

JOINT INVERSION OF SYNTHETIC MONITORING DATA FOR A REALISTIC MODEL FROM CAMI FIELD RESEARCH STATION (FRS), CANADA

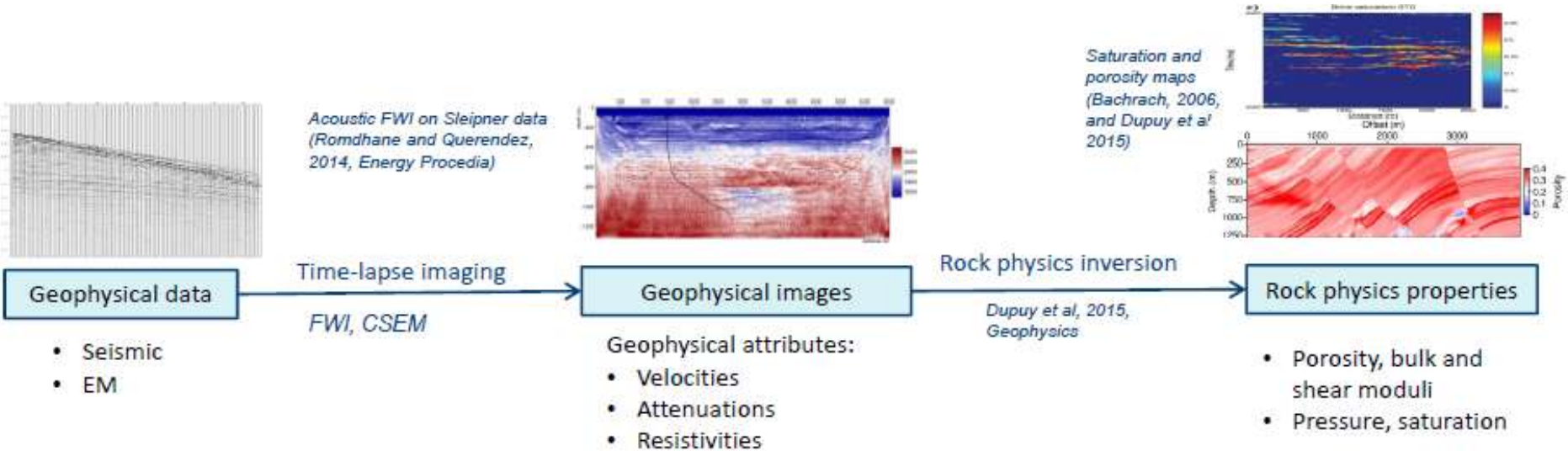
Michael Jordan, Dennis Rippe, Anouar Romdhane, Cornelia-Schmidt-Hattenberger, Marie Macquet
and Don Lawton

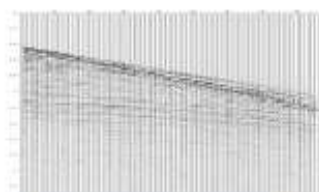
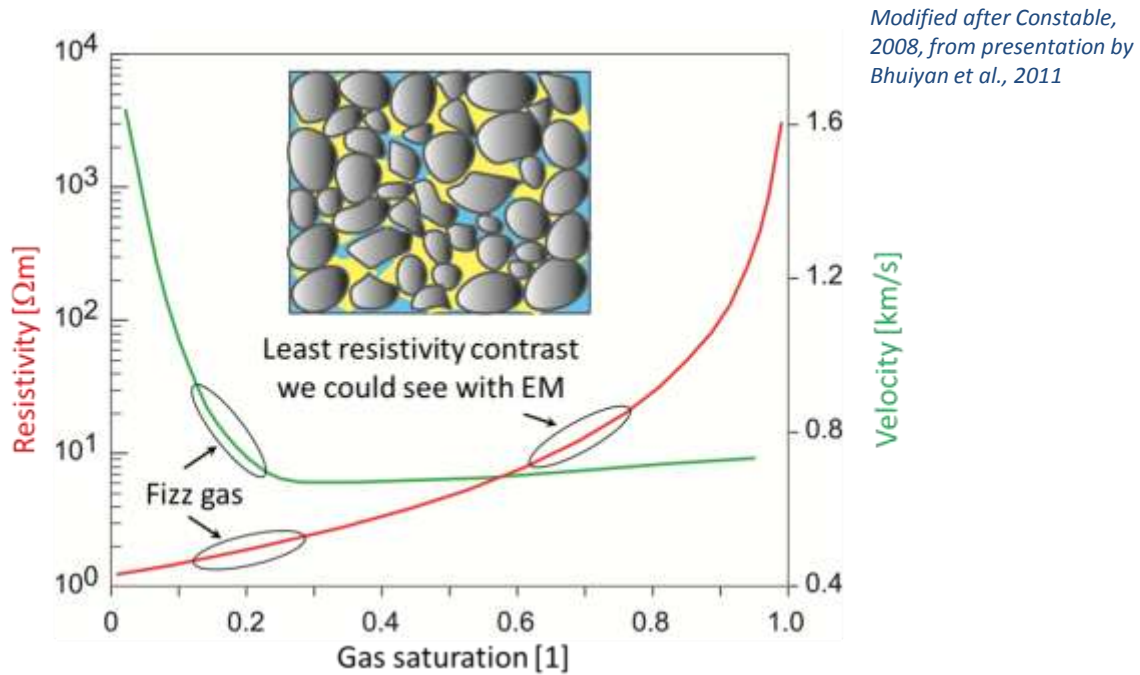
TCCS 10, Trondheim, 18.06.2019

Motivation

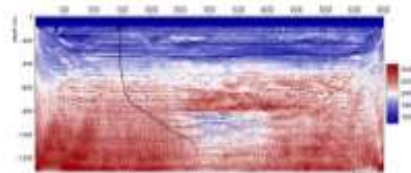
- Requirements for underground CO₂ storage
 - Ensure containment and conformance
- Reliable information about the subsurface behavior and long-term fate of the injected CO₂
 - Quantitative monitoring of reservoir parameters
 - Stress, pressure, saturation, or strain in the overburden

Quantitative monitoring of reservoir parameters

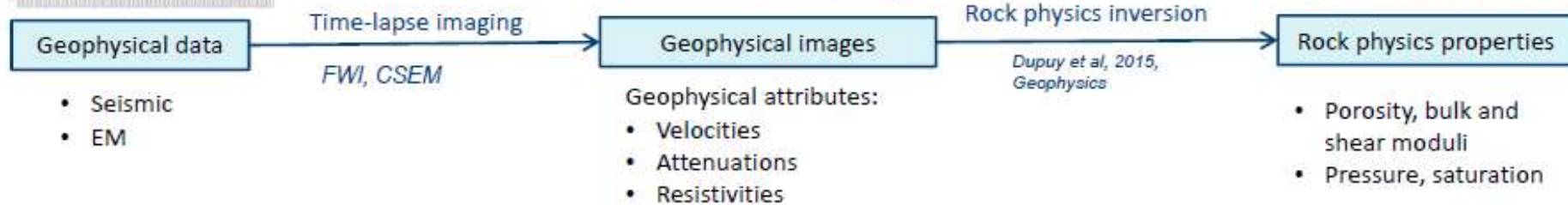
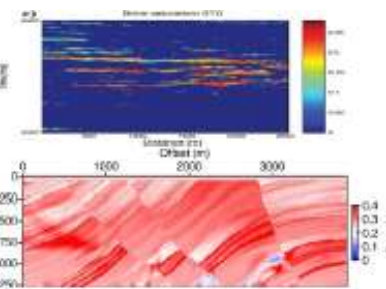


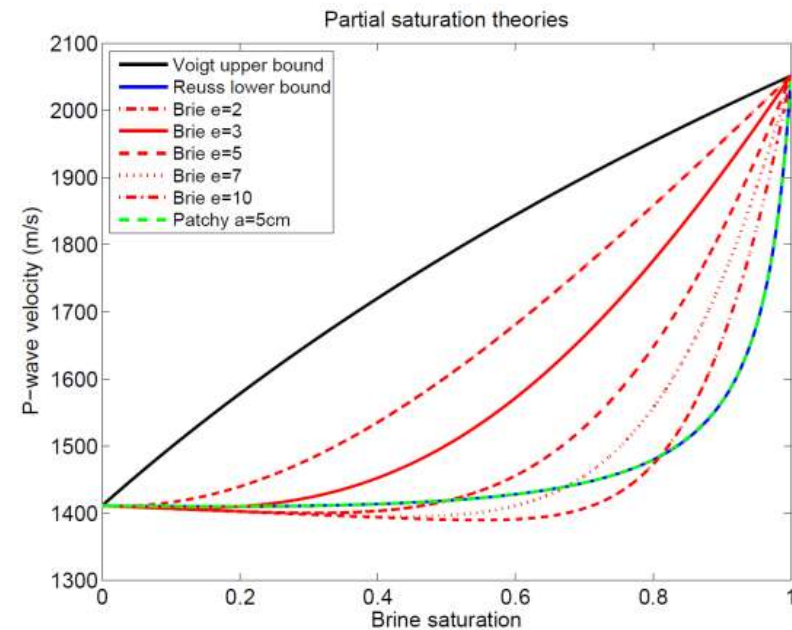
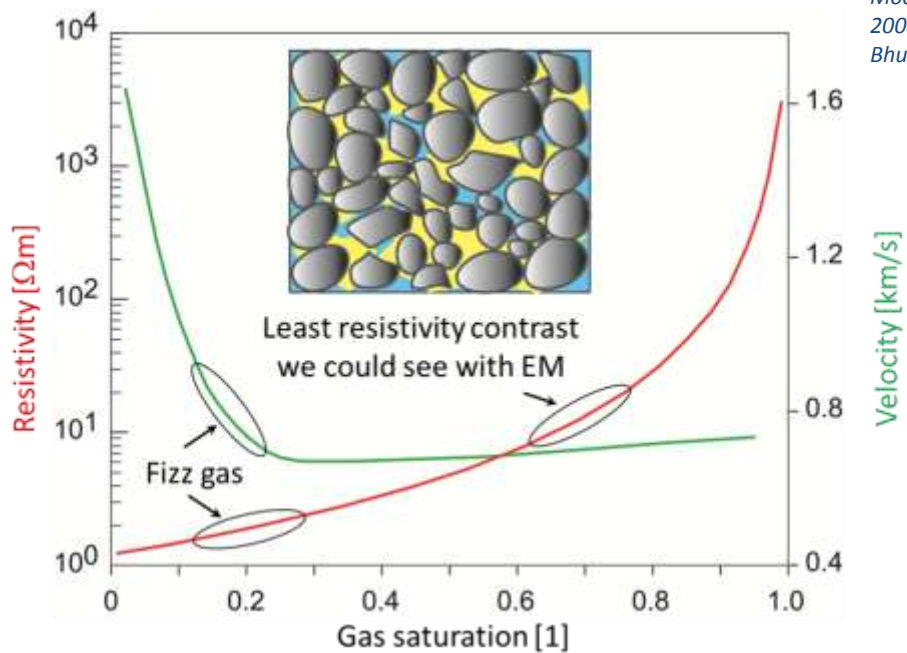


Acoustic FWI on Sleipner data (Romdhane and Querendez, 2014, Energy Procedia)

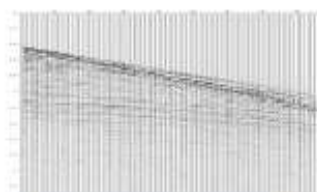


Saturation and porosity maps (Bachrach, 2006, and Dupuy et al' 2015)

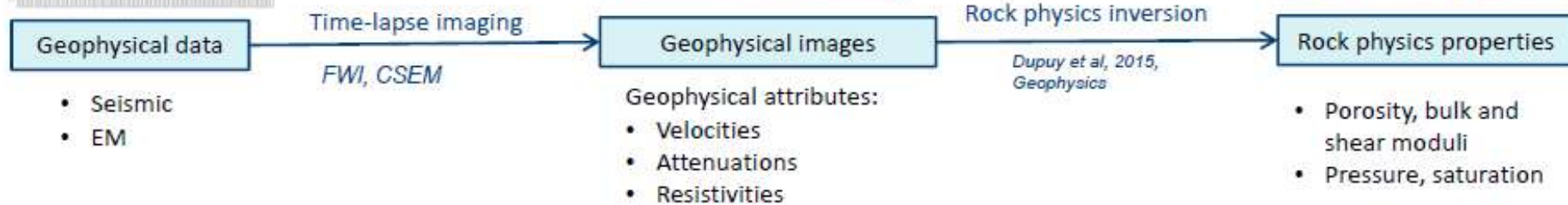
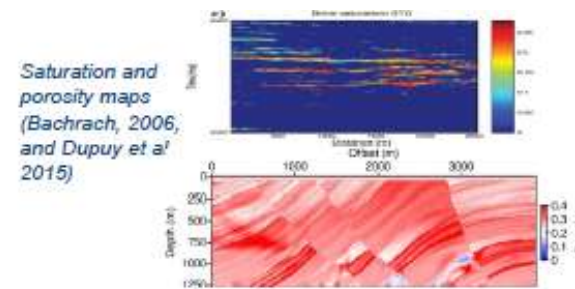
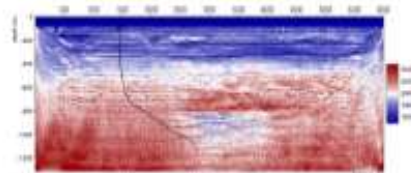




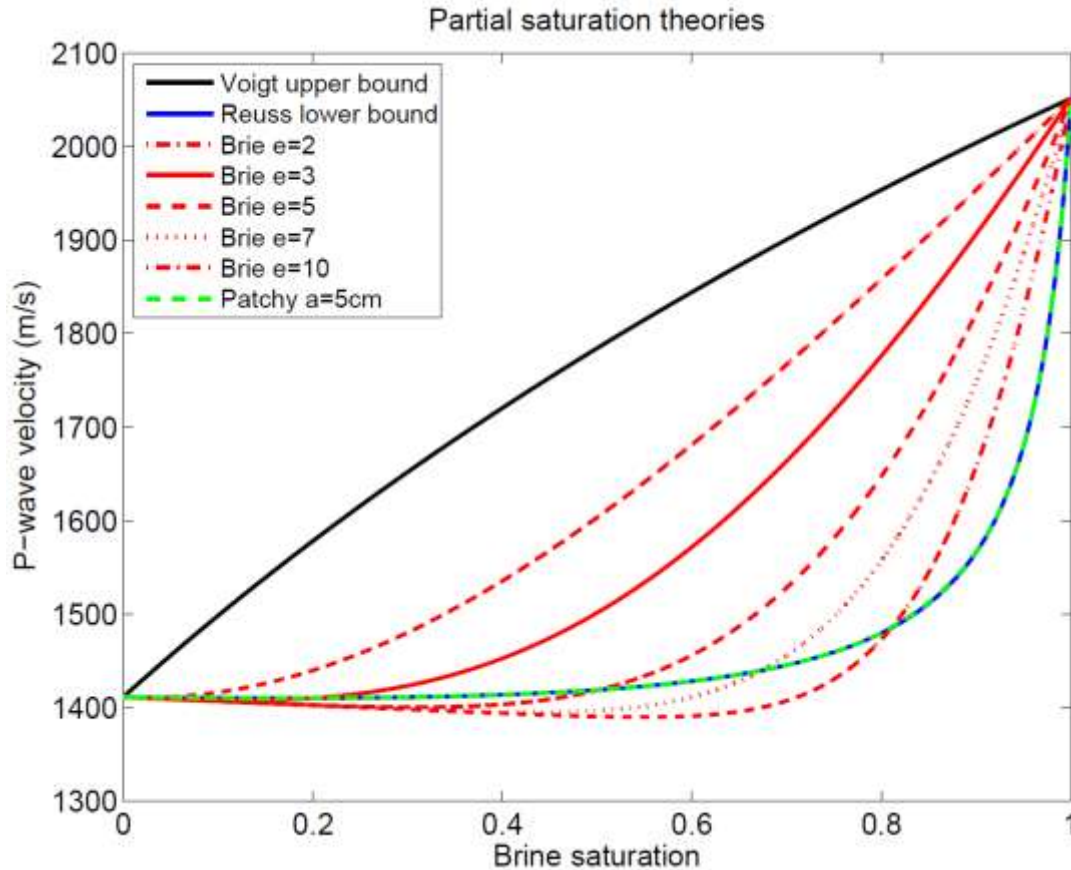
Dupuy, 2018



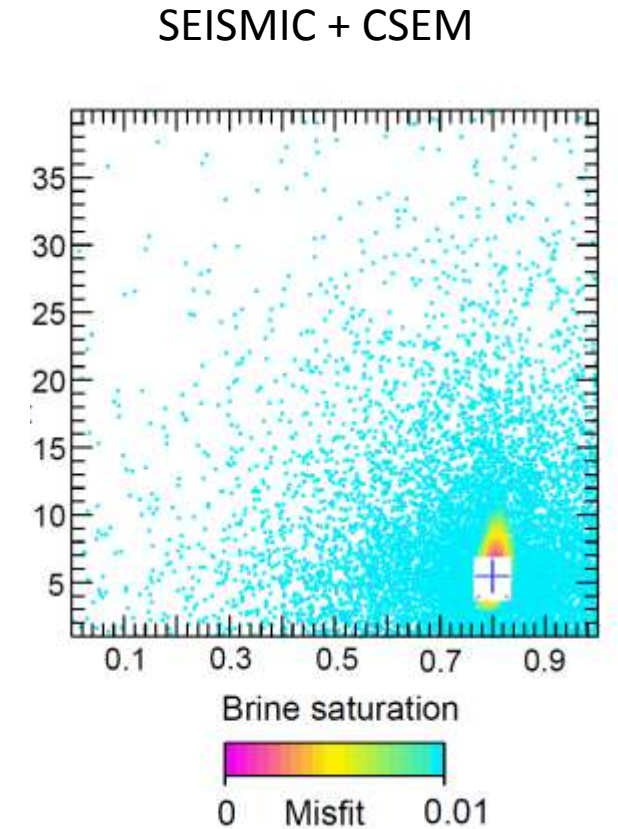
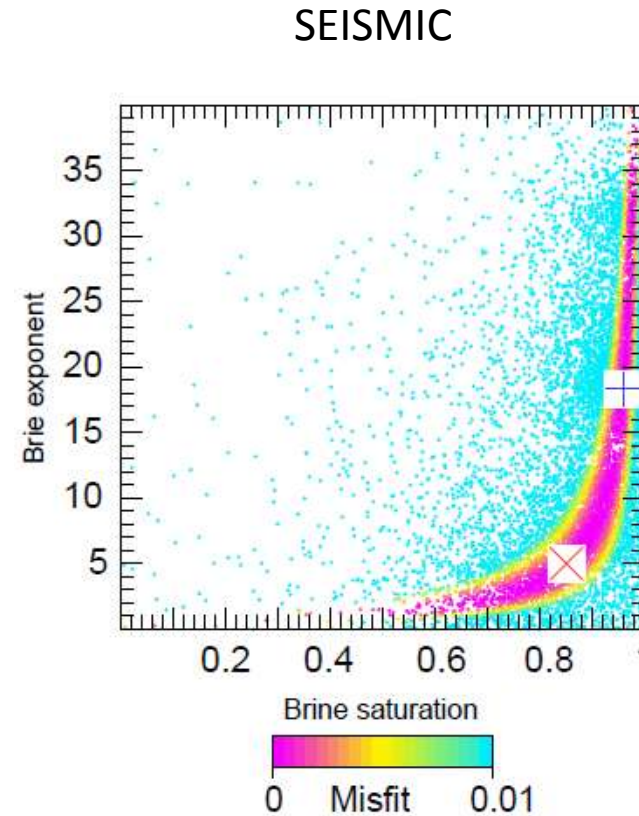
Acoustic FWI on Sleipner data (Romdhane and Querendez, 2014, Energy Procedia)



Quantitative inversion and rock physics models

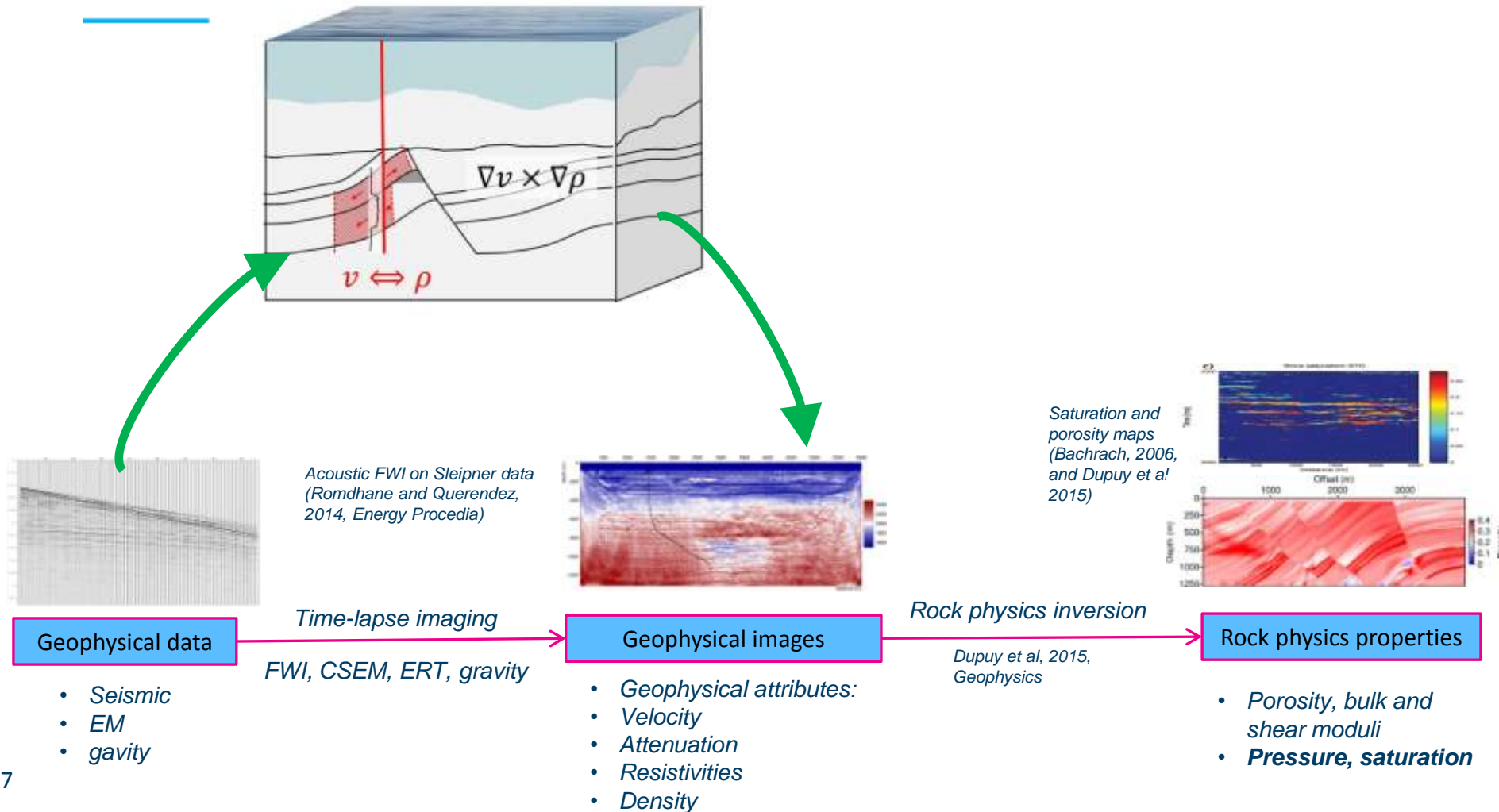


Dupuy, 2018

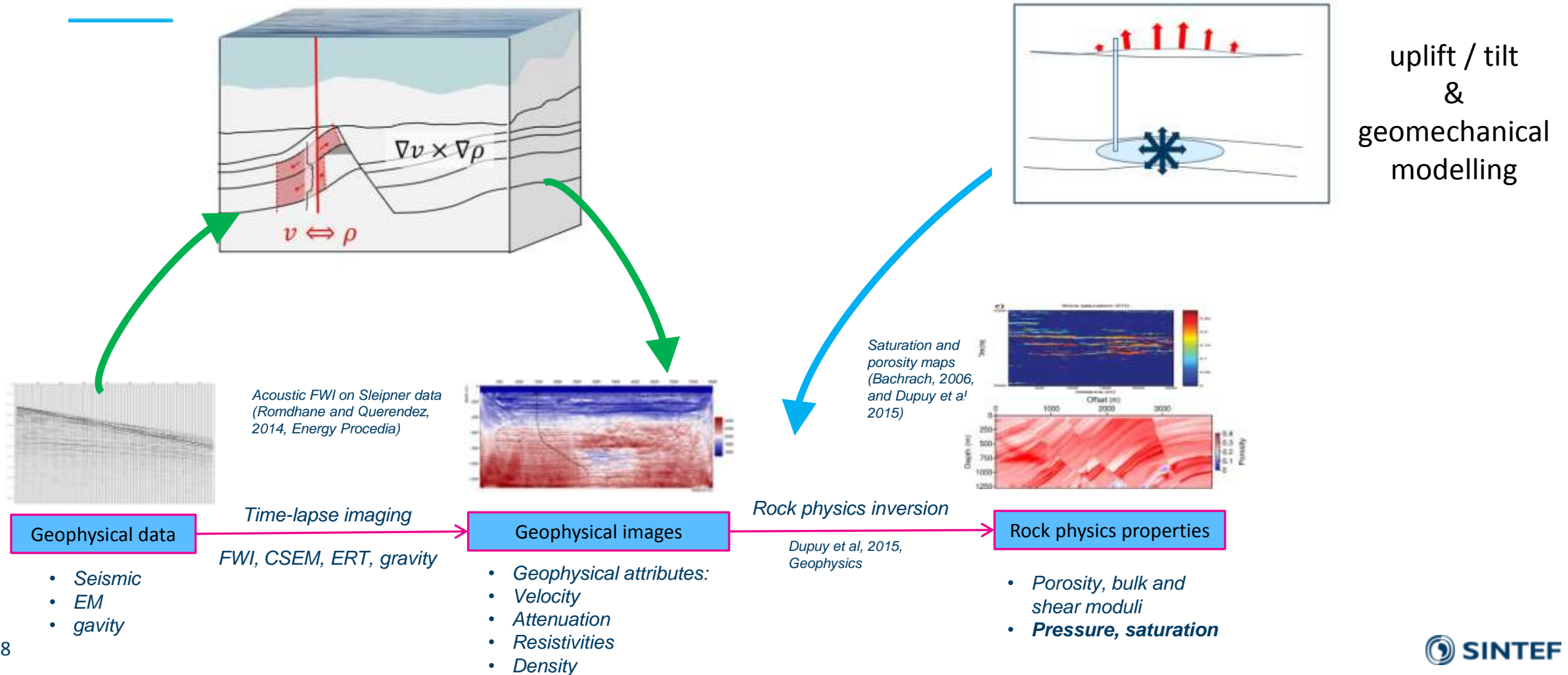


Dupuy, 2018

Data integration through joint inversion



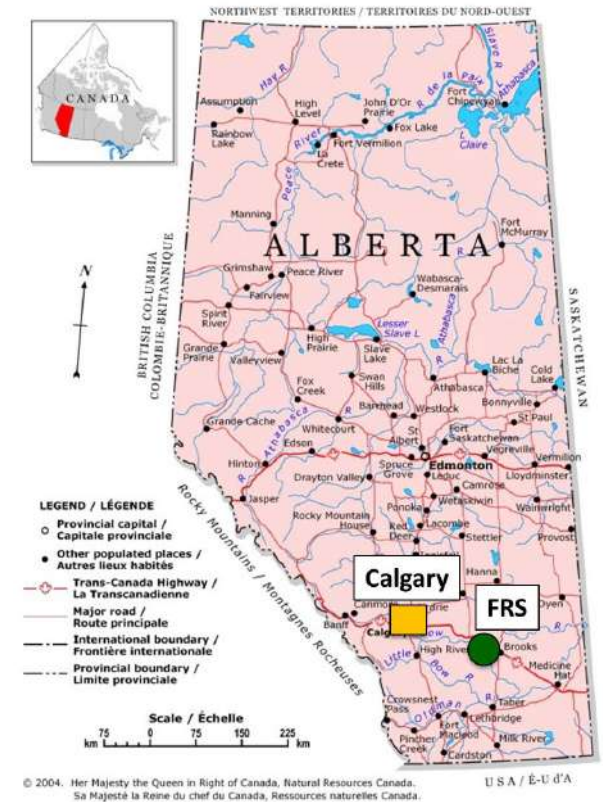
Data integration through joint inversion



The aCQurate project

- Quantitative monitoring of reservoir parameters
 - pressure, saturation, stress, or strain in the overburden
- Integrate methods relevant for CO₂ storage through advanced hybrid structural-petrophysical joint inversion
 - Large-scale and high resolution
 - On-shore / off-shore
 - Quantitative
- FRS data for development and performance validation

The CaMI.FRS site

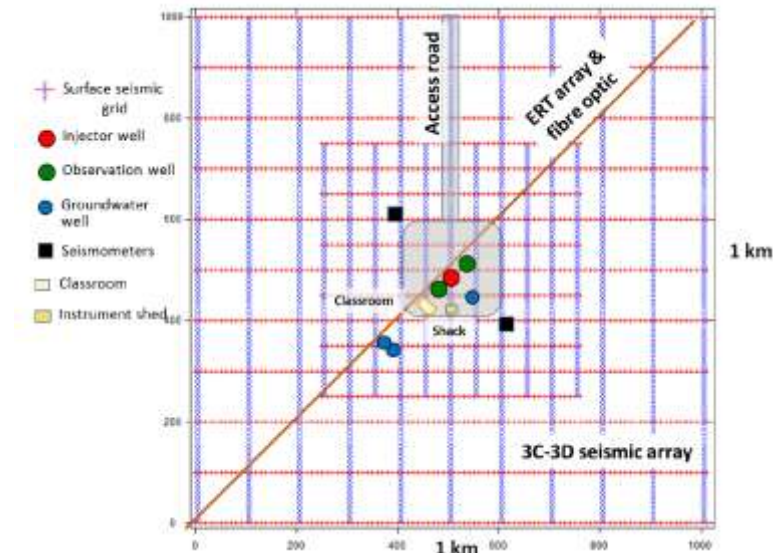


Field Research Station (FRS) provides data sets ideal for project

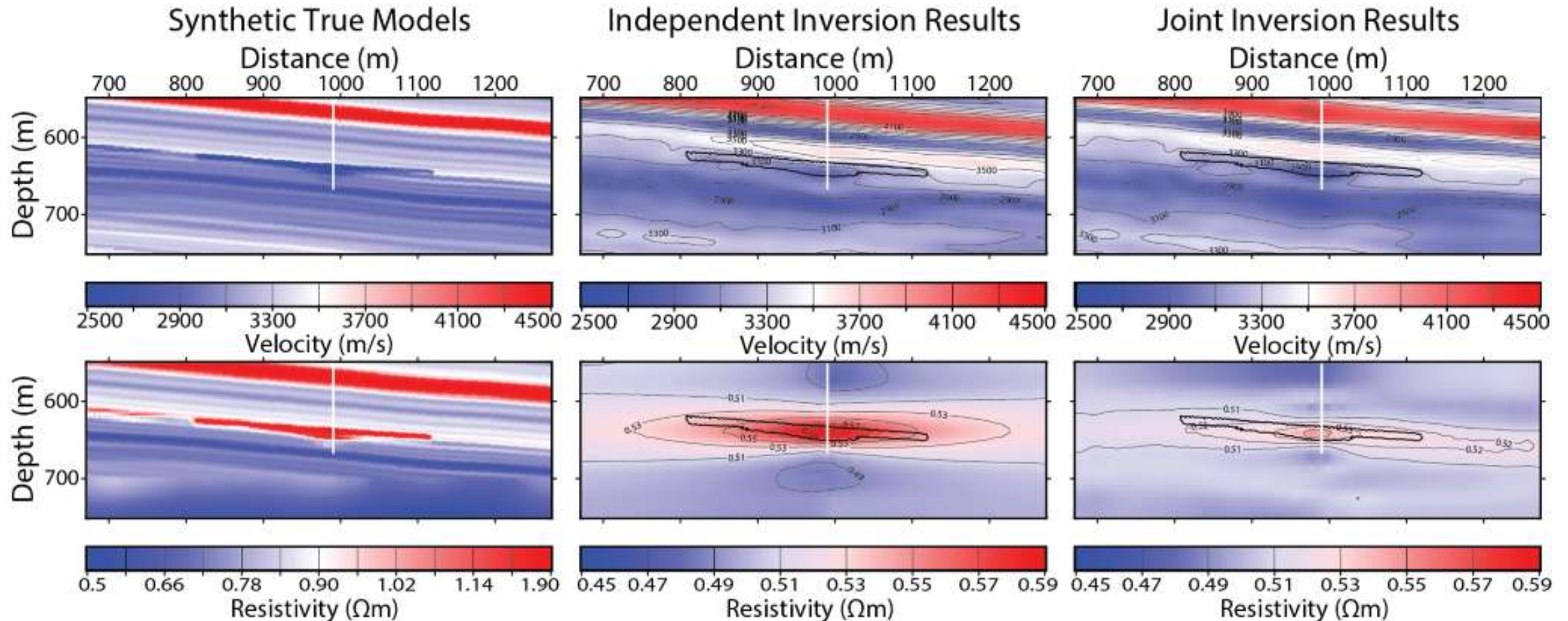
- Designed for advancing and testing CO₂ monitoring technology
- Variety of specific monitoring challenges
- Provides both on- and off-shore data types for development and testing of joint inversion/data integration methods
 - Collocated
 - Surface, VSP-type, Cross-well

geophysical parameter	from brine to supercritical CO ₂	from brine to gaseous CO ₂	from brine to dissolved CO ₂	references
compressional wave velocity	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓	Myer (2001), Ghaderi and Landrp (2009), Mavko et al. (2009), Pride et al. (2004), Carcione et al. (2006), Lepore and Ghose (2015)
resistivity	↑	↑	↓	Hoversten and Gasperikova (2005), Kummerow and Spangenberg (2011), Szecsody et al., (2014), Myer (2001)
density	↓	↓	↑	Ghaderi and Landrp (2009)

Comparison of relative effect of presence CO₂ on physical parameters (increase, decrease)

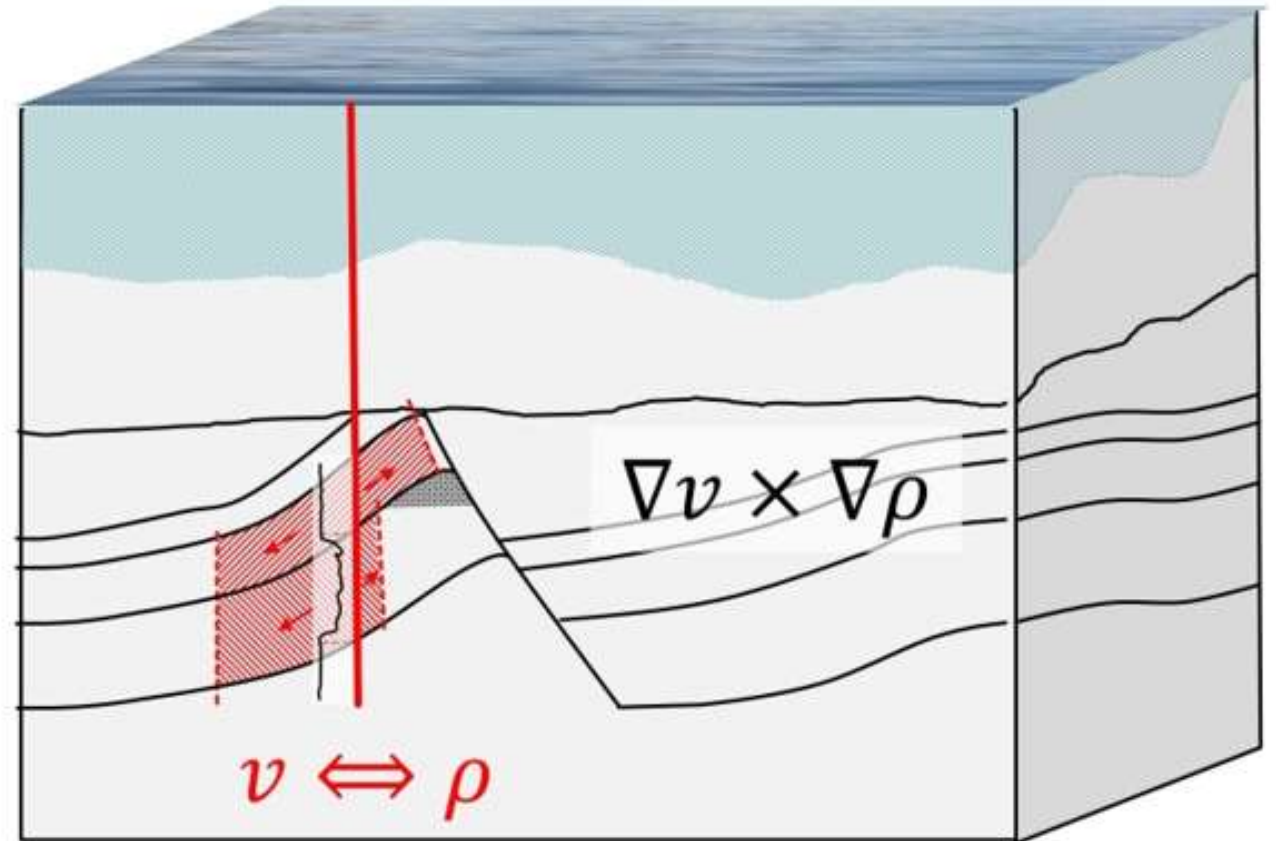
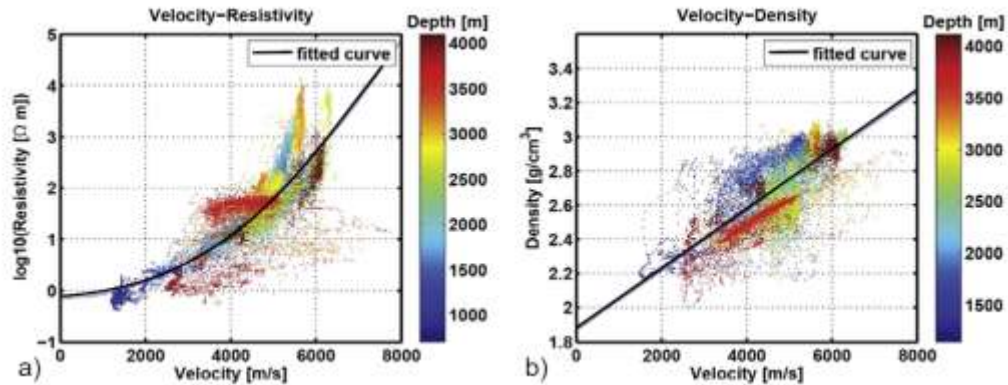


Joint inversion examples (Ketzin)

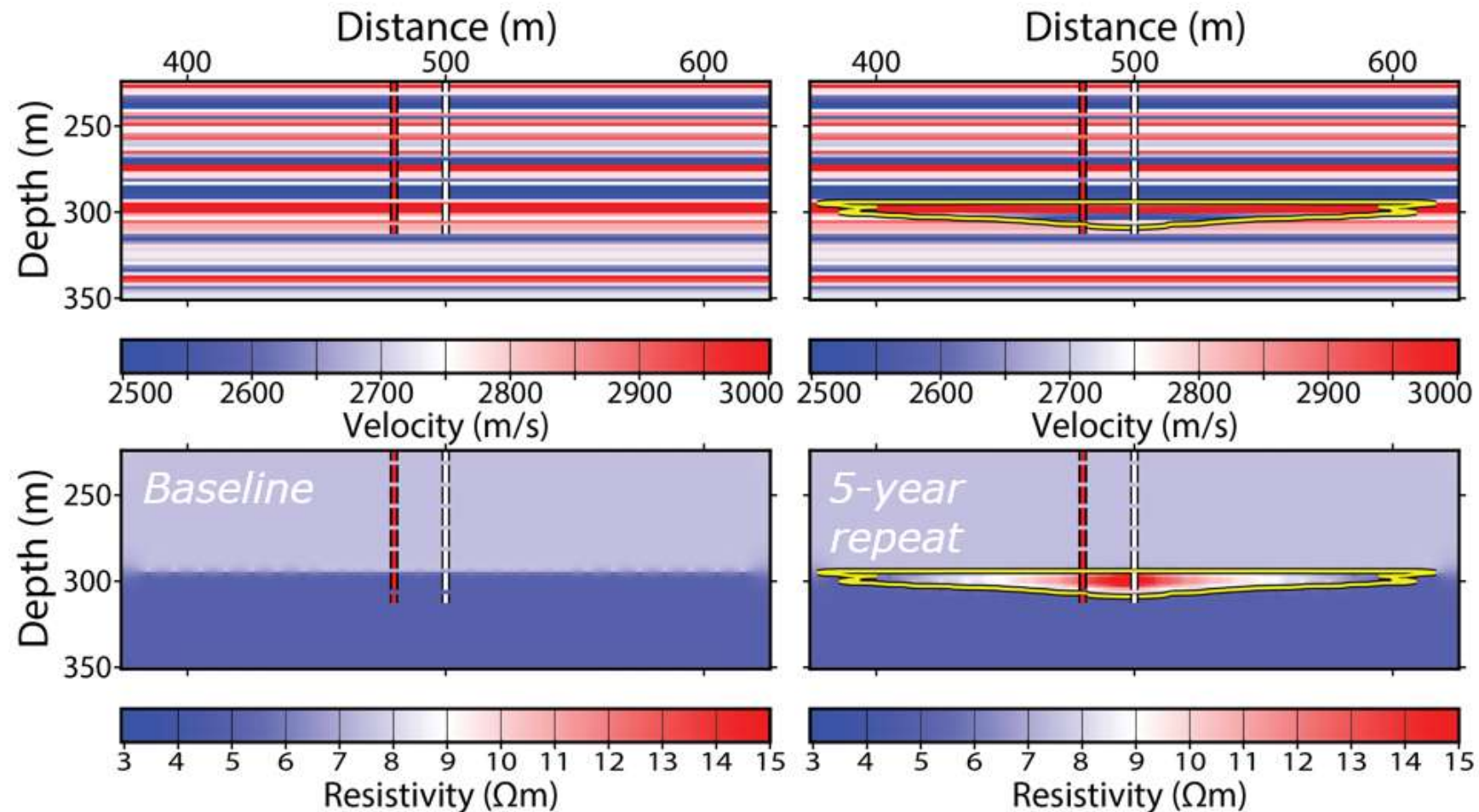


Joint inversion in aCQurate

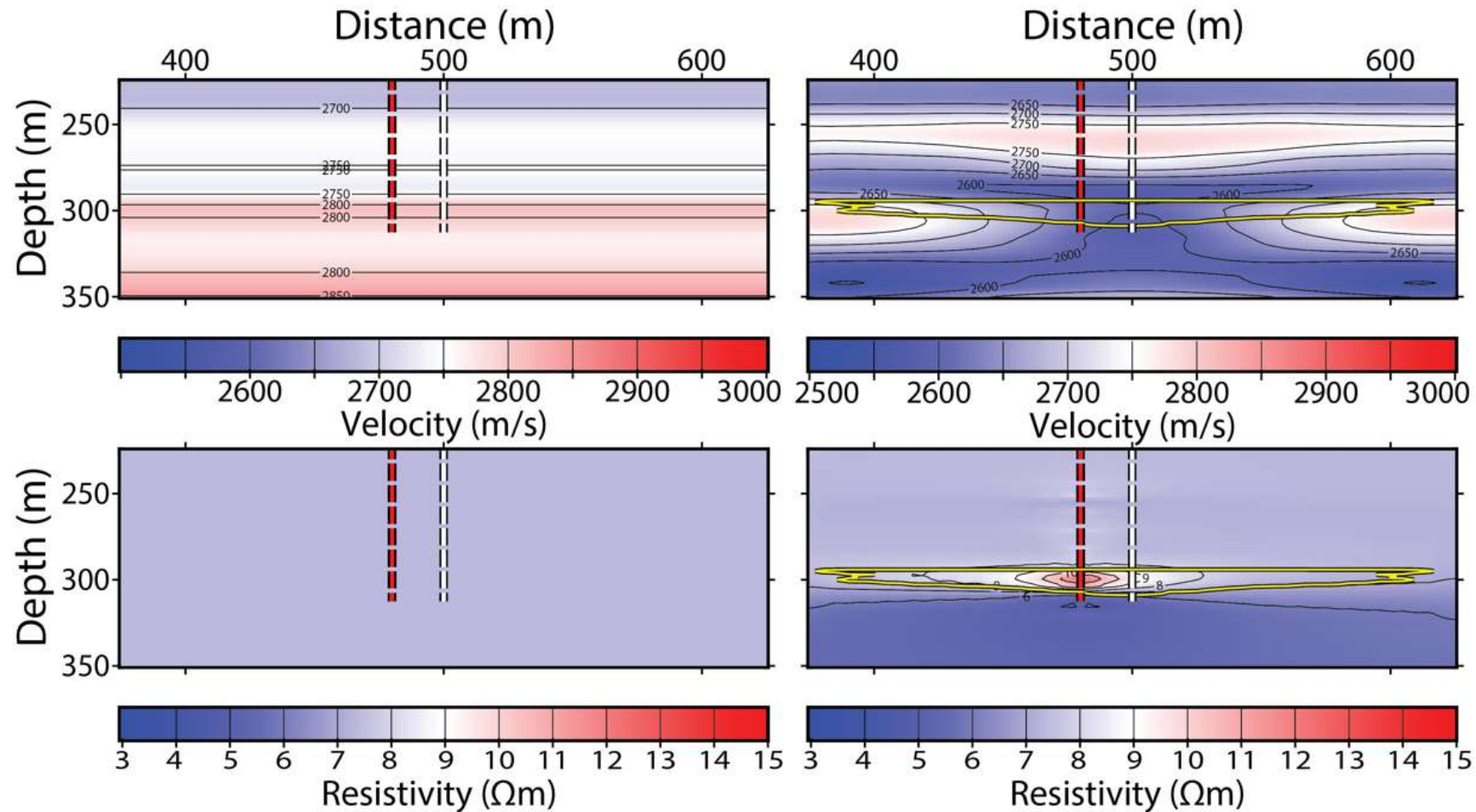
- Hybrid joint inversion (JI)
 - Structural JI
 - Petrophysical JI



True (synthetic) CaMI.FRS models



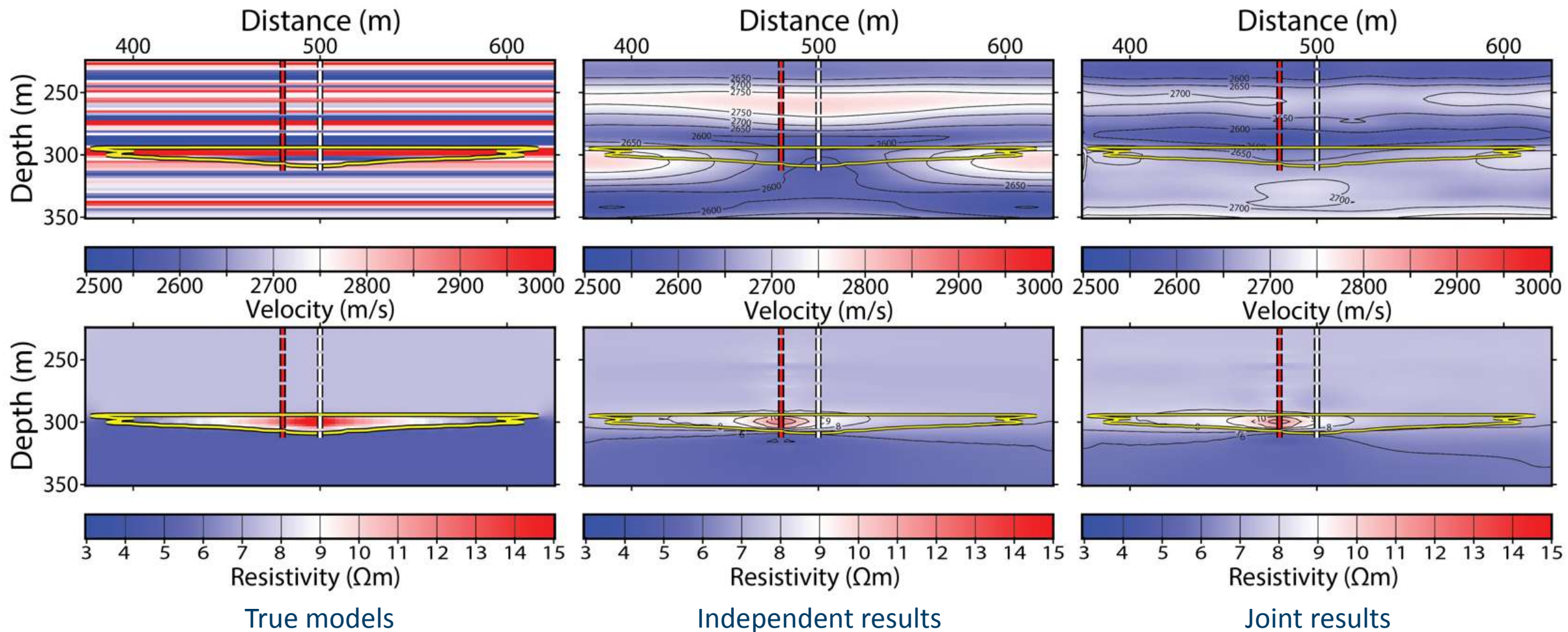
Independent FWI and ERT inversions



Starting models

Independent results

Joint Inversion Results



Summary and conclusion

- Joint inversion for quantitative monitoring of reservoir parameters
- First tests of the structural part show good improvements over the independent inversions
- CaMI.FRS provides relevant collocated data types for development and testing
- Development ongoing
 - Focus on large scale feasibility and proper balancing of methods and constraints
 - Petrophysical joint inversion implementation ongoing
 - 3D/4D

Acknowledgements



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Teknologi for et bedre samfunn