

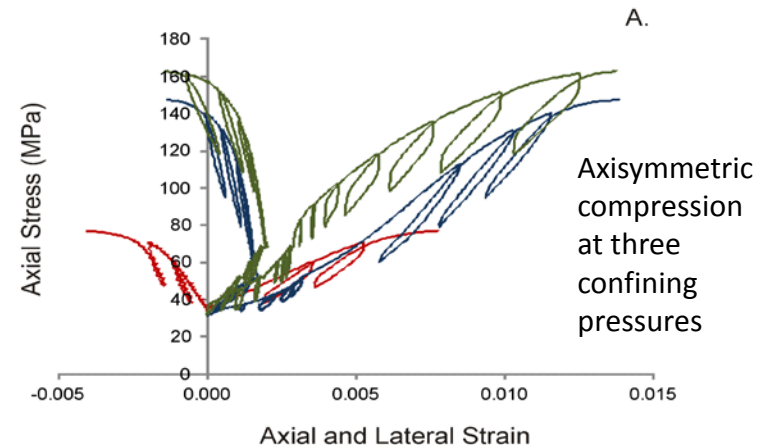
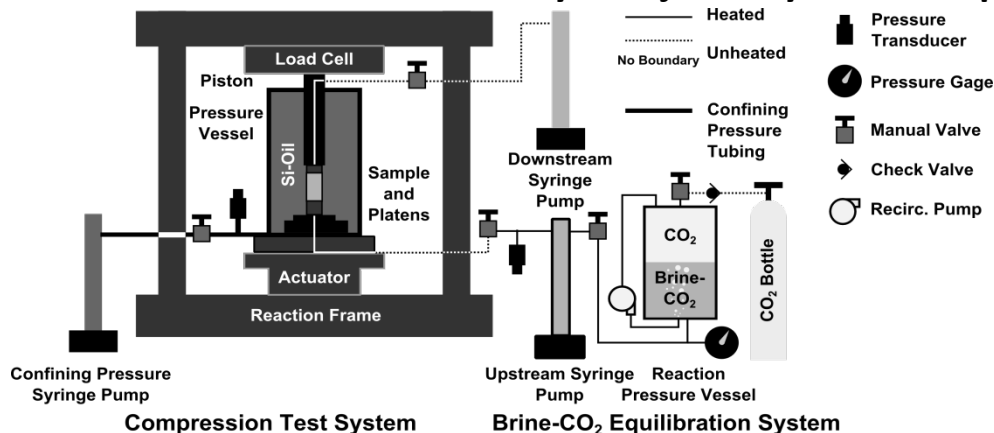
Mechanical variability and chemo-mechanical constitutive behavior of Gulf Coast US Reservoirs

Scientific Achievement

- Performed rock mechanics experiments at *in situ* conditions for Geologic Carbon Storage (GCS)
- Show certain sandstone reservoirs are susceptible to weakening, creep, and fracture resulting from chemical perturbation associated with scCO₂ injection
- Developed constitutive model linking elasto-plastic, creep, and fracture response to chemical conditions and reservoir heterogeneity

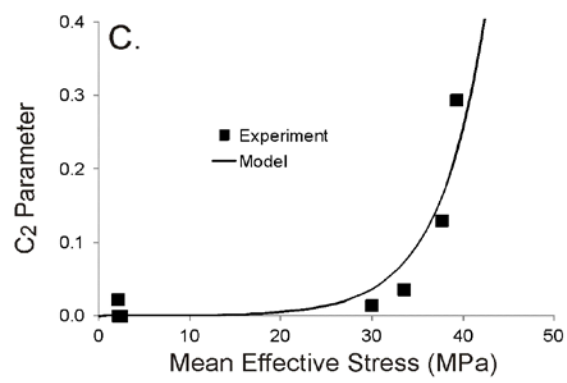
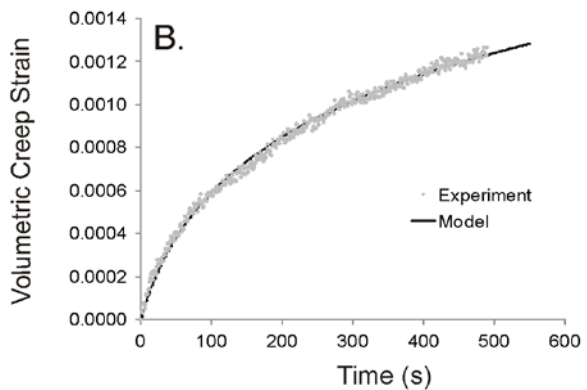
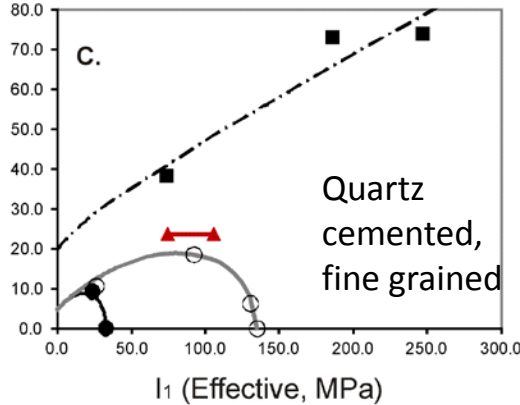
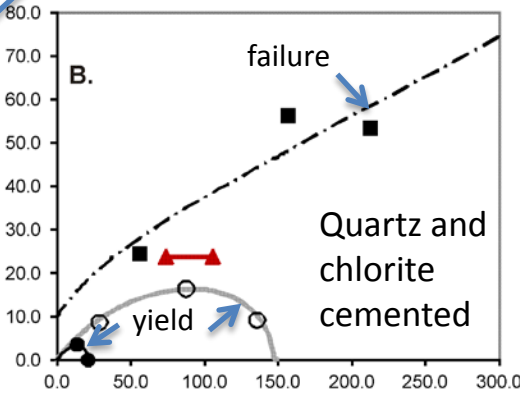
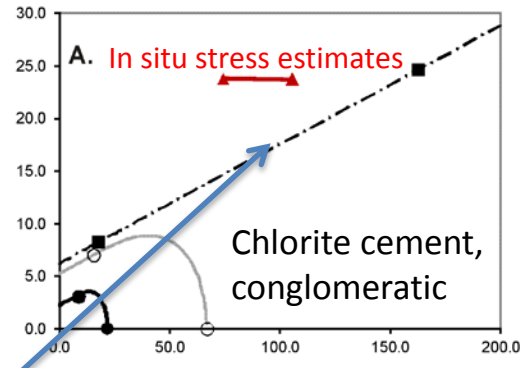
Significance and Impact

- 1) Cenozoic and Mesozoic US gulf coast clastic sequences appeal ideal for GSC (injectivity, storage efficiency and security)
- 2) Explanation for “leak-off” behavior at Seacarb Cranfield injection site
- 3) Show that chemical manipulation of injectate could provide a viable path for subsurface control of fracture and sustainability of injectivity and sweep



CO₂ injection changes deformation behavior of certain rock types or lithofacies

- Simulated chemical conditions during scCO₂ injection produce heightened creep response, degradation of elastic moduli (and thus seismic velocities), lower yield and failure envelopes for three facies of the lower Tuscaloosa Formation, US Gulf Coast
- Chlorite cemented lithofacies are particularly vulnerable
- Lowered failure envelope can induce a “self-shearing”, improving injectivity and sweep efficiency
- Accelerated creep may limit lifetime of shear-enhanced permeability



Primary and secondary creep follow log law with exponential stress dependence