

What factors affect CO₂ storage capacity in depleted oil and gas reservoirs?

In this review, the storage capability of depleted oil and gas reservoirs has been confirmed, and factors affecting the CO₂ storage potential, including geological factors and engineering factors, are concluded. CO₂ trapping mechanisms of different storage processes in depleted oil and gas reservoirs are elaborated and divided into three stages.

Why is geological storage of CO₂ in depleted oil and gas reservoirs approved?

Geological storage of CO₂ in depleted oil and gas reservoirs is approved due to its advantages, such as strong storage capacity, good sealing performance, and complete infrastructure.

How to evaluate CO₂ storage potential of depleted oil and gas reservoirs?

The evaluation stages of CO₂ storage potential of depleted oil and gas reservoirs are summarized as basin selection evaluation stage, oil and gas reservoir selection evaluation stage, storage security evaluation using the bowtie method, and storage capacity calculation stage.

What is the CO₂ storage capacity of natural gas reservoirs?

CO₂ storage capacities in natural gas reservoirs are significant. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) (Wildgust, 2009) and Carbon Storage Leadership Forum (CSLF) (McKee, 2013), the worldwide CO₂ storage capacity of conventional natural gas reservoirs reaches 160-390 Gt.

How do reservoir formation characteristics and CO₂ injection parameters affect csegr?

The reservoir formation characteristics and CO₂ injection parameters have a key role in the underground displacement of CO₂-natural gas, then significantly affecting enhanced gas recovery and CO₂ storage when implementing CSEGR.

Can depleted gas reservoirs be used as UHS targets?

The depleted gas reservoirs can be used as the potential UHS targets due to its huge storage space, good sealing ability, and the existing facilities. CO₂ can be injected as the cushion gas to reduce the hydrogen loss, improve energy storage efficiency and achieve carbon sequestration.

Accurate evaluation of gas content is the basis for formulating the entire gas field development plan and evaluating development potential. In the reservoir, shale gas exists ...

In light of the above, this study seeks to integrate the concept of cycle division with gas field development, with a view to establishing a standard definition for the various ...

The hydrogen energy is a renewable, high-power and high-efficiency energy carrier, which is convenient for

conversion [[1], [2], [3] in a solar power and wind power industry is large in ...

The exploration and development of tight gas is a significant area of interest, yet the efficient development of this resource still faces considerable challenges. Statistical data ...

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We also found that the number of fractures is well positively correlated with the energy storage coefficient (Esc) (Fig. 15 f). The energy storage coefficient comprehensively ...

Hydrogen (H₂) is an attractive energy carrier to move, store, and deliver energy in a form that can be easily used. Field proven technology for underground hydrogen storage ...

The PG2 underground gas storage (UGS) is the first storage in oil fields which rebuilt a waterflooding reservoir. ... and the longitudinal sweep coefficient is 0.3. The location ...

The volcanic rock reservoirs in the Wangfu gas field can be subdivided into three categories by considering the energy storage coefficient. 2) Type I reservoirs mainly develop structural fractures-matrix dissolution pores, ...

Adu, E., Zhang, Y., Liu, D. Current situation of carbon dioxide capture storage and enhanced oil recovery in the oil and gas industry. The Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering, 2018, ...