

Changes in self-potential observed around gas injection wells and their interpretations based upon “geobattery” numerical simulations

*石戸 経士¹、西 祐司¹、當舎 利行²

*Tsuneo Ishido¹, Yuji Nishi¹, Toshiyuki Tosha²

1. 産業技術総合研究所 地質調査総合センター 地圏資源環境研究部門、2. 熊本大学 国際先端科学技術研究機構

1. Green, Geological Survey of Japan, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, 2. Kumamoto University

The self-potential postprocessor calculates changes in subsurface electrical potential induced by pressure disturbances through electrokinetic coupling (Ishido & Pritchett, 1999). In addition to electrokinetic coupling, SP anomalies may be generated by various other mechanisms such as thermoelectric coupling, electrochemical diffusion potential, etc. In particular, SP anomalies of negative polarity, which are frequently observed near wells, appear to be caused by an underground electrochemical mechanism similar to a galvanic cell known as a “geobattery” (e.g. Bigalke & Grabner, 1997): the metallic well casing acts as a vertical electronic conductor connecting regions of differing redox potential. Electrons flow upward through the casing from a deeper reducing environment to a shallower oxidizing environment, and simultaneously a compensating vertical flow of ions is induced in the surrounding formation to maintain charge neutrality. If the redox potential in the deeper region is then increased by injecting an oxidizing substance, the difference in redox potential between the shallower and deeper regions will be reduced, resulting in an SP increase near the wellhead.

We will report the results of SP measurements during gas (CO₂ or air) injections at test sites in Japan and their interpretations based upon numerical simulations carried out using the extended SP postprocessor, which incorporates the above “geobattery” mechanism in addition to electrokinetic coupling. When air was injected into a 100-meter well in the Sumikawa geothermal field, a clear simultaneous increase in SP centered on the wellhead was observed. A small but unmistakable SP increase also took place near the wellhead when CO₂ was injected slowly, which we believe was caused by local pH reduction at depth resulting from dissolution of the injected CO₂ in the subsurface liquid water.

SP changes were also observed around a deep well at the Yubari test site in Japan (Tosha et al., 2008), where CO₂ was injected into a coal bed and the CO₂ content of the fluid produced from a nearby well was monitored. SP increased substantially around the injection wellhead during about six months of CO₂ injection, but no significant SP changes attributable to the injection were observed near the production wellhead. This is consistent with the observation that CO₂ did not break through into the production well during the experiment.

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