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Biocatalyzed silicate gel intended for use in geothermal industry – Experimental experience and challenges

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Questions

- Why do we need to use conformance technology in low temperature thermal water reservoirs?
- Why should microbes be used in geothermal wells?
- What are the limitations of silicate system? How can they be eliminated?
- What are the strength and durability of the gel system?
- What are the challenges?

Idea of thermal water exploitation

Poland has natural sedimentary structural basins filled with geothermal waters of diversified reservoir temperatures, from 20 to 80–90°C, in some cases even over 100°C.

Geothermal waters in Poland can be used for:

- heating of private houses and industrial buildings,
- preparation of warm water,
- and for therapeutic and recreational purposes.

Kepińska, 2015
Górecki et al., 2014
Gringarten, 1978

Dublet type development scheme – maintain the reservoir pressure and insure an indefinite supply of water, permits the recovery of heat contained in the rock.

The influence of reservoir anisotropy on thermal water exploitation efficiency


In some cases after specific exploitation time temperature of water decreases about 3-4°C REASON: formation cooling phenomena

Method to enhance recovery from geothermal field Patent N° 386273

When temperature of water decreases the flow path can be changed to increase access to additional zones using permeability modification

Idea of biocatalyst triggered silicate system

- Enhancing recovery from geothermal fields is based on changing preferential pathways of the geothermal water in the exploited field through introduction of colloidal silicate solution by injection well
- Modification of formation permeability is in strictly defined high permeability channels between injector and producer
- Plugging the high permeability channel diverts flow into other zones and as a result increases communication time and heat recovery between injection and exploitation well.




Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mono_Lake

Do you know what is the number of microbes on the Earth ?


5 Nonillions
 $5 \cdot 10^{30}$

SL-1A Alkaliphilic, metabolically active at pH 11 and become metabolically inactive at pH <7

SL-2A 20 – 40 °C




Hypersalinity and high alkalinity pH10



Alkaliphilic microbial gel system

Curdlan biopolymer




Unimmobilized immobilized - 5 days
Curdlan Biopolymer with Microbial Trigger

Sol ↔ Gel
pH 10.0 ↔ 9.5

Permeability modification with gel systems

- Interconvertible between soluble form and gel form through delayed triggering mechanism
 - Injectable into formation as low-viscosity gelant (Sol)
 - Triggered in situ to form barrier (Gel)
- pH sensitive gel systems require acid production in situ



Alkaliphilic microbial gel system

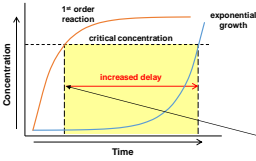
Biocatalyst trigger

Urea, esters, crosslinkers -

- The rate of product formation is fastest initially when the reactants are at high concentration

Permeability modification with gels


- Injectable into formation as low-viscosity gelant (Sol)
- Triggered in situ to form barrier (Gel)
- Delayed gelation requires acid production in situ



Limit of gel placement, and gel strength

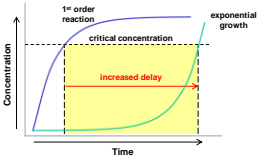
Acid production from exponentially growing biocatalyst delays start of gelation

Bailey et al., 2000



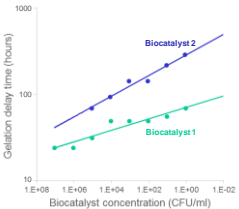

Alkaliphilic microbial gel system

Biocatalyst trigger



Acid production from exponentially growing biocatalyst delays start of gelation

Gelation delay with biocatalyst

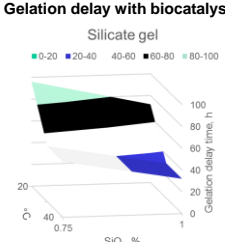

Alkaliphilic microbial gel system

Silica based gelants

- Silicate gelants
 - Economical
 - Stable for deep injection
- Gelable by delayed triggers
 - External (electrolyte, heat)
 - Internal (pH)
- Biocatalyzed gelation
 - Internal
 - Delay 2-12 days

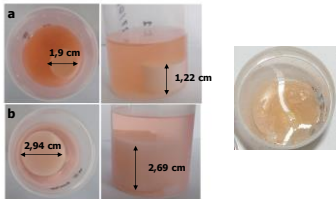
Gelation delay with biocatalyst

Silicate gel

Disadvantages of Biocatalyzed Silicate Gel (BSG)

- Obtained samples of BSG were rigid but brittle and shrank substantially



- To overcome the disadvantages specially selected improvements/additives of silicate gel properties were developed

Lakatos et al., 1999
SPE 56739

Gelant formulation

TARGET: Preparing stable silicate solution based on commercially available technical grade chemicals

Sodium silicate solutions screened

Trade name	assay mark	Na ₂ O/SiO ₂	Silica modulus	Na ₂ O %	SiO ₂ %	density g/cm ³	pH
R-145	A	2.42	2.50	11.8	28.60	1.46	11.9
R-149	B	2.71	2.80	11.9	32.30	1.50	11.6
R-140	C	2.91	3.00	9.93	28.87	1.42	11.3
R-137	D	3.10	3.20	8.83	27.37	1.37	11.1
R-132	E	3.26	3.37	7.61	24.79	1.33	11.1

Gelant formulation

Stability of product C and D at pH 11 with different concentrations of silica and salt

	SiO ₂ %	NaCl %	
		3	4
C	5	L ₃	
	6	L ₃	32h
	7	L ₃	L ₃
	8	L ₃	L ₃
D	5	L ₃	
	6	L ₃	32h
	7	L ₁₆	L ₃
	8	L ₁₆	L ₃

Stability of product D at different pH and silica content

SiO ₂ %	pH			
	10	9	8	7
1	1h	1h	45 min	30min
2	6h	5h	3h	2h
3	6h	6h	4h	2h
4	19h	17h	15h	12h
5	31h	22h	19h	NS
6	67h	43h	37h	NS

L_x – liquid stable for x days duration of screening experiment
NS – Not stable, sedimentation immediately upon mixing

Defining gelling parameters

TARGET: elimination of critical disadvantages – shrinkage and brittiness

Sodium silicate
3% NaCl

Sodium silicate
3% NaCl + modifier

Modifiers:

- ▣ Polymers
- ▣ Biopolymers
- ▣ Amphoteric metals Fe, Al

Sol-gel transition may be triggered by

- ▣ External catalysis CO₂
- ▣ Internal catalysis (for example urea)
- ▣ Biocatalysis

No toxic or regulated chemicals

Cicha-Szot et al., 2010

Bulk tests

"Everything that can be invented has been invented."

Charles H. Duell, Commissioner of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 1899

Modification of Biocatalyzed Silicate Gel (BSG)

Additives to improve mechanical properties of the gel

Additive	Modification with protein
A Curdlan	
B Fe	
C Al	G [*] 23kPa; shrinkage 1,1%
D Bentonite	

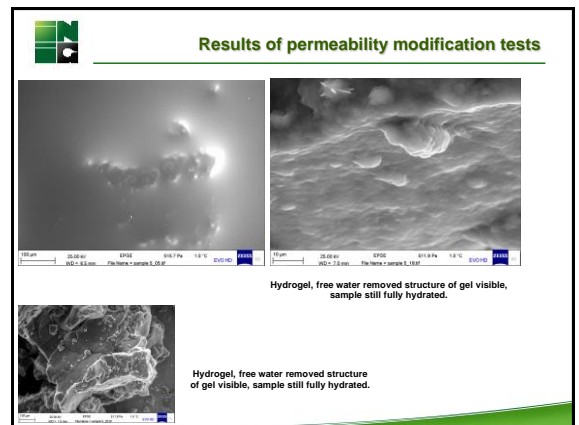
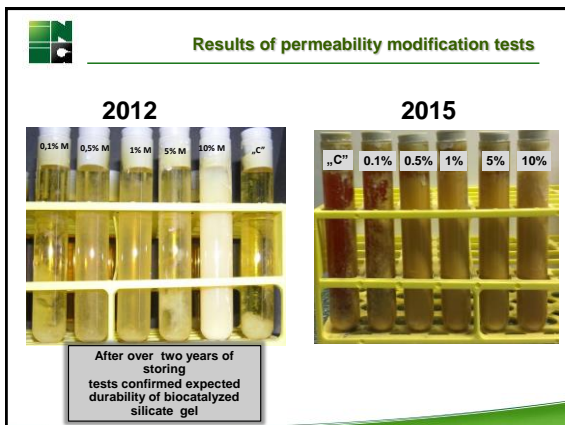
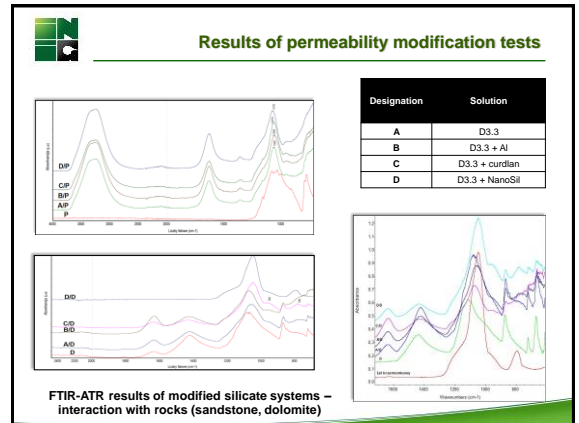
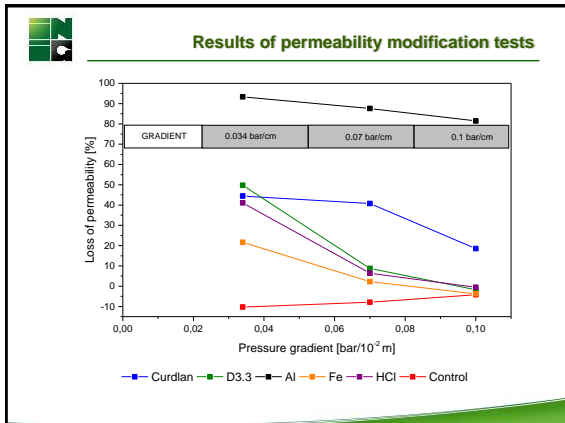
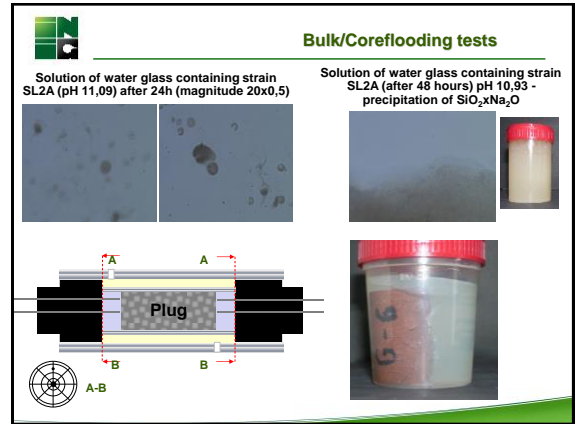
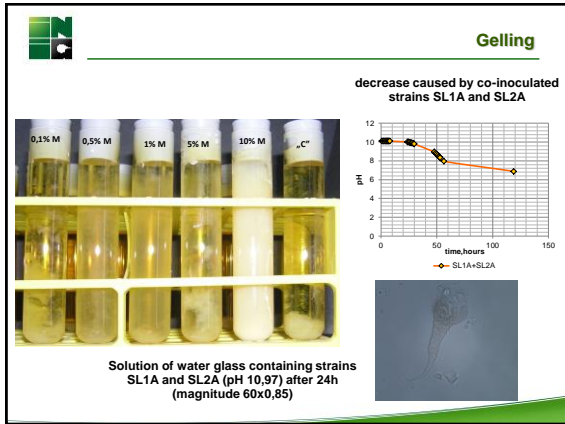
Dynamic Mechanical analysis

Modification of Biocatalyzed Silicate Gel (BSG)

FTIR-ATR results of modified silicate systems

Designation	Solution	pH	Wave number [cm ⁻¹]
A red	D3.3	8	1007
B blue	D3.3 + Al	7	1018
C green	D3.3 + curdlan	10	1001
D light blue	D3.3 + NanoSi	9	1004

Cicha-Szot et al., 2014





CONCLUDING REMARKS

- One of the most promising agents to shutting off reservoir zones with high permeability rocks are silicate gels with addition of biocatalyst used for pH control of treatment fluid
- That kind of systems permit significant extension of the injection time of low viscosity alkaline silicate solutions – **from a few to a few hundred hours**
- Coreflooding experiments proved required strenght and durability of BSG system
- Properly applied BGS can extended economic life of geothermal reservoirs
- Environmentally friendly
- Based modified sodium silicate solution may be trigger by CO₂ – preventing leakages in CCS projects



CHALLENGES

- Higher temperatures



- Upscaling

- Project development and implementation



Thank you for your attention!



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