

SUBSURFACE GAS STORAGE

Our Capabilities:

- Analogue studies for subsurface gas storage (CO₂, Hydrogen, Natural gas)
- Chemical gas-water-rock interaction
- Geomechanics of subsurface gas storage
- Formation damage and fines migration (laboratory studies and mathematical modelling)
- Multiscale mathematical modelling (fluid flow in porous media)
- Reactive transport modelling
- Storage site assessment and selection
- Well completion and repurposing.
- Well injectivity and integrity .
- Data Analytics and Machine Learning
- Reservoir Simulation

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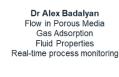
Our Researchers:



Assoc. Prof. Abbas Zeinijahromi Discipline Lead Enhanced Oil & Gas Recovery Carbon Capture Utilization & Storage (CCUS) Reservoir Modelling



Assoc. Prof. Manouchehr Haghighi Enhanced Oil & Gas Recovery Reservoir Simulation Data Analytics



Selected Research Topics:

Integrity

and Export

A Novel Method to Determine Relative

storage of CO2 and Hydrogen

storage of CO2 and Hydrogen

Permeability and Capillary Pressure from integrated Corefloods Experiments

Multiscale physics for site selection of geological

Experimental and Geochemical Modelling of Well

Semi-analytical integrated reservoir-well model for

Advanced mathematical modelling of microbial

sequential injection and production of hydrogen

Multiscale predictive modelling of well injectivity

Optimization of Integrated Hydrogen Supply and

Underground Storage Systems for Industrial Hubs

The impact of cyclical loading on wellbore integrity

growth and geochemical transport during

during CO2 and Hydrogen storage

Design of cushion gas slug during UHS

for underground storage of hydrogen





Dr Alireza Salmachi Drilling and well completion Production data analysis Rate transient analysis Underground hydrogen storage Unconventional resources



Dr Thomas Russell

Flow in Porous Media

Formation Damage

Emeritus Professor Steve Begg Decision Making Critical thinking Project economics and portfolio evaluations



Emeritus Professor John Kaldi Carbon Capture and Storage Seal Capacity



Enhanced Oil & Gas Recovery
Carbon & Hydrogen Storage Matched Lab and Math Modelling and Upscaling Formation Damage

Prof Pavel

Bedrikovetsky



Mrs Maria Gonzalez Perdomo Director of Teaching Hydraulic Fracturing Data Analytics Production Optimisation



Dr Themis Carageorgos Flow in Porous Media Formation Damage



GeoEnergy & Storage - Laboratories

Our laboratory has the flexibility to be modified for special analytical requests. We also provide modelling services for all tests performed at our facilities.

Core characterization

- Wettability (Amott test)
- Mineralogy (CT, NMR, SEM, XRD)

Routine Core Analysis

- Porosity
- Gas Porosimeter
- Liquid Porosimeter
- Permeability
- Gas permeability
- Liquid Permeability

Special Core Analysis

- Capillary pressure
- Mercury injection
- Porous plate
- Relative permeability (Water, Oil, Gas, H2 and CO2)
- Un-steady state
- Steady State
- Formation damage
- EOR
- Contact Angle and Wettability Index
- X-ray Diffraction (XRD)

Adelaide Microscopy

- Scanning Electron Microscopes (SEM)
- X-ray Micro-Tomography (Micro-CT)

Core Flood Laboratory

Multiscale laboratory-based modelling of multi-phase flow in porous media requires the reliable measurement of static and transport properties of targeted geological formations at pore- and corescales that must be obtained under in-situ pressure and temperature conditions, and through core flood experiments.

Core flood tests conducted on reservoir and seal samples have applications in petroleum engineering,

mining, hydrology and subsurface gas (e.g. CO₂, H₂) storage.

Our laboratory holds six (6) core flood systems that can provide analyses on reservoir core plugs.

Formation Damage and EOR Core Flood

- Irregular-length cores-1.5-inch diameter and 0 12 inch length.
- Consolidated and Unconsolidated cores
- Max pressure 6,000 psi
- Max Temp 200°C
- Fluids oil, gas, CO₂
- Flowrate 0.001 to 50 ml/min

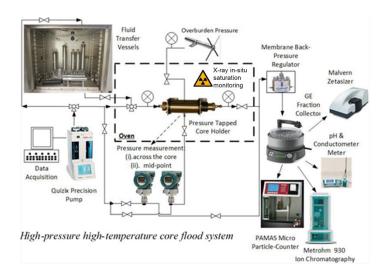
Additional equipment includes:

- Cross flow core holder
- Amott cell for imbibition and drainage tests
- Colloidal flow visualisation system
- Core cleaning (DEAN STARK)
- Particle counter Micro (0.5 to 18 mm) and Nano (10 nm to 2 mm) range
- Porous plate system for Pc measurements

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CCS Core Flood

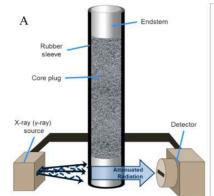
State-of-the-art fully automated core flood system for CCUS studies. The system can perform both unsteady and steady state tests with CO2 (gaseous, liquid and supercritical), brine, oil and natural gas and is equipped with:

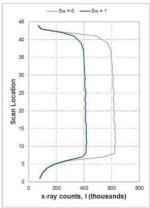
- Linear X-ray scanning system for in situ saturation monitoring,
- Two-phase fluid separator
- Pressure-tapped core holder
 - Core length: up to 1 m
 - Core diameter:1.5-inch
 - Max pressure 10,000 psia
 - Maximum Temp 150°C
 - Fluids oil, gas, CO2
 - Flowrate 0.001 to 30 ml/min

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H2 NMR Core Flood

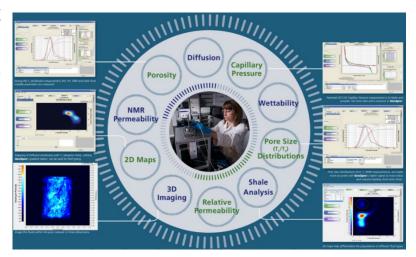
A unique core flood system certified for Underground Hydrogen Storage studies. The system can perform both unsteady and steady-state tests with Hydrogen, brine, oil and natural gas and is equipped with:

- OXFORD GeoSpec 12/53 NMR rockcore analyser equipped with GIT Systems Advanced Imaging with 3-D MRI capability to measure.
 - relative permeability and pore-size distribution
 - o capillary pressure (Pc)
 - o Saturation profile
- Two-phase fluid separator
- Pressure-tapped core holder
 - Core length: up to 12 in
 - Core diameter:1.5-inch
 - Max pressure 5,000 psia
 - Maximum Temp 150°C
 - Fluids H2, oil, gas,brine
 - Flowrate 0.001 to 30 ml/min

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PVT Cell (400/1000 FV Sanchez Technologies):

• Max. Working pressure: 1000 bar – 15 000 psi

Accuracy on pressure: 0.1 bar
Volume of the cell: 400 ml

Visual volume: 400 ml

Working temperature: ambient to 200°C

Accuracy on temperature: 0.1°C

• Bubble/dew point - repeatability: +/- 0.35 bar

Resisting corrosive abilities: CO2, H2S

Stirring by magnetic coupling

Automatic valves

CCD digital video camera system

Data acquisition and processing system

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Wettability is a tendency of the liquid to spread on or adhere to a solid surface. In enhanced oil recovery (EOR) or subsurface gas storage, wettability plays an important role as it determines the interactions between the solid (rock) and the liquids in the reservoirs (crude oil, brine). Wettability of a solid surface can be quantified by contact Our research laboratory is equipped with a video-based optical contact angle measuring system manufactured by DataPhysics Instruments. In the system, a high-resolution camera with up to 6x zoom lens is used to capture the profile of a liquid droplet on a solid surface. The base line and boundary line of the droplet profile can be manually or automatically defined. The angle at the 3-phase boundary when liquid, gas and solid intersect is measured as the contact angle and analysed by the in-house Software Composition Analysis (SCA) automated process.

Our system is capable of measuring the wettability of cores, sidewall cores and cuttings with different mixtures of water and brine. The contact angle measurement can be static or dynamic with the movie function (for fast processes of adsorption and absorption).

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Drilling Fluids Laboratory

Our drilling fluids laboratory can provide a wide range of analysis on water-based drilling fluids at standard and high-pressure, high-temperature (HPHT) conditions. It can further provide training services for up to 20 participants.

This lab offers the following services:
Drilling mud design
Density measurements
Measurement of viscoelastic properties
Mud filtrate measurement at standard and high
temperature conditions
Drilling mud cake characterisation
Measurement of drilling fluid properties at HPHT
conditions

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