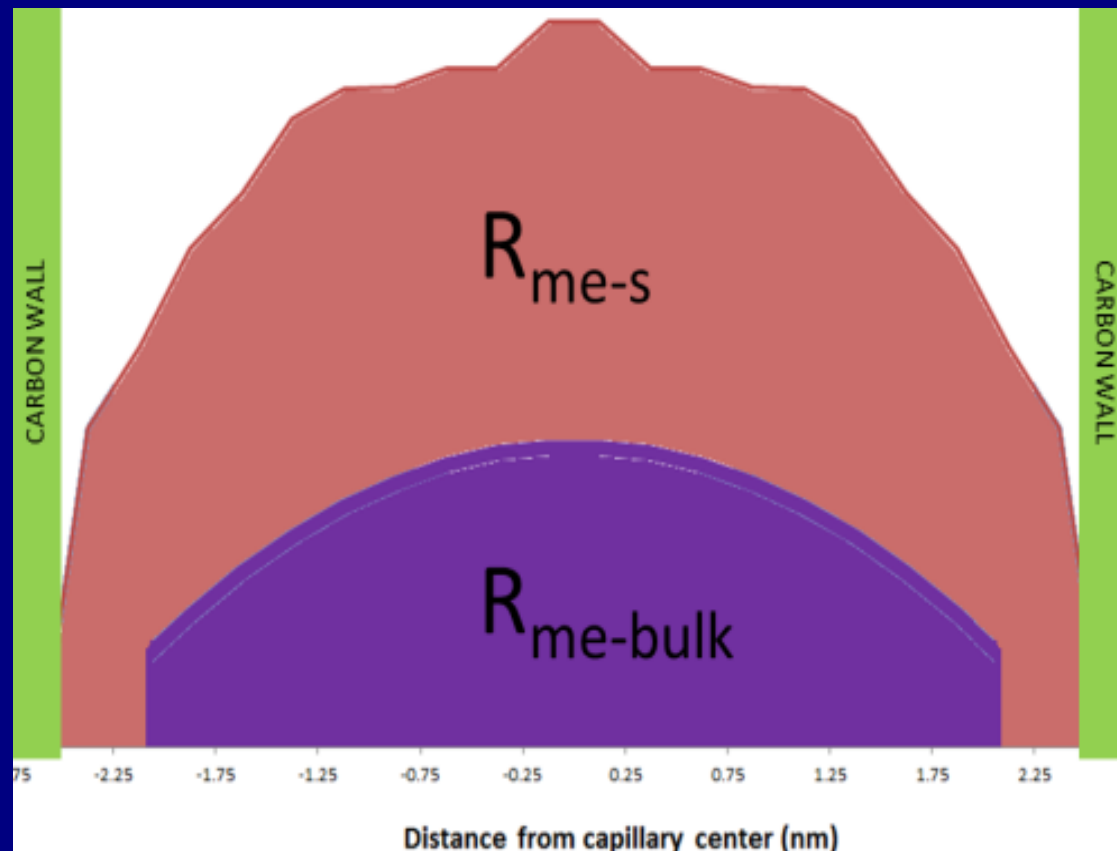
Average pressure: 1,687 psi

$\Delta p = 50$ psi

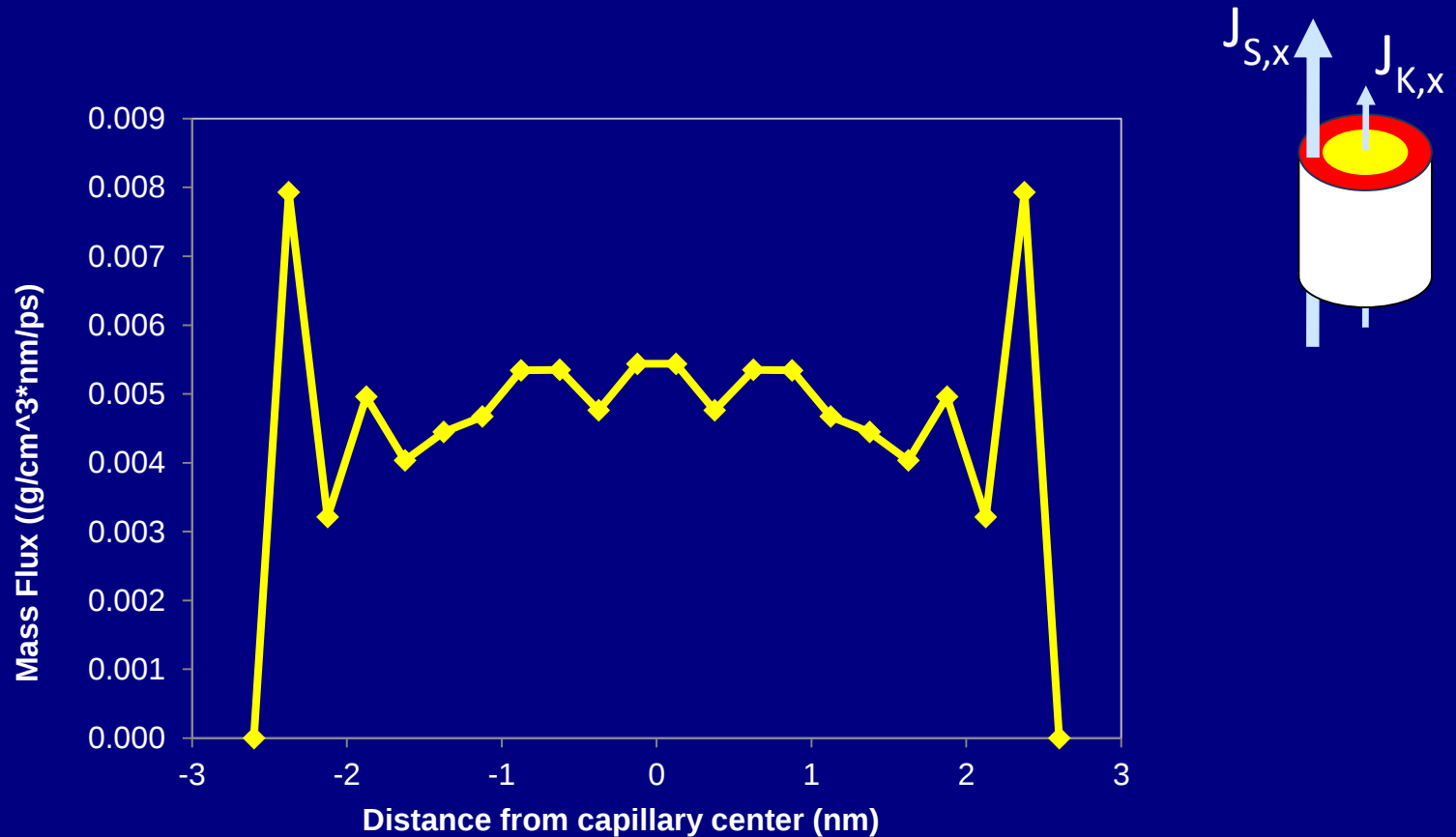


Mass Transport Enhancement Ratio

$$R_{me} = \frac{(2r_{tube}^2 r_{ads}^2 - r_{ads}^4)}{r_{tube}^4} + 8\mu C_{sv} \left[\frac{r_{ads}^2}{r_{tube}^4} + \frac{\rho_{ads}}{\rho_{bulk}} \frac{r_{tube}^2 - r_{ads}^2}{r_{tube}^4} \right]$$

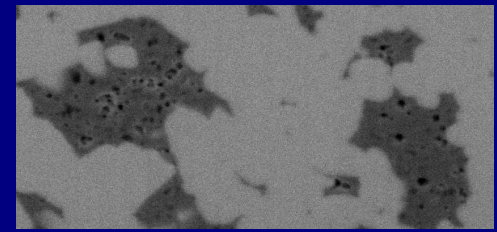


Methane Mass Flux Profile across the Diameter of 5 nm Tube



Adsorbed phase transport contribute a large portion of the total mass flux

Bundle of Capillaries Approach



Nanoporous material permeability correction for the capillaries

$$k_a = k \sum [f(r_{tube}) R_{me}]$$

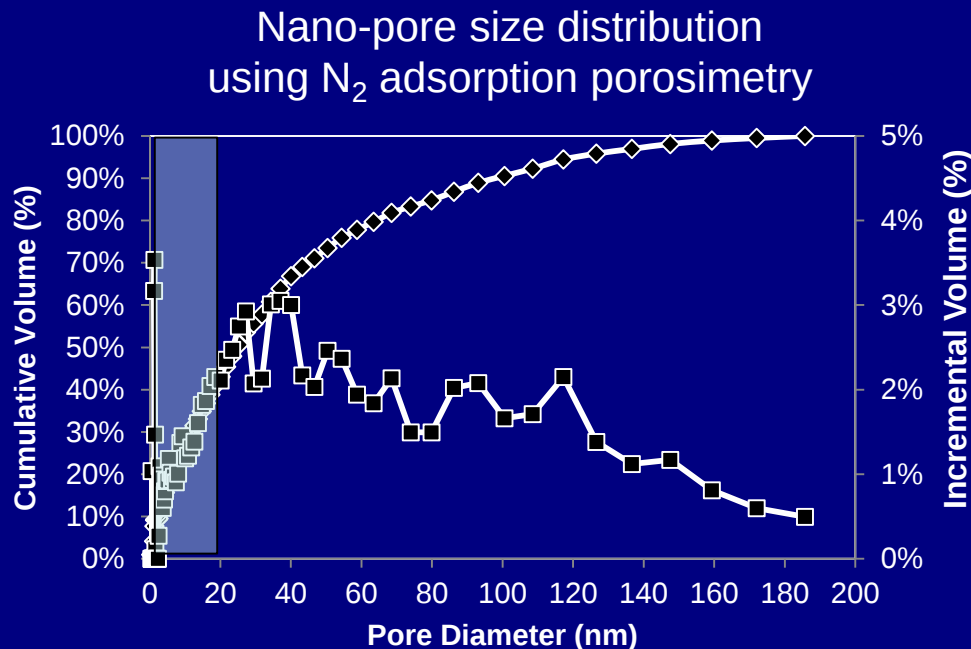
where $f(r_{tube})$ = organic pore size distribution (fraction)

A flow cutoff of 2 nm applied

$$[f(r_{tube}) R_{me}] = 1.573$$

$$k_a = 1.573 k$$

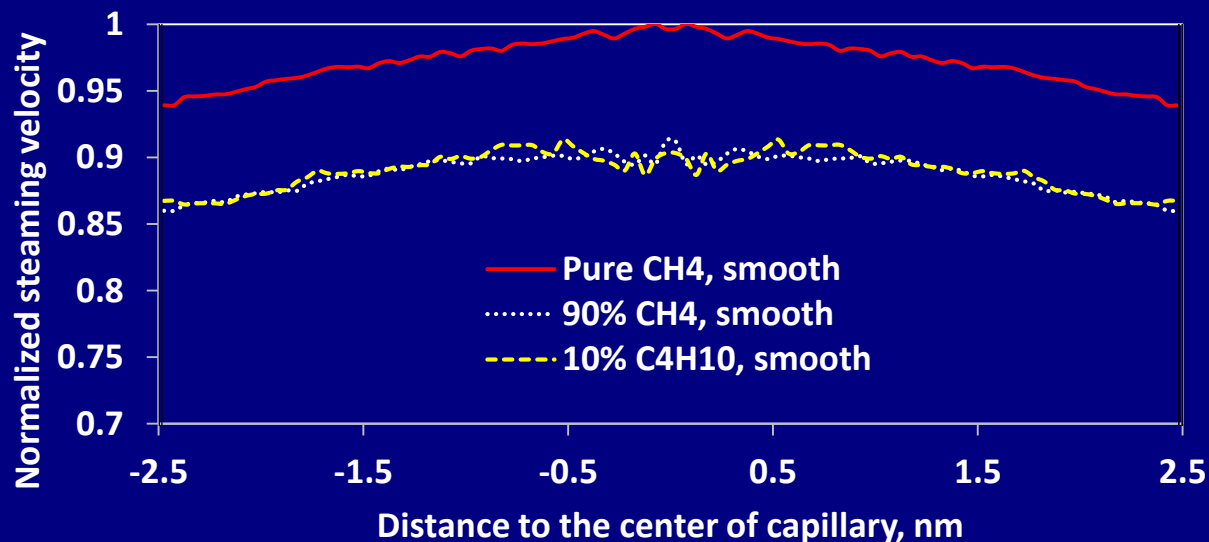
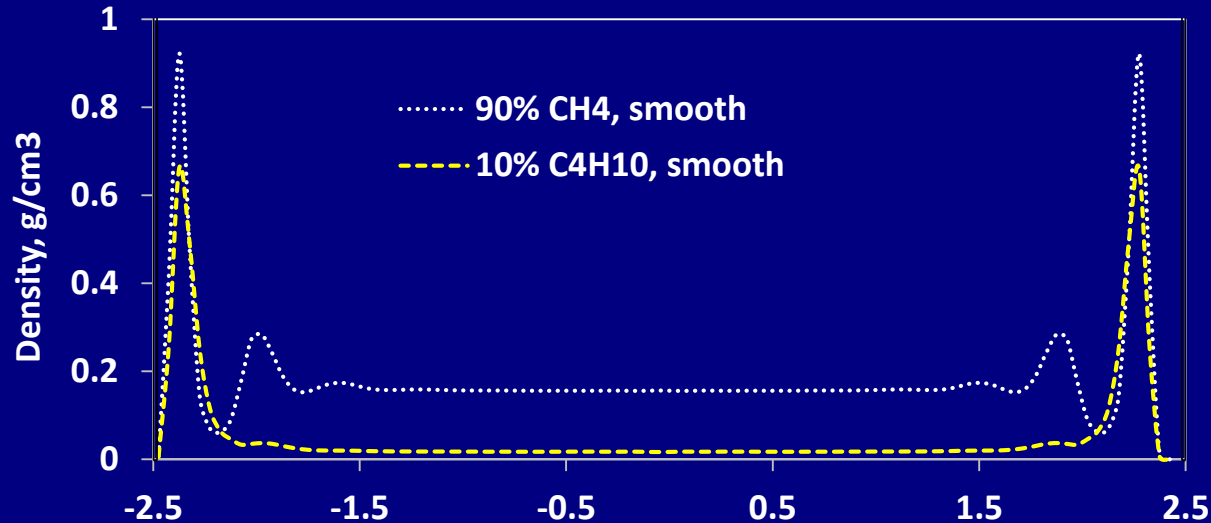
57.3% enhancement in permeability



Question 4

Effect of Adding a Heavier Component

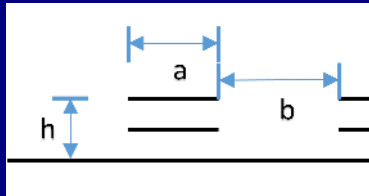
Feng and Akkutlu 2015, SPE-177005



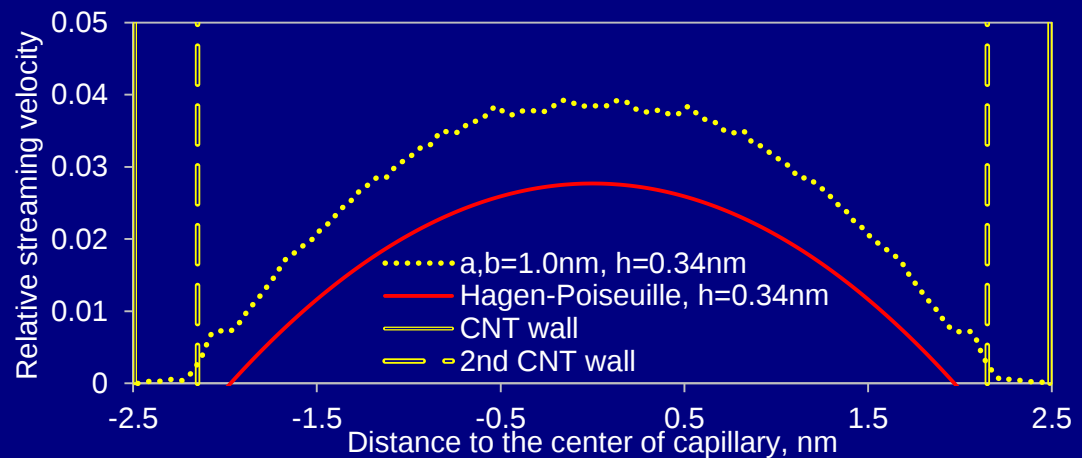
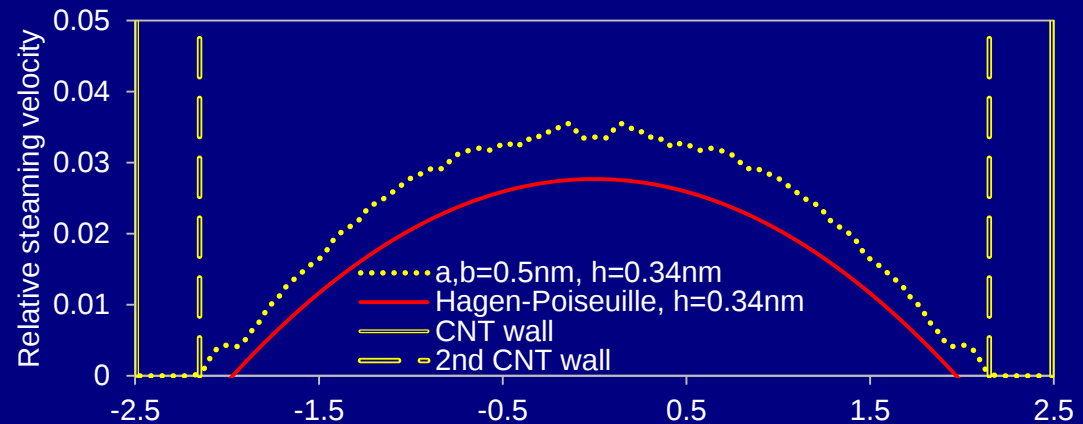
Effect of Changing Wall Morphology

Feng and Akkutlu 2015, SPE-177005

Slide 16

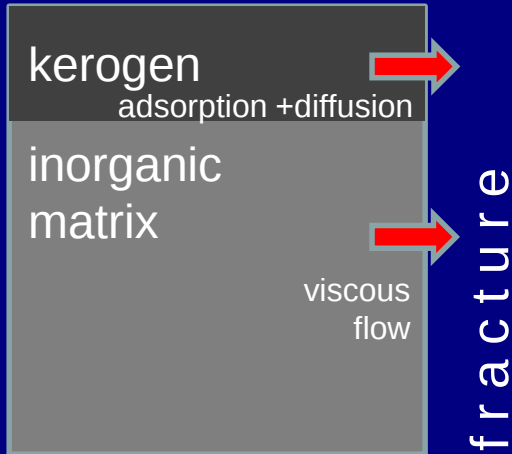


- Effect of changing a , b values (the length of the trench/bump, or the frequency of the defects)



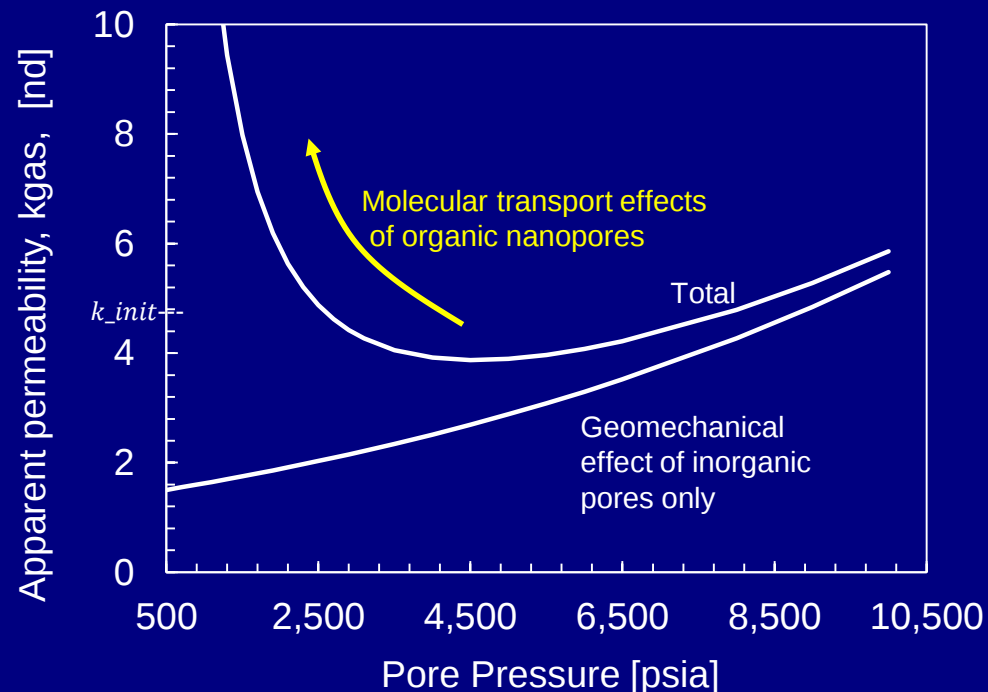
Permeability Model

Wasaki and Akkutlu, 2015, SPEJ December issue



$$k_{gas} = k_m + \mu D c_g + \mu D_s \frac{G_{sL} \rho_{grain} B_g}{\varepsilon_{ks}} \frac{p_L}{(p + p_L)^2}$$

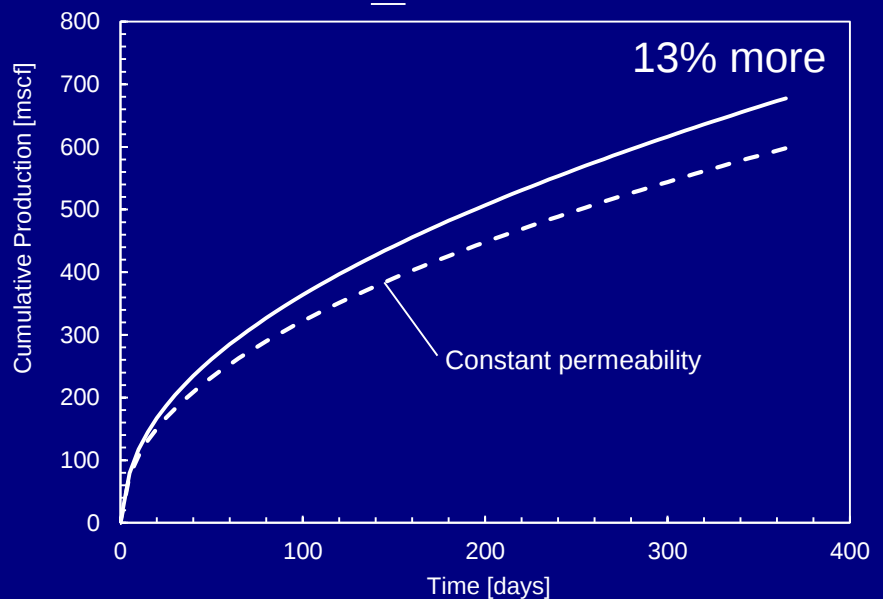
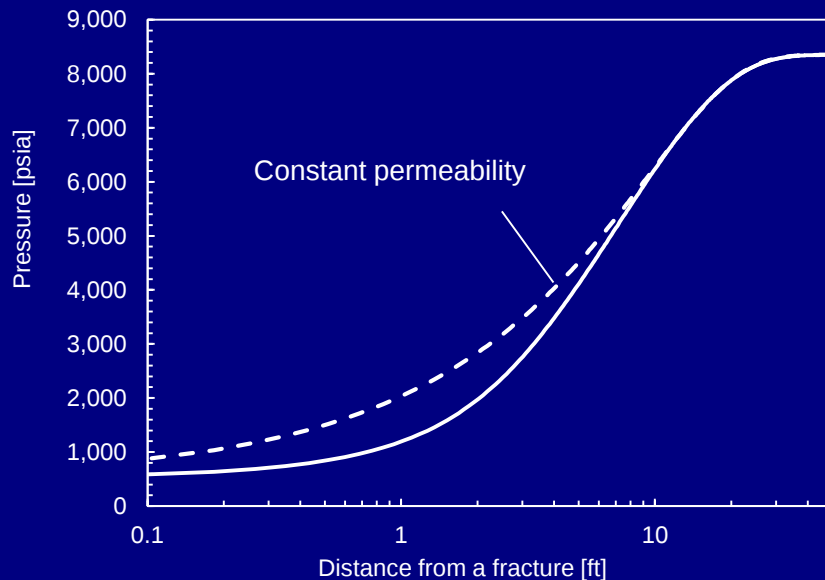
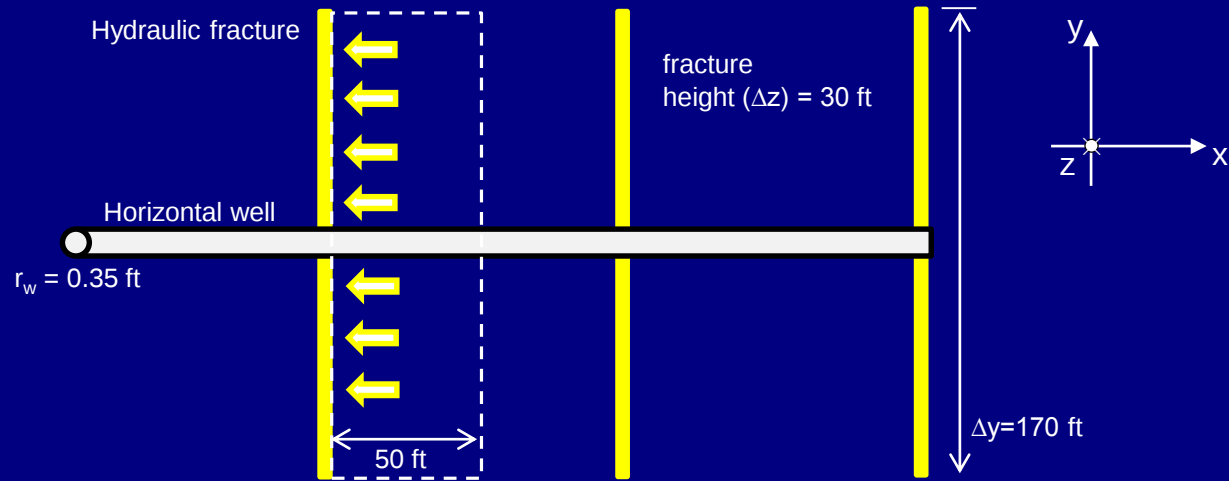
$$k_m = k_o \left(1 - \left(\frac{p_{conf} - \alpha p}{p_1} \right)^m \right)^3$$



Coupled Fracture-Matrix Simulation I:

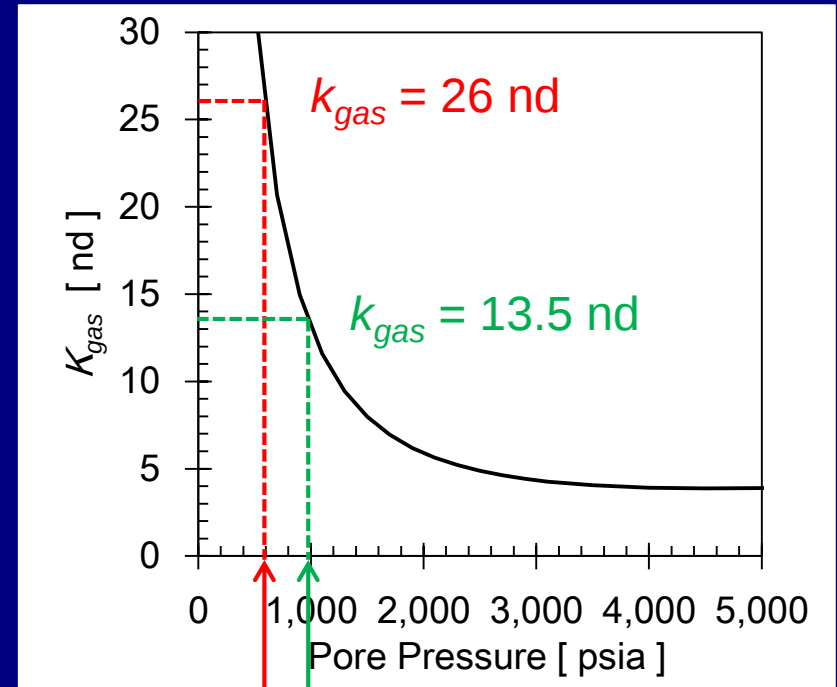
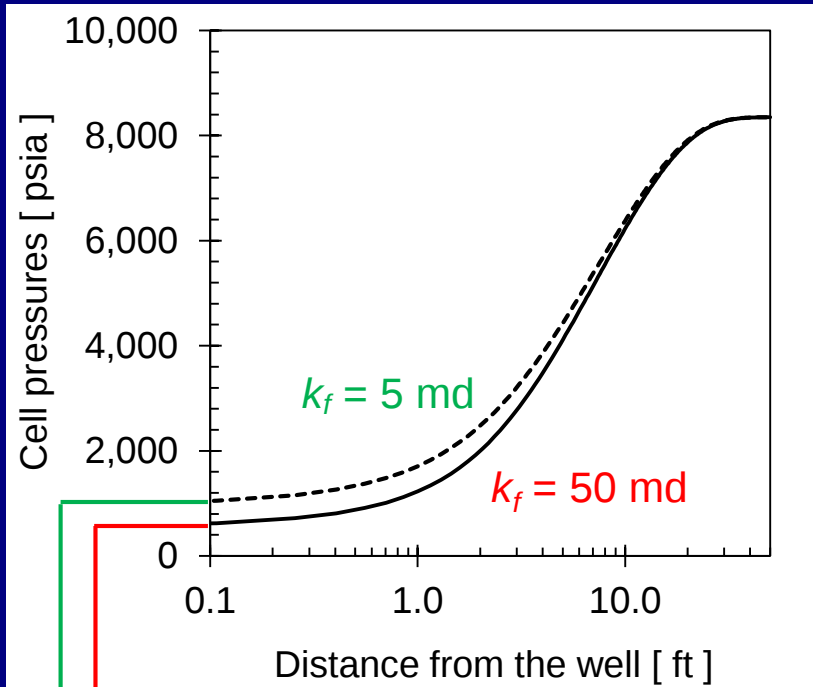
The impact of Dynamic Matrix Permeability

Wasaki and Akkutlu, 2015, SPEJ December issue



Coupled Fracture-Matrix Simulation II: The impact of Limited Fracture Conductivity

Wasaki and Akkutlu, 2015, SPE 175033

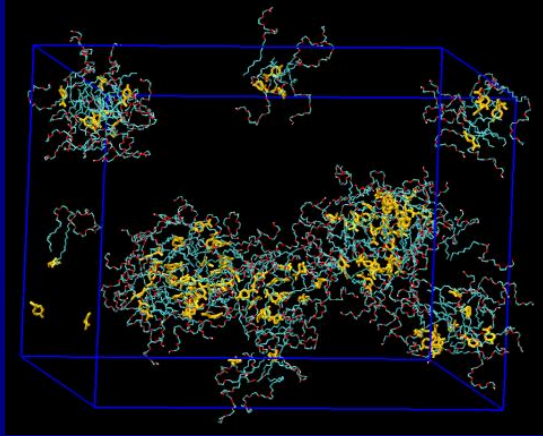


Question 6

Because of relatively high pressure near the fracture, molecular transport effects become less influential on production

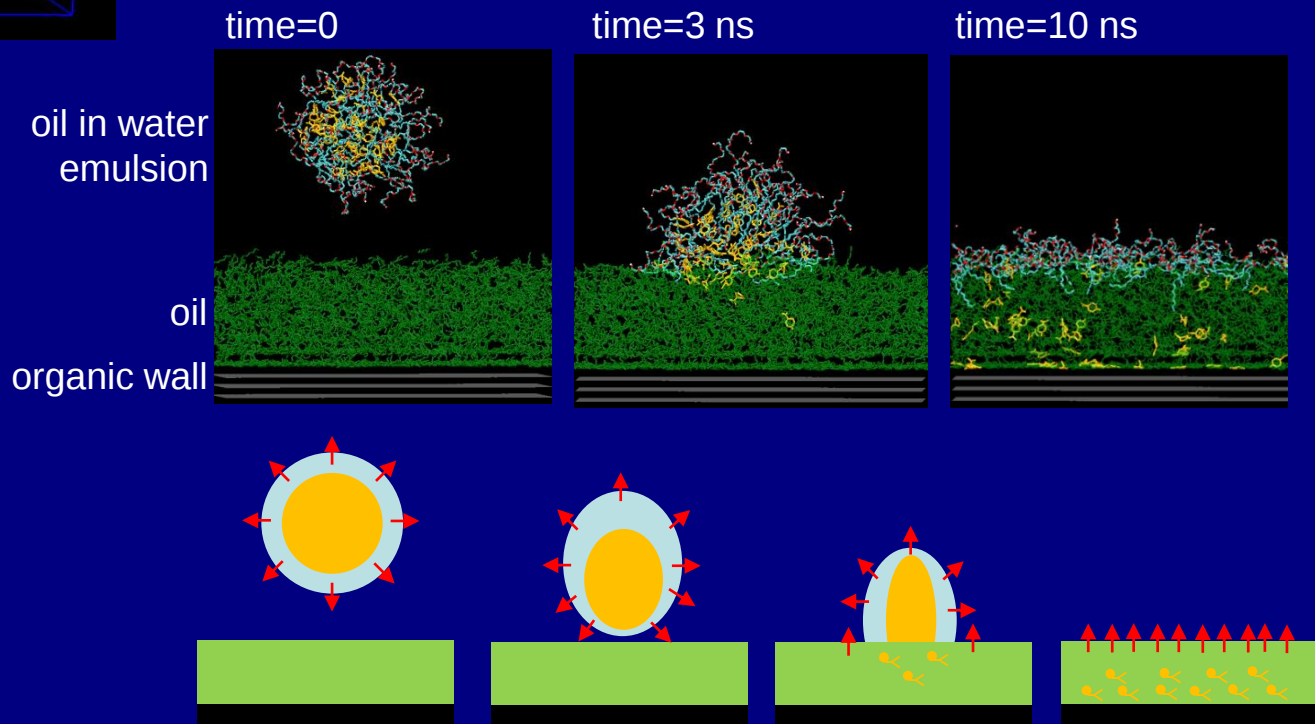
EOR/IOR using Microemulsion

Bui, K., Akkutlu, I.Y., Silas, J., Zelenev, A. 2015, URTeC-2154925



Surfactant: dodecylhepta(oxy-ethylene)ether ($C_{12}E_7$) contains one hydrophobic tail of 12 alkyl groups, and one hydrophilic head of 7 ethylene oxide groups and 1 terminal OH group

Oil: d-limonene (terpene solvent)



Questions!

- Can we develop advanced laboratory techniques targeting unconventional resources petrophysics?
- How accurately can we make the assessment of our resources?
- Is there multi-phase flow based on the classical concepts of displacement?
- How can we scale up transport processes so that we can better predict production?
- Do we need upscaling? How about multi-scale approaches?
- How well do we understand fracture-matrix coupling?
- How to improve the qualities of hydraulic fracture?

References

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