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Х А Б А Р Л А Р Ы

ИЗВЕСТИЯ

РОО «НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ
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NAS RK is pleased to announce that News of NAS RK. Series of geology and technical sciences scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of News of NAS RK. Series of geology and technical sciences in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential content of geology and engineering sciences to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы «ҚР ҰҒА Хабарлары. Геология және техникалық ғылымдар сериясы» ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабарлары. Геология және техникалық ғылымдар сериясы Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді геология және техникалық ғылымдар бойынша контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Известия НАН РК. Серия геологии и технических наук» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Известия НАН РК. Серия геологии и технических наук в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному контенту по геологии и техническим наукам для нашего сообщества.

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ФРАТТИНИ Паоло, PhD, ассоциированный профессор, Миланский университет Биокки (Милан, Италия), <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56538922400>

НУРПЕЙСОВА Маржан Байсановна – доктор технических наук, профессор Казахского Национального исследовательского технического университета им. К.И. Сатпаева, (Алматы, Казахстан), <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57202218883>, <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/AAD-1173-2019>

РАТОВ Боранбай Товбасарович, доктор технических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой «Геофизика и сейсмология», Казахский Национальный исследовательский технический университет им. К.И. Сатпаева, (Алматы, Казахстан), <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=55927684100>, <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/1993614>

РОННИ Берндтссон, Профессор Центра перспективных ближневосточных исследований Лундского университета, профессор (полный курс) Лундского университета, (Швеция), <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=7005388716>, <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/1324908>

МИРЛАС Владимир, Факультет химической инженерии и Восточный научно-исследовательский центр, Университет Ариэля, (Израиль), <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=8610969300>, <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/53680261>

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OPTIMIZATION OF CO₂ HUFF-N-PUFF PARAMETERS FOR ENHANCED
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T.D. Darzhokov³, 2025.**

JSC “D.V. Sokolsky Institute of Fuel, Catalysis and Electrochemistry”,
Almaty, Kazakhstan;

²Satbayev university, Almaty, Kazakhstan;

³JSC Kazakh Institute of Oil and Gas, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: b.khusain@ifce.kz

OPTIMIZATION OF CO₂ HUFF-N-PUFF PARAMETERS FOR ENHANCED GAS RECOVERY IN SHALE RESERVOIRS: A COMPOSITIONAL SIMULATION STUDY

Khusain Bolatbek — Candidate of Technical Sciences, Deputy General Director, JSC “D.V. Sokolsky Institute of Fuel, Catalysis and Electrochemistry”, Almaty, Kazakhstan, E-mail: b.khusain@ifce.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9588-1012>;

Zhumakhanova Nazerke Erzhanova — MSc, Senior lecturer, Petroleum engineering department, Satbayev university, Almaty, Kazakhstan, E-mail: n.zhamukhanova@satabyev.university, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6535-6559>;

Kenessary Abzal Zhumazhanuly — Master of Technical Sciences, Deputy Director for Geology, Development, and R&D Projects at “Kazakh Institute of Oil and Gas” JSC, Almaty, Kazakhstan, E-mail: a.kenessary@king.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9445-1635>;

Delikesheva Dinara Nassipulovna — MSc, Senior lecturer, Petroleum engineering department, Satbayev university, Almaty, Kazakhstan, E-mail: d.delikesheva@satabyev.university, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5442-4763>;

Darzhokov Tumen Dulatuly — MSc in Petroleum Engineering, Reservoir Engineer, Department of Reservoir Engineering, Kazakh Institute of Oil and Gas JSC, Almaty, Kazakhstan, E-mail: t.darzhokov@king.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-5870-063X>.

Abstract. With the growing importance of unconventional reservoirs in meeting global energy demands, improving gas recovery from shale formations has become a critical challenge. Primary recovery from such ultra-tight formations typically remains below 10%, necessitating the use of Enhanced Gas Recovery (EGR) techniques. This study investigates the potential of carbon dioxide Huff-n-Puff (CO₂-HnP) as an EGR method specifically tailored for shale gas reservoirs. The main objective is to optimize key operational parameters — injection pressure, injection rate, and soaking time — to maximize gas recovery in low-permeability environments. *Methods.* To evaluate the effectiveness of CO₂-HnP, a commercial compositional reservoir simulator was used to model key operational parameters:

injection pressure, injection rate, and soaking time. Sensitivity analyses were conducted to determine the optimal set of parameters for maximizing gas recovery. *Results.* The results support the hypothesis that including adsorption and diffusion significantly enhances recovery. Specifically, a configuration of 800 MSCF/day injection rate, 5500 psi injection pressure, and zero soaking time yielded the highest gas recovery. Gas adsorption improved cumulative recovery by 9%, while the addition of molecular diffusion, modeled using the Sigmund correlation, contributed an additional 19% over a 40-year period. *Practical value.* These findings underscore the importance of mass transfer in gas displacement and demonstrate the practical applicability of CO₂-HnP for field-scale implementation. The study offers a robust framework for designing efficient and sustainable strategies to optimize gas production from shale formations.

Key words. CO₂ injection, Huff-n-Puff, EOR, unconventional reservoirs, shale gas.

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Т.Д. Даржоков³, 2025.

¹Д.В. Сокольский атындағы жанармай, катализ және электрохимия
институты АҚ, Алматы, Қазақстан;

²Сәтбаев университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан;

³Қазақ мұнай және газ институты АҚ, Алматы, Қазақстан.

E-mail: b.khusain@ifce.kz

СО₂ HUFF-N-PUFF ПАРАМЕТРЛЕРІН ОҢТАЙЛАНДЫРУ АРҚЫЛЫ ТАҚТАТАС КЕН ОРЫНДАРЫНДА ГАЗ ӨНДІРУДІ АРТТЫРУ: ҚҰРАМДЫҚ МОДЕЛЬДЕУ ЗЕРТТЕУІ

Хусаин Болатбек — техникалық ғылымдар кандидаты, Д.В. Сокольский атындағы жанармай, катализ және электрохимия институты АҚ-ның бас директорының орынбасары, Алматы, Қазақстан, E-mail: b.khusain@ifce.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9588-1012>;

Жумаханова Назерке Ержановна — магистр, аға оқытушы, Мұнай инженериясы кафедрасы, Satbayev university, Алматы, Қазақстан, E-mail: n.zhamukhanova@satabayev.university, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6535-6559>;

Кенесары Абзал Жумажанович — техникалық ғылымдар магистрі, «Қазақ мұнай және газ институты» АҚ геология, кен орындарын игеру және ФЭТЖ жобалары жөніндегі директор орынбасары, Алматы, Қазақстан, E-mail: a.kenessary@king.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9445-1635>;

Деликешева Динара Насипуловна — магистр, аға оқытушы, Мұнай инженериясы кафедрасы, Satbayev university, Алматы, Қазақстан, E-mail: d.delikesheva@satabayev.university, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9445-1635>;

org/0000-0001-5442-4763;

Даржоков Түмен Дулатұлы — Мұнай инженериясы магистрі, кен орындарын игеру бөлімінің инженер-геологы, «ҚазМұнайГаз» АҚ Қазақ мұнай және газ институты, Алматы, Қазақстан, E-mail: t.darzhokov@king.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-5870-063X>.

Аннотация. Сланецті коллекторлардан көмірсутек өндіру – бүгінгі таңда энергетикалық қауіпсіздік пен тұрақты даму үшін ерекше маңызды бағыттардың бірі болып отыр. Дегенмен, дәстүрлі емес коллекторлардан бастапқы газ өндіру деңгейі әлі де 10%-дан төмен, бұл өндірудің тиімді әдістерін іздеуді қажет етеді. Осы ғылыми жұмыста көмірқышқыл газы негізінде Huff-n-Puff (HnP) әдісін қолдана отырып, сланецті газ кен орындарында газ өндіруді арттырудың (EGR) технологиялық мүмкіндіктері қарастырылады. Зерттеу мақсаты – өте төмен өткізгіштігі бар коллекторларда газ өндіру тиімділігін арттыру үшін негізгі технологиялық параметрлерді оңтайландыру. *Әдістер.* CO₂-HnP әдісінің тиімділігін бағалау үшін негізгі технологиялық параметрлер – айдау қысымы, айдау жылдамдығы және ұстап тұру уақыты – өзгертіле отырып, коммерциялық құрамдас резервуар симуляторы қолданылды. Қабат флюидтерінің қозғалысын нақтырақ көрсету үшін модельге газдың адсорбциясы мен молекулалық диффузия сияқты маңызды масса алмасу механизмдері енгізілді. Газ өндіруді барынша арттыру мақсатында сезімталдық (сезімтал параметрлер) талдауы жүргізілді. *Нәтижелер.* Сезімталдықты талдау нәтижелері бойынша газ өндірудің ең жоғары көрсеткіштері 800 MSCF/тәулік айдау жылдамдығы, 5500 psi қысым және сіндіру уақытының болмауы жағдайында байқалды. Сонымен қатар, модель масса алмасудың негізгі процестерін – газ адсорбциясы мен молекулалық диффузияны — ескереді. Газ адсорбциясы жиынтық өндіруді 9%-ға арттырса, молекулалық диффузияны (Сигмунд корреляциясы негізінде) қосу газ өндіруді 40 жыл ішінде шамамен 19%-ға арттыратыны анықталды. *Практикалық құндылық.* Бұл зерттеу газды ығыстыру механизмдеріндегі масса алмасу процестерінің маңыздылығын көрсетіп, CO₂-HnP әдісінің өндірістік ауқымда қолдануға болатындығын дәлелдейді. Зерттеу нәтижелері сланц коллекторларынан газ өндіруді тиімді әрі тұрақты арттыру стратегияларын жасау үшін пайдалы негіз бола алады.

Түйін сөздер. CO₂ айдау, Huff-n-Puff әдісі, мұнай алуды арттыру (EOR), дәстүрлі емес коллекторлар, тақтатас газы.

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Т.Д. Даржоков³, 2025.

¹АО «Институт топлива, катализа и электрохимии им. Д.В. Сокольского»,
Алматы, Казахстан;

²Satbayev University, Алматы, Казахстан;

³АО «Казахский институт нефти и газа», Алматы, Казахстан.

E-mail: n.zhamukhanova@satabayev.university

ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ПАРАМЕТРОВ CO₂ HUFF-N-PUFF ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ГАЗА ИЗ СЛАНЦЕВЫХ ПЛАСТОВ: КОМПОЗИЦИОННОЕ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ

Хусайн Болатбек — кандидат технических наук, заместитель генерального директора АО «Институт топлива, катализа и электрохимии им. Д.В. Сокольского», Алматы, Казахстан, E-mail: b.khusain@ifce.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9588-1012>;

Жумаханова Назерке Ержановна — магистр, старший преподаватель, кафедра Нефтяная инженерия, Satbayev university, Алматы, Казахстан, E-mail: n.zhamukhanova@satabayev.university, ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6535-6559>;

Кенесары Абзал Жумажанович — магистр технических наук, заместитель директора по геологии, разработке и НИОКР АО «Казахский институт нефти и газа», Алматы, Казахстан, E-mail: a.kenessary@king.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9445-1635>;

Деликешева Динара Насипуловна — магистр, старший преподаватель, кафедра Нефтяная инженерия, Satbayev university, Алматы, Казахстан, E-mail: d.delikesheva@satabayev.university, ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5442-4763>;

Даржоков Түмен Дулатұлы — магистр нефтяной инженерии, инженер по разработке месторождений, отдел разработки месторождений, АО «Казахский институт нефти и газа», Алматы, Казахстан, E-mail: t.darzhokov@king.kz, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-5870-063X>.

Аннотация. В условиях растущего значения трудноизвлекаемых коллекторов в обеспечении глобального спроса на углеводороды, крайне актуальной становится задача повышения эффективности добычи газа из сланцевых формаций. Первичная газоотдача из таких пластов, как правило, не превышает 10%, что требует применения методов увеличения нефте- и газоотдачи. В данном исследовании рассматривается использование технологии CO₂ Huff-n-Puff (HnP) в качестве способа повышения газоотдачи (EGR) для сланцевых газовых месторождений. Целью работы является оптимизация ключевых технологических параметров — давления закачки, скорости закачки и времени выдержки — для увеличения извлекаемости газа из низкопроницаемых коллекторов. *Методы.* Для оценки эффективности метода CO₂-HnP использовался коммерческий композиционный симулятор пластов, в котором варьировались ключевые технологические параметры: давление закачки, скорость закачки и время выдержки. В модель были включены важнейшие механизмы массообмена — адсорбция газа и молекулярная диффузия — что позволило более точно отразить поведение флюидов в недрах. Путем проведения чувствительного анализа были

определены оптимальные параметры для максимизации извлечения газа. *Результаты.* Полученные результаты подтвердили гипотезу о том, что учёт адсорбции и диффузии существенно увеличивает газоотдачу. Наилучшие показатели достигаются при давлении 5500 psi, скорости закачки 800 MSCF/сутки и отсутствии времени выдержки. Учет адсорбции обеспечивает прирост извлечения газа на 9%, а включение молекулярной диффузии на основе корреляции Сигмунда увеличивает совокупную добычу на 19% за 40 лет. *Практическая ценность.* Таким образом, работа подчеркивает ключевую роль массообменных процессов в механизмах вытеснения газа и демонстрирует высокий практический потенциал применения CO₂-HnP в промышленных условиях. Результаты могут быть использованы для разработки эффективных и устойчивых стратегий увеличения газодобычи из сланцевых коллекторов.

Ключевые слова: закачка CO₂, метод Huff-n-Puff, увеличение нефтеотдачи (EOR), нетрадиционные коллекторы, сланцевый газ.

Introduction. In the dynamic landscape of global energy, unconventional oil and gas reservoirs have emerged as pivotal players, reshaping the traditional paradigms of hydrocarbon exploration and extraction. Unlike conventional enhanced oil recovery (CO₂-EOR), which has been widely applied in mature oil fields, CO₂-EGR presents a promising alternative for boosting hydrocarbon recovery from tight gas-bearing formations. This approach not only improves gas recovery but also enables the permanent geological storage of CO₂, addressing both energy security and environmental concerns. The dual-purpose nature of CO₂-EGR—enhancing production from difficult-to-develop resources while contributing to long-term carbon sequestration—aligns closely with global climate mitigation goals (IPCC, 2023; Ding, et al., 2019; Wang, et al., 2020).

In 2022, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) approximates that the production of dry natural gas from shale formations in the United States amounted to around 28.6 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), constituting approximately 79% of the total U.S. dry natural gas production for that year (EIA, 2021). Despite the significant oil and gas reserves in the unconventional reservoirs and current advancement of technologies, the oil and gas recovery factor from the primary depletion is limited to a low recovery factor (<10%) (Alfarge, Wei, et al., 2017). This means that more than 90% of the original oil and gas in place is left unrecovered in shale reservoirs. One EGR method that has become frequently used in tight reservoirs is cyclic gas injection (i.e., Huff-n-Puff, or HNP). One HNP cycle consists of three stages (Figure 1). First, gas is injected into a well at a high pressure (huff), followed by a period of shut-in to achieve miscibility (soaking), and lastly bringing the well back to production (puff). One advantage of this technique is that it does not involve drilling extra wells, since gas is injected into the same producing well. Even though the performance is tied to the properties of injected gas, delivering gas supplies to the field can be costly or impractical. This technique, though, allows produced gas to be recycled back into the formation, and hence becomes particularly attractive if there is adequate availability of produced gas on site.

H&P in unconventional reservoirs has been tested in numerous field pilots and scaled up, particularly in the Eagle Ford, over the last decade (Atan, et al., 2018; Eltahan, et al., 2021; Ganjdanesh, et al., 2019; Zhao, et al., 2020).

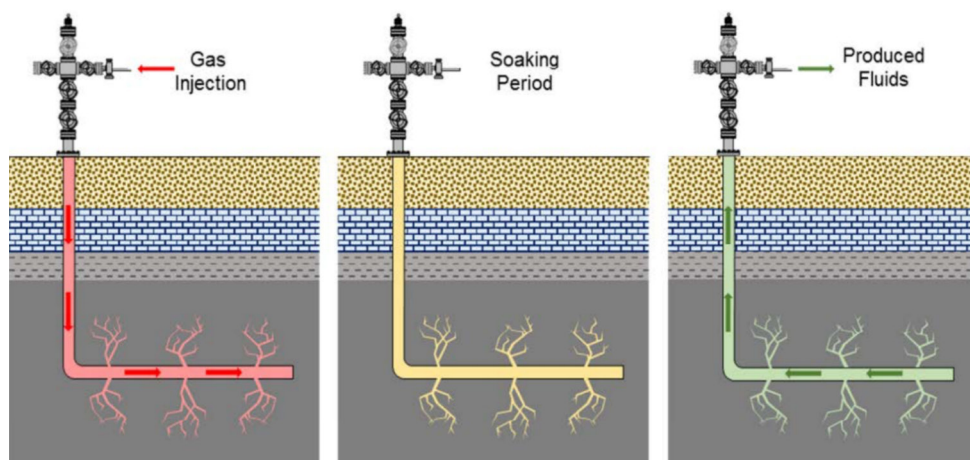


Figure 1 — Schematic showing stages of a Huff-n-Puff EOR cycle (from GeoMark Research 2018).

The efficiency of the CO₂ injection process depends on various factors, which can be categorized into controlled and measured parameters. Measured parameters, such as reservoir rock and fluid characteristics, are beyond our control. On the other hand, controlled parameters, including injection pressure, injection rate, and soaking time, are within our influence. Li et al. (2023) investigated effects of various injection rates, injection days, production days, shut-in time, and circulation cycles on the final methane recovery rate through orthogonal experiments. Jing et al. (2023) suggested that CO₂ may be favorable compared to produced gas as an EOR agent. They highlighted that increasing the injection rate can enhance the Recovery Factor (RF) but up to certain limits, which is influenced by oil price or economic conditions. As hydrocarbons are not being produced during the soaking time, certain authors argue that this period is deemed irrelevant, (Mukherjee, et al., 2020; Yu, et al., 2014). Consequently, initiating production immediately after the injection phase is considered by some. While soaking time does increase overall downtime, potentially causing production losses, certain researchers choose to incorporate it into their models. Higher injection rates often lead to increased pressure in the reservoir, promoting better displacement of the native gas and improving the sweep efficiency. This, in turn, enhances the recovery of gas, especially methane, from the reservoir. The choice of an optimal injection rate is crucial for maximizing gas recovery while ensuring the economic feasibility of the operation. However, it's essential to strike a balance, as excessively high injection rates may result in issues such as premature breakthrough and channeling, diminishing the overall effectiveness of the CO₂ injection process. Understanding the nuanced relationship

between injection rates and gas recovery is key to designing and implementing successful CO₂ injection strategies for enhanced gas recovery in reservoirs. Some study highlighted the significance of molecular diffusion as a transport mechanism in unconventional fractured reservoirs, a factor often overlooked in conventional, non-fractured multi-component petroleum upstream simulations dominated by convection (Cronin, et al., 2021). In ultra-tight formations, where convection is slow, and thin blocks surrounded by fractures increase contact area, molecular diffusion becomes crucial for hydrocarbon production. In the shale matrix, molecular diffusion is expected to dominate mass transfer, while convection viscous flow prevails in natural fractures. Authors emphasized the significance of molecular diffusion as a crucial flow mechanism in shale oil reservoirs characterized by low matrix permeability and a densely fractured network (Jia et al., 2019). Investigations into diffusion coefficients between gas and oil under high pressure, considering the effect of low-permeability porous media, are limited. The validity of empirical correlations widely used in the oil and gas industry, developed several decades ago, might be questionable. Their work provided a brief review of methods for measuring diffusion coefficients in liquid-saturated porous media. The authors suggested that future research should focus on obtaining in-situ molecular diffusion coefficients in tight porous media to enhance the understanding of this phenomenon. This is crucial for modeling diffusion more accurately during composition and pressure changes in the matrix/fracture system where gas injection and production occur.

This study investigates the application of EGR in unconventional reservoirs, emphasizing to shale reservoirs, utilizing a commercial compositional reservoir simulator. The primary objective is to analyze the mechanisms involved in gas recovery during CO₂ Huff-n-Puff. The study thoroughly investigates the influence of operational parameters namely injection pressure, injection rate, and soaking time, on the processes of CO₂- EGR, identifying the most critical factors controlling these processes. Additionally, special consideration was given to processes such as adsorption and molecular diffusion.

Materials and methods.

To analyze the realistic effects of CO₂ injection in an unconventional gas reservoir, we have constructed a numerical model of shale reservoir. We have collected daily pressure and gas production data of a shale gas formation in the Eagle Ford, that is published from the literature. We addressed the uncertain or missing parameters by assigning arbitrary values within reasonable ranges associated with shale gas reservoirs.

For numerical modeling, the compositional simulator CMG-GEM (CMG, 2022) was used by setting up 3D reservoir model with dimensions of 545 ft × 800ft × 130 ft, which corresponds to length, width, and thickness, respectively (Figure 2).

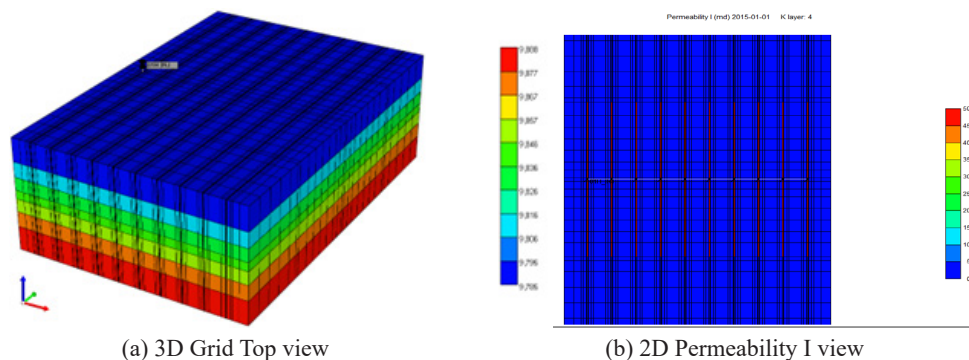


Figure 2 - Shale gas reservoir model.

Table 1 - Parameters used in basic reservoir model.

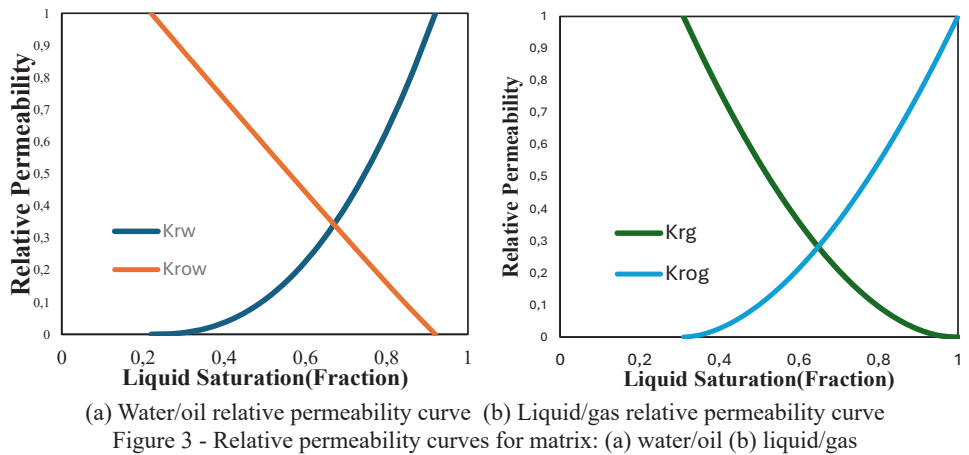
Parameter	Value	Unit
Number of grid blocks (x*y*z)	83x27x7	-
Model dimensions	545x800x130	ft
Depth to top layer	9785	ft
Matrix permeability	500	nd
Average water saturation	0.30	fraction
Reservoir temperature	256	$^{\circ}\text{F}$
Total compressibility	2E-06	psi^{-1}
Initial reservoir pressure	4700	psi
Reservoir porosity	5	%

We acknowledge that the field gas composition in a typical gas reservoir consists of multiple hydrocarbon components. However, for our study, we focus solely on methane, the predominant component, and assume the reservoir fluid to be 100% methane. Table 2 lists the critical properties of these pseudo components which were used for phase behavior calculation. The gas properties were determined for this well using the Peng-Robinson equation of state using CMG-WinProp.

Table 2 - Compositional data for the Peng-Robinson equation of state.

Component	Pc, atm	Tc, K	Acentric Factor	Molecular Weight	Volume Shift	Vc for viscosity	Parachor
CO ₂	72.8	304.2	0.225	44.01	-0.111	0.094	78.0
CH ₄	45.4	190.6	0.0080	16.0	-0.175	0.099	77.3

Relative permeability strongly depends on the wettability of the shales. Figure 2 shows the relative permeability curves for matrix.



The local grid refinement (LGR) technique was used to represent the fractures by assigning their properties to the innermost block of a refined block (see Figure 2). The reservoir model is designed for a 452 ft section of a horizontal well and includes 10 fracture clusters, each of which is represented by a planar fracture (Figure 3). The cluster spacing and fracture half-length are set at 52 ft and 200 ft, respectively. Table 2 shows the other parameters of the fractures. Also, Figure 3.7 shows the fracture relative permeability curves used in this study.

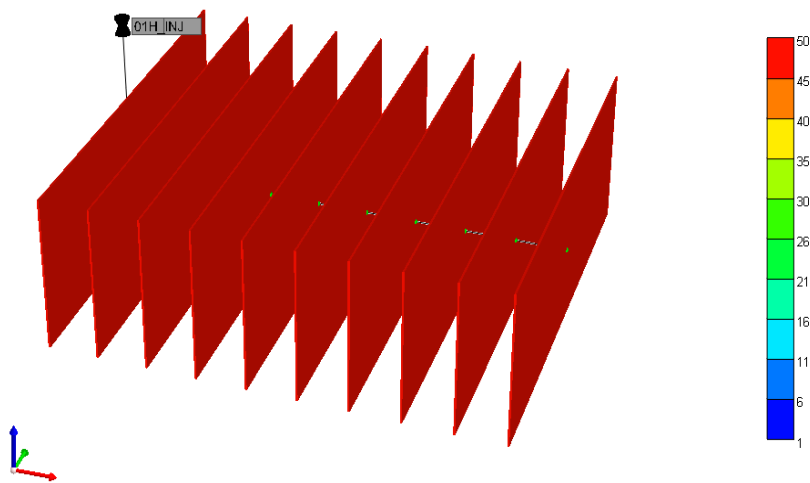


Figure 4 - Hydraulic fractures along the considered section of a horizontal well.

Table 3 - Parameters of the Hydraulic Fractures		
Parameter	Value	Unit
Fracture permeability	50	md
SRV permeability	0.0325	md
Fracture width	0.6	ft

Fracture half-length	200	ft
Fracture height	146.5	ft
Fracture spacing	200	ft

We investigate the impact of CO₂ H&P on our reservoir model presented in Chapter 3 with single porosity system without considering mechanisms such as adsorption and diffusion. In the simulation of CO₂ H&P scenario, we assume a development plan that starts with initial production for three years, and then the H&P cycles begin with CO₂ injection. Each H&P cycle consists of one year of CO₂ injection, followed by one year of production and this process is repeated until the completion of the 40-year period. Figure 4 illustrates the average pressure and initial production of the reservoir for the base case without CO₂ H&P scenario with initial reservoir pressure at 4700 psi for 16 000 days (43 years).

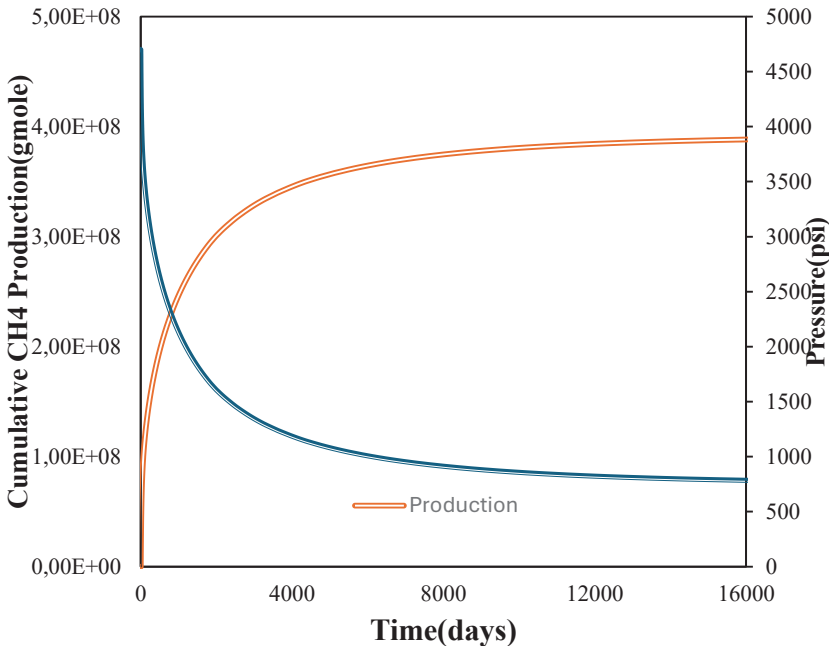


Figure 5 - Base case: reservoir average pressure and cumulative CH₄ production.

Results

1. Sensitivity analysis of operational parameters

Injection Pressure

Three injection pressures—4500 psi, 5000 psi, and 5500 psi—were tested to assess their impact on cumulative methane production over a 40-year period. The simulations indicated that varying injection pressure had no significant effect on

methane recovery, suggesting that within the tested range, injection pressure is not a critical factor for Enhanced Gas Recovery (Figure 5).

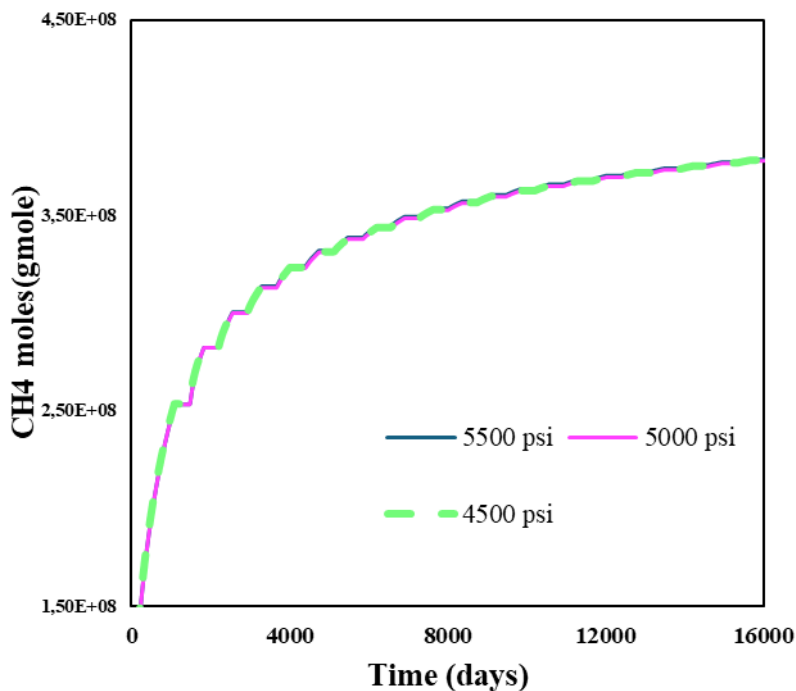


Figure 6 - Cumulative CH₄ production under varying injection pressure.

Soaking Time

Three scenarios were evaluated to determine the effect of soaking time on methane production:

- **Case 1:** 12 months injection, 12 months production, no soaking
- **Case 2:** 12 months injection, 6 months soaking, 12 months production
- **Case 3:** 12 months injection, 3 months soaking, 12 months production

The results demonstrated that the scenario without a soaking period yielded the highest methane recovery, while longer soaking times resulted in decreased production (Figure 6).

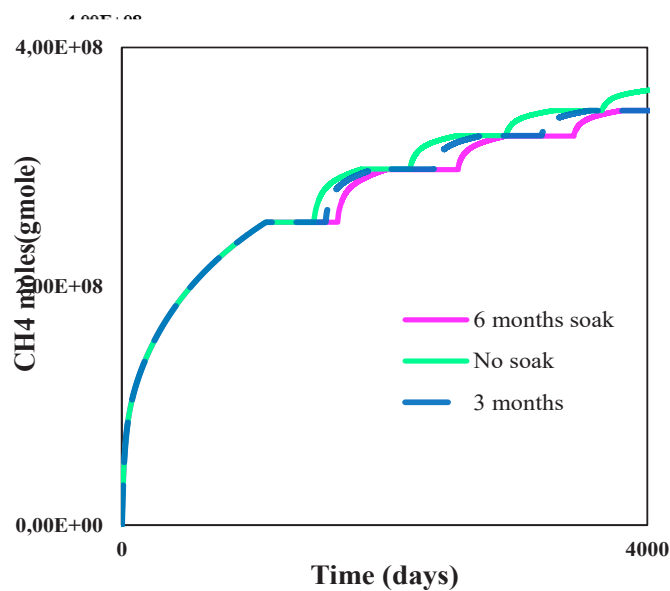


Figure 7 - Cumulative CH₄ production under varying soaking time plans.

Injection Rate

Injection rates of 200, 400, and 800 MSCF/day were tested at a constant injection pressure of 5500 psi and no soaking time. The cumulative methane production increased with higher injection rates, with the optimal rate identified as 800 MSCF/day. CO₂ storage also increased proportionally with injection rate (Figure 7).

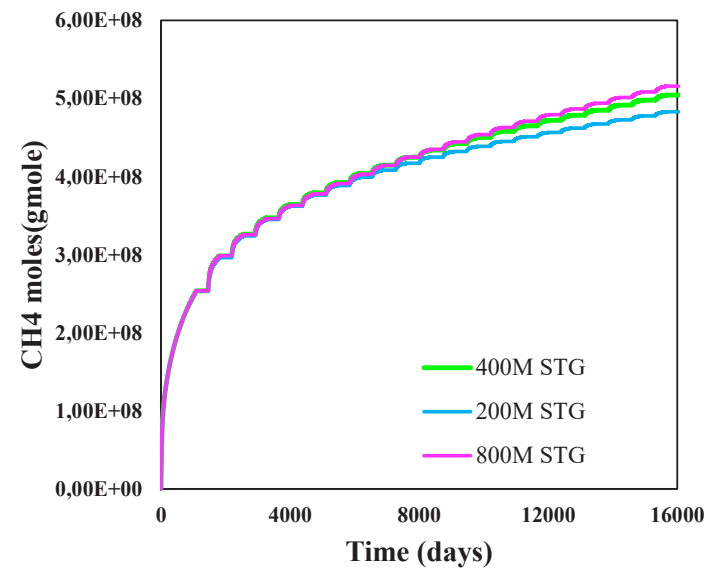


Figure 8 - Cumulative CH₄ Production under varying injection rate.

Based on the sensitivity analysis, the optimal parameters for further study were determined to be an injection pressure of 5500 psi, an injection rate of 800 MSCF/day, and no soaking period. Under these conditions, the CO₂ Huff-n-Puff (H&P) scenario resulted in a 2.5% decrease in methane recovery compared to the case without CO₂ injection.

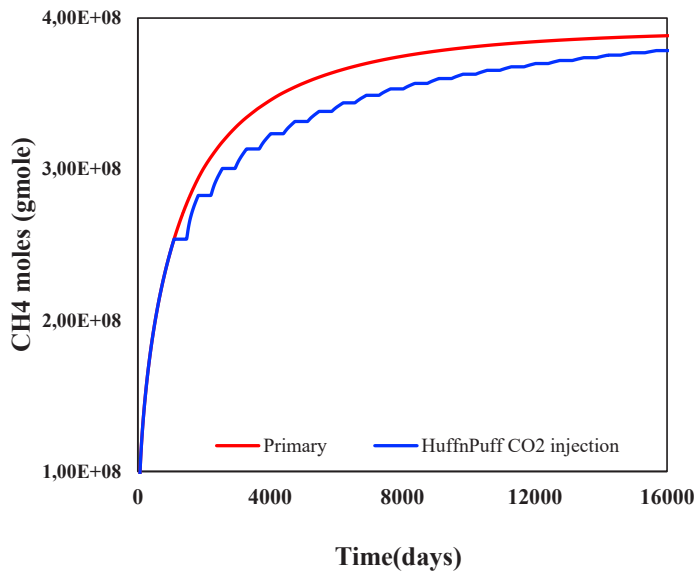


Figure 9 - Cumulative CH₄ production without and with CO₂ H&P.

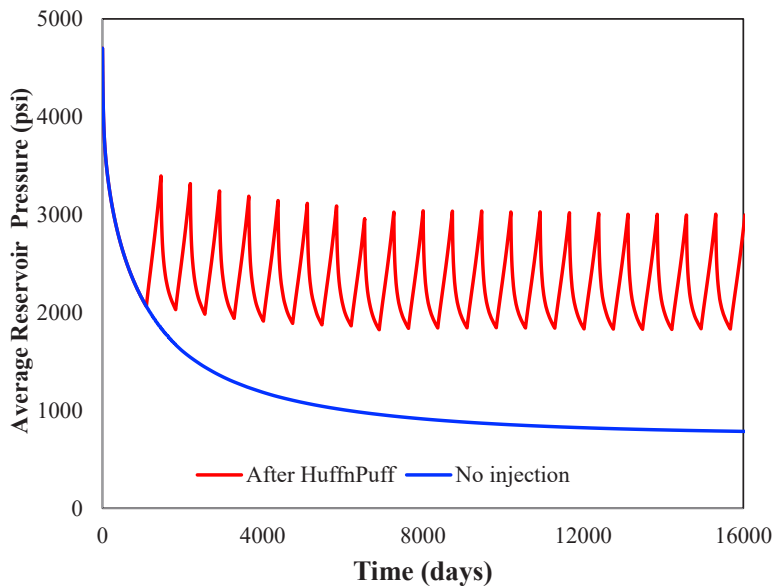


Figure 10 - Average reservoir pressure with and without CO₂ injection over time.

2. Effect of Adsorption

To explore the impact of adsorption on methane recovery Langmuir isotherm adsorption curve is chosen to describe the adsorption of the two components (Figure 10). The adsorption equation is used to describe the adsorption behavior of CH₄ and CO₂. The Langmuir isotherm equation with two fitting parameters is as follows (Langmuir, 1918):

$$V(P) = \frac{V_L P}{P + P_L} \quad (1)$$

where $V(P)$ is the gas volume of adsorption at pressure P , V_L is the Langmuir volume, referred to the maximum adsorbed gas volume at the infinite pressure, and P_L is the Langmuir pressure which represents the pressure corresponding to a one-half Langmuir volume. In the model, an extended Langmuir isotherm is implemented to model the competitive multicomponent adsorption and desorption process:

$$w_i = \frac{w_{i,max} B_i y_{ig} P}{1 + \sum B_j y_{jg}} \quad (2)$$

where w_i is the moles of adsorbed component i per unit mass or rock, $w_{i,max}$ is the maximum moles of adsorbed component i per unit mass or rock, B_i is the parameter for Langmuir isotherm relation, P is the pressure, and y_{ig} is the molar fraction of adsorbed component i in the gas phase. The Langmuir isotherm is often determined in laboratory using core samples. The data on adsorption provided in this study is drawn from existing literature on the Eagle Ford shale formation. (Yu, et al., 2013)

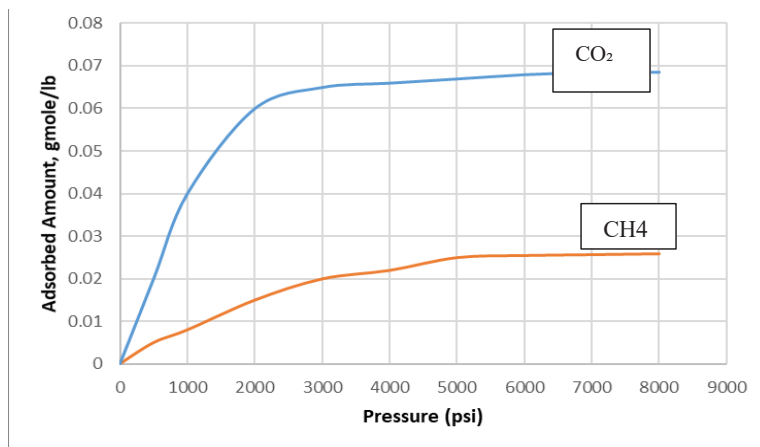


Figure 11 - CH₄ and CO₂ Langmuir isotherms.

When adsorption was considered in the simulations, methane production increased by 9.2% by the end of the production period. This enhancement is attributed to CO₂'s higher adsorption affinity, which enables it to displace CH₄ from the surface of organic matter, thereby improving gas recovery (Figure 11).

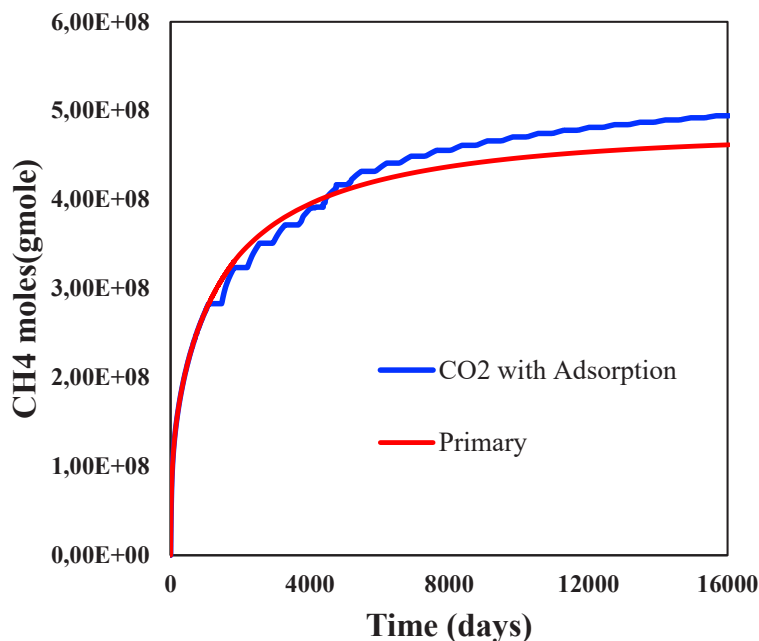


Figure 12 - CH₄ production before and after CO₂ Huff Puff with adsorption process being activated.

3. Effect of Molecular Diffusion

The impact of molecular diffusion was assessed by simulating scenarios with CO₂ diffusion coefficients of 10^{-4} cm²/s, 10^{-3} cm²/s, and using the Sigmund correlation. CO₂ diffusion was modeled using CMG-GEM (CMG, 2022) compositional reservoir simulator built-in capability to handle molecular diffusion. Effects of adsorption are not considered for this case.

The results indicated that higher diffusion coefficients led to substantial increases in methane recovery, with improvements of approximately 6% and 19% for the 10^{-3} cm²/s and Sigmund correlation cases, respectively, compared to the scenario without diffusion.

Figure 12 shows the effects of different CO₂ diffusion coefficients on cumulative methane production.

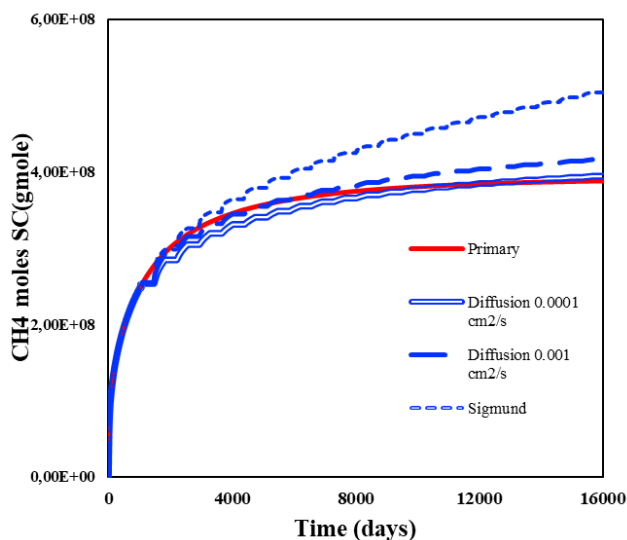


Figure 13 - CH₄ production before and after CO₂ H&P with different molecular diffusion coefficients.

Discussion.

1. Interpretation of Injection Parameters

The sensitivity analysis conducted in this study revealed that injection rate significantly influences methane production and CO₂ storage, with higher rates leading to increased recovery. This aligns with the findings of Liu et al. (2021), who emphasized the importance of optimizing injection parameters to enhance gas recovery in shale reservoirs. In contrast, variations in injection pressure and soaking time showed minimal impact within the tested ranges, suggesting that, under certain reservoir conditions, these parameters may be of lesser priority for optimization.

2. Adsorption Effects

The incorporation of adsorption effects into the simulation models demonstrated a significant enhancement in methane recovery. This outcome corroborates findings from other researchers who have highlighted the role of CO₂'s higher adsorption affinity in displacing CH₄ from adsorption sites. Figure 11 illustrates methane production comparing scenarios of H&P injection to no injection while activating adsorption during the simulation. Taking adsorption into account results in a 9.2% increase in methane production by the end of the production period. It is evident that methane production has declined during the first five years after injection compared to the case without injection. This suggests that there is a time delay for gas molecules to adsorb into the rocks until they reach a level at which they become influential to the results.

3. Molecular Diffusion Implications

The study's assessment of molecular diffusion effects underscores the importance

of considering diffusion mechanisms in modeling CO₂ injection processes. The significant improvements in methane recovery associated with higher diffusion coefficients suggest that diffusion facilitates deeper CO₂ penetration into the reservoir, enhancing CH₄ displacement. These findings are consistent with literature emphasizing the role of molecular diffusion in gas transport within low-permeability formations (Alfarge, Wei, et al., 2017; Cronin, et al., 2021).

4. Limitations and Future Work

This study provides valuable insights into the effects of operational parameters, adsorption, and molecular diffusion on enhanced gas recovery. However, it is limited by the specific reservoir characteristics and simulation conditions used. To improve the generalizability of the findings, future work should investigate a broader range of reservoir types and operational scenarios.

Incorporating field data and conducting pilot-scale tests would strengthen the practical relevance of the results. Further research is also recommended on CO₂ Huff-n-Puff and flooding methods in larger reservoirs and longer horizontal wells with complex fracture networks. Natural fractures, which play a critical role in tight formations, should be included in future models to better reflect real reservoir behavior.

For greater accuracy, combining key mechanisms—such as diffusion and adsorption—is advised. Their interaction significantly influences methane recovery and CO₂ storage, and integrating them can enhance the predictive power of simulation models.

Conclusions.

- Injection rate of 800 MSCF/day an injection pressure of 5500 psi, no soaking period are chosen as the optimum parameters for CO₂ injection as a result of a sensitivity analysis.

- CO₂ Huff-n-Puff for EGR could be a viable choice, especially when taking into account mechanisms such as diffusion, adsorption.

- CO₂ huff-n-puff scenario is not suitable for CO₂ storage even considering diffusion, adsorption, and the presence of natural fractures because more than 80% of the injected CO₂ is reproduced quickly back to the surface.

- Gas adsorption leads to roughly 9% increase in gas recovery during 40 years of gas production.

- Molecular diffusion of CO₂ significantly contributes to the improvement of gas recovery in shale gas reservoirs. The utilization of the Sigmund correlation results in an approximate 19% increase in gas recovery.

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