

A Microfluidic Framework of Studying Displacement Efficiency via Cyclic Injection

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Geological CO₂ sequestration is an important approach to reduce CO₂ emission into the atmosphere by isolating a large amount of CO₂ in underground geological formation. Such an approach involves injecting supercritical CO₂ into porous formation saturated brine and causes scCO₂ flooding with immiscible displacement. The displacement efficiency of CO₂ in porous formation is determined by hydraulic properties of the porous media and interfacial properties of CO₂ and brine in affecting CO₂ migration and pore water displacement.

The objectives of this experimental study is to observe the displacement patterns of immiscible fluids through microscopic pore structure in microfluidic chips and to estimate displacement efficiency of an injecting fluid over the course of multiple drainage-imbibition cycles. In this study, cyclic injection experiments by applying n-hexane used as a proxy fluid of scCO₂ were conducted to investigate cyclic displacement pattern of n-hexane and water and the change of displacement efficiency according to the cycle. In order to quantitatively analyze migration of fluids by cyclic injection in pore network, the image of displacement patterns and distribution of n-hexane and pore water are acquired through an imaging system with a microscope. The experimental observation results could provide an understanding to predict the behavior and distribution of CO₂ and pore water by reservoir environmental conditions and drainage-imbibition cycles.

Biography:

Seon-Ok Kim is Research Professor in Pukyong National University. She completed her Bachelor of Science in 1996 and Master of Science in 1998 at Pukyong National University. She completed her Ph.D. in Pukyong National University from 1999-2002. Her Research Fields and Interests are Applied mineralogy (medical mineralogy), Diagenetic & hydrothermal alteration of minerals and Groundwater and Hydrogeology.