

<https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2023.084>



# 二氧化碳地质封存及提高油气和 地热采收率技术进展与展望

蒋 恕<sup>1,2</sup>, 张 凯<sup>1,2</sup>, 杜凤双<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 崔国栋<sup>1</sup>

1. 中国地质大学构造与油气资源教育部重点实验室, 湖北武汉 430074
2. 中国地质大学油气勘探开发理论与技术湖北省重点实验室, 湖北武汉 430074
3. 长江大学石油工程学院, 湖北武汉 430100

**摘 要:** 国内外碳捕集、利用与封存 (CCUS) 技术已取得初步进展。通过系统调研及研究实践, 总结了二氧化碳地质封存及提高油气和地热采收率的技术进展, 并对下一阶段的研究趋势进行了展望。研究表明: 二氧化碳提高油气采收率是目前 CCUS 的主流应用方向, 并且 CCUS 项目主要应用于常规油气藏, 每注入 1 t 二氧化碳可采出原油 0.1~0.6 t。如何应对二氧化碳气窜是二氧化碳提高油气采收率面临的关键问题。下一阶段的研究主要围绕二氧化碳提高非常规油气藏的采收率, 如何使注入的二氧化碳能够有效地进入页岩或煤层基质仍是该类油气藏提高采收率的研发重点方向。除了二氧化碳提高油气采收率之外, 二氧化碳还可用于提高地热采收率, 目前的研究主要围绕二氧化碳与水作为工质开发地热的效果对比, 温度场、应力场、渗流场、化学场的耦合作用对二氧化碳开发地热过程的影响仍有待进一步的研究。在同一个油气藏中利用二氧化碳作为工作流体先后开展提高油气采收率、提高地热采收率和二氧化碳地质封存一体化可能成为 CCUS 的发展趋势。该研究对加速 CCUS 部署以及油气和地热的协同开发及实施双碳战略有重要意义。

**关键词:** 碳捕集利用与封存; 二氧化碳提高油气采收率; 二氧化碳开发地热; 二氧化碳压裂; 页岩油气; 煤层气。

中图分类号: P66

文章编号: 1000-2383(2023)07-2733-17

收稿日期: 2022-12-15

## Progress and Prospects of CO<sub>2</sub> Storage and Enhanced Oil, Gas and Geothermal Recovery

Jiang Shu<sup>1,2</sup>, Zhang Kai<sup>1,2</sup>, Du Fengshuang<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Cui Guodong<sup>1</sup>

1. Key Laboratory of Tectonics and Petroleum Resources of Ministry of Education, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China
2. Key Laboratory of Theory and Technology of Petroleum Exploration and Development in Hubei Province, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China
3. School of Petroleum Engineering, Yangtze University, Wuhan 430100, China

**Abstract:** Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technology has achieved preliminary progress worldwide. This paper summarizes the progress in CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage with enhanced oil recovery and enhanced geothermal recovery by literature review and our previous research, the future trend of the CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage with enhanced oil recovery and enhanced geothermal recovery is presented. Results show that most CCUS deployment focuses on the CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced oil recovery, especially

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金面上项目 (No.42072174)。

作者简介: 蒋恕 (1976—), 男, 教授, 博士, 主要从事油气和地热勘探开发研究。ORCID: 0000-0002-6272-7649. E-mail: jiangsu@cug.edu.cn

引用格式: 蒋恕, 张凯, 杜凤双, 崔国栋, 2023. 二氧化碳地质封存及提高油气和地热采收率技术进展与展望. 地球科学, 48(7): 2733-2749.

Citation: Jiang Shu, Zhang Kai, Du Fengshuang, Cui Guodong, 2023. Progress and Prospects of CO<sub>2</sub> Storage and Enhanced Oil, Gas and Geothermal Recovery. *Earth Science*, 48(7): 2733-2749.

in the conventional oil and gas fields. 0.1–0.6 ton of oil can be produced by each ton of CO<sub>2</sub> injection. The way to handle CO<sub>2</sub> breakthrough in the producer is the main challenge in the CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced oil recovery process. The research on the CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced oil recovery will move to the unconventional reservoirs, the future research should focus on increasing amount of CO<sub>2</sub> migration into the matrix of the unconventional reservoirs including shale oil and gas reservoirs, and coalbed methane reservoir. In addition, CO<sub>2</sub> can be used to enhance geothermal recovery. The research on CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced geothermal recovery mainly focuses on the comparisons of water and CO<sub>2</sub> as the working fluid. However, the further research on Thermal (T)-Hydro (H)-Mechanical (M)-Chemical (C) coupling with CO<sub>2</sub> enhance geothermal recovery is required. The CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage with CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced oil recovery, enhanced geothermal recovery in the same oil or gas reservoir may become popular in the future CCUS deployment. This paper helps to accelerate the CCUS deployment, to develop the oil and gas fields and heat mining in the same reservoir, and helps to reach the goal of carbon peak and carbon neutrality.

**Key words:** carbon capture; utilization and storage (CCUS); CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced oil and gas recovery; CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced geothermal recovery; hydraulic fracturing by CO<sub>2</sub>; shale oil and gas; coalbed methane.

气候变化是 21 世纪全世界关注的焦点问题。碳达峰、碳中和是应对气候变化的必然之路。我国也正在采取更加有力的政策和措施,争取实现二氧化碳排放于 2030 年达到峰值、2060 年实现碳中和(蔡博峰等, 2020)。碳捕集、利用与封存(CCUS)技术是实现碳中和不可或缺的重要途径,同时 CCUS 技术也是实现化石能源大规模低碳利用的唯一途径(IEA, 2020; Zhang and Lau, 2022a)。

CCUS 封存介质包括油气藏、咸水层、煤层等,油藏如巴西深水 Pre-Salt 油田、加拿大 Clive 油田,我国大庆、胜利、长庆等油田;气藏如荷兰 K12-B 项目 Rotliegende 气藏、法国 Lacq 项目 Rouse 气藏等;咸水层如挪威 Sleipner、Snøhvit 咸水层,加拿大 Quest 咸水层等;煤层如中国柿庄、柳林煤层气等(Global CCS Institute, 2020; Zhang *et al.*, 2022a)。CCUS 在油田和咸水层已实现商业应用,在气田和煤层中开展 CCUS 依然处于试验探索阶段。CCUS 在油气藏和咸水层中的封存机理如图 1 所示,包括构造和地层封存、残余二氧化碳封存、溶解封存和矿化封存。构造封存是自由态二氧化碳的主要封存机理;残余二氧化碳封存机理类似于油气藏中不可动用的残余油气;溶解封存机理是指二氧化碳溶于地层水;矿化封存机理是指二氧化碳与地层水中离子反应生成矿物质,然而二氧化碳矿化封存往往需要几百年甚至千年的时间(Metz *et al.*, 2005; 张舟和张宏福, 2012; Harrison *et al.*, 2019; 姜平等, 2022; 饶松等, 2022)。除此之外,在煤层和页岩中二氧化碳以吸附的方式实现封存(Global CCS Institute, 2015)。受经济成本的制约,目前利用二氧化碳提高油气的采收率依然是开展 CCUS 的主流方向,也是油气田实现温室气体减

排和能源产业可持续发展的必然选择。

在二氧化碳提高原油采收率过程中,二氧化碳通过与原油多次接触降低气液之间界面张力,并与原油的组分之间发生萃取和凝析的作用,从而实现二氧化碳与原油的混相以及提高原油采收率(Metcalf and Yarborough, 1979)。除此之外,二氧化碳开发地热的研究受到广泛关注。二氧化碳开采地热的过程中二氧化碳的强化地热开采井实现了部份二氧化碳的地质封存。本文通过总结分析二氧化碳地质封存及提高油气和地热采收率技术进展,指出了二氧化碳地质封存及提高油气和地热采收率的下一阶段的研究方向,为我国跨越式推进 CCUS 和油气、地热开发利用相结合提供借鉴。

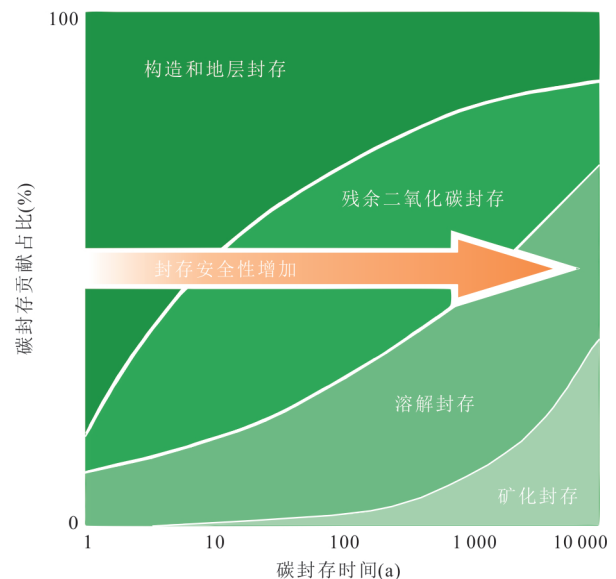


图 1 碳封存机理贡献占比(改编自 Metz *et al.*, 2005)

Fig.1 Contributions of CO<sub>2</sub> storage mechanisms (modified from Metz *et al.*, 2005)

## 1 CCUS部署进展

截至2020年底,全球共有28个处于运行阶段的大规模CCUS项目共实现每年 $4 \times 10^7$  t二氧化碳封存.如图2所示,这些CCUS项目中有14个分布在美国,4个分布在加拿大,3个分布在中国,2个分布在挪威,巴西、沙特阿拉伯、阿拉伯联合酋长国、卡塔尔、澳大利亚各有1个CCUS项目.此外,全球有37个大规模CCUS项目处于在建或开发阶段(Global CCS Institute, 2020).

我国CCUS项目已取得初步进展.如图3所示,我国先后在吉林油田( $30 \times 10^4$  t/a)、大庆油田( $20 \times 10^4$  t/a)、中原油田( $10 \times 10^4$  t/a)、江苏油田( $10 \times 10^4$  t/a)、长庆油田( $10 \times 10^4$  t/a)、延长油田( $5 \times 10^4$  t/a)、胜利油田( $4 \times 10^4$  t/a)、新疆油田( $2 \times 10^4$  t/a)等开展CCUS,截至2019年我国CCUS实现碳封存量每年 $100 \times 10^4$  t.除此之外,我国曾在柿庄( $1\,000$  t/a)、柳林( $1\,000$  t/a)等煤层气田以及鄂尔多斯盆地咸水层( $10 \times 10^4$  t/a)开展CCUS试验探索(Zhang *et al.*, 2022b).经济成本依然是制约我国CCUS发展的重要因素.CCUS项目全流程成本在每吨120~800元之间.因此利用二氧化碳提高原油采收率技术可以有效补偿CCUS的成本.当原油价格达到3 000元/吨以上,CCUS项目采出原油取得的收益可以平衡其成本(蔡博峰等,2020).

2022年3月我国中石油在长庆油田-姬塬区块取得低渗透油藏CCUS零的突破.该CCUS项目的长庆油田姬塬区块砂岩储层渗透率为0.002~23.430 mD.截至目前,长庆油田黄3区CCUS国家示范工程已经累计注入液态二氧化碳15.59×

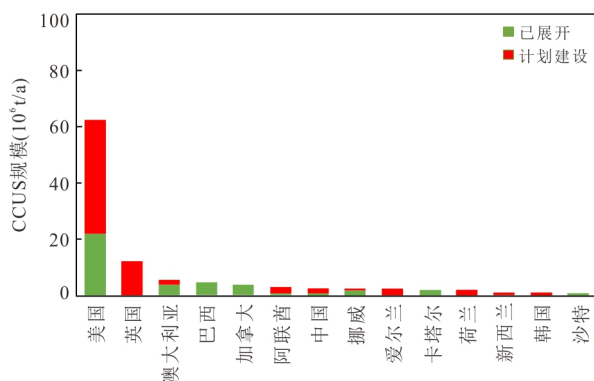


图2 世界CCUS项目规模(数据来自Global CCS Institute, 2020)

Fig.2 Worldwide CCUS projects scale (data from Global CCS Institute, 2020)

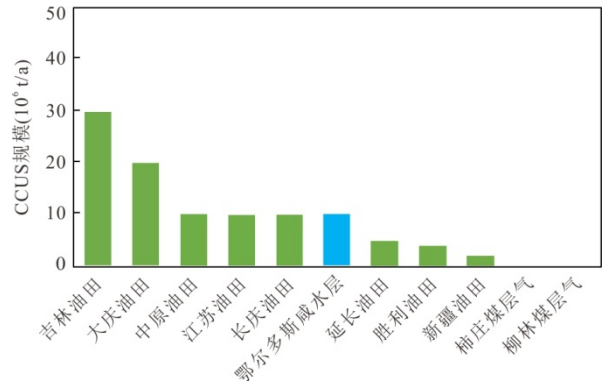


图3 我国各CCUS项目规模(数据来自蔡博峰等,2020)

Fig.3 CCUS projects scale in China (data from Cai *et al.*, 2020)

10<sup>4</sup> t(李坤全等,2021).2021年7月中石化胜利油田-纯梁油区启动我国首个每年百万吨级CCUS项目,该项目是目前国内最大的CCUS全产业链示范基地和标杆工程,该项目每年可减排二氧化碳 $100 \times 10^4$  t,预计未来15年可实现增油 $296.5 \times 10^4$  t(黄晟等,2022).2021年8月中海油启动我国首个海上CCUS项目实现碳封存 $30 \times 10^4$  t/a,预计该CCUS项目在南海珠江口盆地恩平15-1油田群海底储层中可永久封存二氧化碳超 $146 \times 10^4$  t(李春峰等,2023).

## 2 二氧化碳地质封存及提高油气和地热采收率技术进展

### 2.1 二氧化碳地质封存及提高油气采收率

CCUS提高油气采收率技术需要综合考虑不同油气藏地质特征、储层流体特征、以及开发方式特征,提出相应的应对思路用以提高二氧化碳驱油效率、扩大波及体积.适合开展二氧化碳封存的储层需要埋深大于800 m,储层上覆岩层存在多套盖层,每套盖层均不低于20 m厚度.在不同油田开展CCUS每注入1 t二氧化碳可得到0.1~0.6 t原油.然而实际油藏非均质性强,二氧化碳由于其自身的密度小和黏度低,二氧化碳提高油气采收率过程中需要解决二氧化碳在生产井中的气窜问题,在以往的CCUS项目中通常采用二氧化碳与水交替注入的方式延缓二氧化碳在生产井的气窜(Petroleum Technology Research Centre, 2004; Enhance Energy, 2019; Olukoga and Feng, 2022; Zhang *et al.*, 2022c).如何延缓二氧化碳的气窜以及注

表 1 二氧化碳提高油气采收率案例  
Table 1 Cases of the CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced oil recovery

油气田	地区	起始年份	CCUS 类型	埋深 (m)	平均渗透率 (mD)	产出的原油(t)/注入 CO <sub>2</sub> (t)	参考文献
SACROC	美国	1972	油田	2 133	19	0.6	NETL, 2010; Ghahfarokhi <i>et al.</i> , 2016
Weyburn	加拿大	2000	油田	1 450	50	0.1	Petroleum Technology Research Centre, 2004
大庆油田	中国	2003	油田	1 880	1	0.2	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
江苏油田	中国	2005	油田	2 800	114	0.33	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
吉林油田	中国	2008	油田	2 300	3	0.21	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
胜利油田	中国	2010	油田	2 950	5	0.5	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
柿庄	中国	2012	煤层气	600	0.1	N/A	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
柳林	中国	2012	煤层气	560	0.1	N/A	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
延长油田	中国	2013	油田	1 600	10	0.4	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
中原油田	中国	2015	油田	3 800	123	0.28	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
新疆油田	中国	2015	油田	2 617	2	0.39	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
长庆油田	中国	2017	油田	2 750	50	0.53	蔡博峰等, 2020; Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2022b
Clive	加拿大	2020	油田	1 800	42	0.2	Enhance Energy, 2019

入每吨二氧化碳产出更多的原油仍是二氧化碳提高油气采收率的研发重点方向。

针对常规油藏 CCUS 案例均采用二氧化碳与水交替注入的方式有效缓解二氧化碳的气窜。如图 4 所示,二氧化碳注入后会向上运移而水注入后会向下运移从而扩大了波及系数,同时二氧化碳与水交替注入增大了油藏的压力有助于二氧化碳与原油的混相。结合地震、测井、岩心数据等资料以及油藏数值模拟手段,可以优化设计二氧化碳与水交替注入的比例以及交替的周期,从而实现最大化二氧化碳提高油气采收率以及二氧化碳封存量。除此之外,在二氧化碳注入初期纯度高,随着后期二氧化碳与原油的传质效果逐渐减弱,通过掺入杂质气体如油田伴生气可以改善二氧化碳与原油的混相效果等 (Ren and Duncan, 2021; Heagle and Ryan, 2022)。

近年来,二氧化碳提高油气采收率的研究从常规油气藏逐步扩展到非常规油气藏。针对低渗透致密砂岩油藏 CCUS 案例研究发现,由于该类

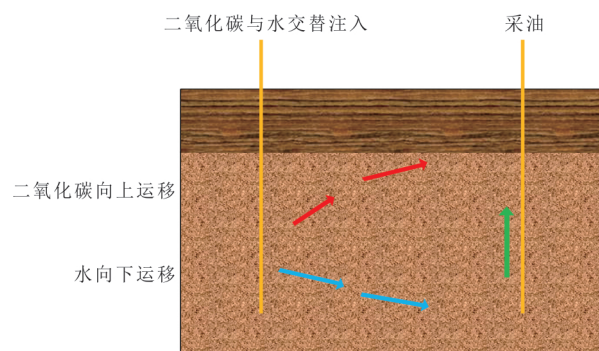


图 4 水与二氧化碳交替注入缓解气窜

Fig.4 Alternating water and CO<sub>2</sub> injection to delay CO<sub>2</sub> breakthrough

油气藏渗透率较低,注水条件往往不佳,水平井分段压裂结合二氧化碳注入是提高油气采收率的常用手段 (Luo *et al.*, 2022)。可以采用二氧化碳驱替或是吞吐的方式来提高采收率。如何使注入的二氧化碳有效地进入基质仍是该类油气藏提高采收率的研发重点方向。

延长油田位于中国西北部的鄂尔多斯盆地,以



低压、致密砂岩储层为主.为了降低石油工业用水量,承担环保责任,延长油田集团积极开展了一系列试点试验.其中在靖边乔家洼和吴起油田分别进行了2次二氧化碳提高原油采收率试验.乔家洼地区的试验位于203井,测试于2012年9月开始.该地区有5口CO<sub>2</sub>注入井和34口生产井.截至2016年2月,累计CO<sub>2</sub>注入量达到59 400 t,单井日注入量为18.76 t.在先导试验初期,井口注入压力仅为2.0~3.0 MPa,但随着时间的推移,井口注入压力上升至8.2 MPa.与此同时,单井产油量也增加了50%.截至2016年2月,累计产油量达到2 200 t.2014年10月开始对吴起油田5个井组开展注CO<sub>2</sub>先导试验.截至2016年2月,在CO<sub>2</sub>注入速度为21 t/d、注入压力为10.3 MPa的条件下,CO<sub>2</sub>累计注入量为12 100 t.CO<sub>2</sub>注入1个月后,平均产液速率提高了14%,平均产油速率提高了23.2%,含水率降低了5.5%,累计产油量增加1 172.5 t.这些现场数据表明,CO<sub>2</sub>注入技术已成功应用于上述两个试点地区,也验证了CO<sub>2</sub>注入技术在鄂尔多斯盆地致密油提高采收率方面具有巨大潜力(Wang *et al.*, 2017; 齐春民等, 2019).

大庆榆林油藏具有超低渗透率特征,大部分未动用油层天然裂缝发育不良.开发初期水驱技术的动态特征表现为注水效率低、产量递减快、原油采收率不高.为了提高原油的采收率,进行了CO<sub>2</sub>注入测试.Y101区块的渗透率为1.061 mD,初始地层压力为22.1 MPa.通过室内实验测量原油和注入CO<sub>2</sub>的最小混相压力为32.2 MPa.由于难以达到混相压力,在实际作业中采用了近混相驱.2007年12月和2008年7月,7口注入井分两批进行CO<sub>2</sub>注入,注CO<sub>2</sub>气体180 d后分批投产.截至2013年12月,累计注入CO<sub>2</sub>为11.06×10<sup>4</sup> t,累计产油量为5.53×10<sup>4</sup> t,采收率为4.65%.试验区地层压力为原始地层压力的1.3倍,试验结果表明了CO<sub>2</sub>驱油技术在致密砂岩油藏应用的前景(汪艳勇, 2015).

除低渗透率的油气藏外,页岩油气藏由于低孔隙度低渗透率导致其开采难度大,水平井分段压裂技术的采收率依然不高,亟需其他方式提高页岩油气储层油气产量.并且页岩油气藏水驱开采效率低,注水难度大,二氧化碳驱在页岩油气田中的推广具有良好前景(张臣等, 2019; 李坤全等, 2021).二氧化碳提高页岩油气采收率机理主要可分为几个步骤:首先二氧化碳在高压的作用下迅速穿过裂

缝.然后,当二氧化碳与基质接触时,二氧化碳可以在压差的作用下渗透进入基质中.在这个过程中,进入基质的二氧化碳会发生膨胀,迫使部分油气从基质中流出进入裂缝,但同时部分二氧化碳也会携带油气进入基质.当基质和裂缝的压力系统达到平衡的时候,油气分子在扩散作用下从基质中进入裂缝.针对页岩基质,二氧化碳相较于甲烷分子具有更强的吸附能力.

北美率先就循环注气提高致密油气/页岩油气藏采收率开展了广泛深入研究.美国EOG能源、能源与环境研究中心、XTO能源、必和必拓、马拉松石油、岩心实验室等公司和研究机构非常重视注气技术的开发和利用,并很早开展了实验室分析和现场试验.EOG能源公司最早于2012年开始在美国得克萨斯州的Eagle Ford页岩油藏开展循环注气的现场试验,并于2016年第一次公开宣布Eagle Ford页岩油注气提高采收率获得成功,原油采收率提高了30%~50%(Jacobs, 2019).此后,陆续有6个能源公司在Eagle Ford页岩油藏的30个区块上展开对266口井的注气提高采收率的现场试验,部分油公司宣布已取得良好效果(Hoffman, 2018).美国田纳西州Chattanooga页岩气田2014年开展CCUS小型现场试验.累计约510 tCO<sub>2</sub>注入到777~1 120 m深的6个水平井中,焖井4个月后再生产,产气量在第一个月增加了8倍,更多天然气液(NGL)随甲烷产出,在17个月的返排阶段中累积41%的CO<sub>2</sub>被产出,59%的CO<sub>2</sub>成功封存在地层中(Louk *et al.*, 2017).Bakken致密/页岩油田曾先后进行二氧化碳吞吐试验.尽管试验没有取得大规模商业推广,然而该试验证明二氧化碳吞吐能够有效提高页岩油藏的采收率.二氧化碳提高页岩油气面临的挑战主要包括注入的二氧化碳不能有效地进入页岩基质驱替出基质中的油气,大部分注入的二氧化碳会存在于裂缝中.另外气窜问题严重影响二氧化碳提高页岩油气的采收率(Billemont *et al.*, 2013; Hawthorne *et al.*, 2013; Todd and Evans, 2016; 李一波等, 2021; 黄兴等, 2022).研究表明可以通过掺入氮气与二氧化碳混注,氮气有助于降低甲烷分压,加速基质中甲烷的解析.由于氮气在页岩中吸附量较小,这样既能提高页岩油气采收率,同时也可以保障二氧化碳的封存量不会受到显著影响(Ma *et al.*, 2022).此外,对区块进行注CO<sub>2</sub>提高采收率时混相开采效果要好于非混相开采,但是在实际开采过程

表 2 页岩油注气室内实验研究  
Table 2 Experiments of CO<sub>2</sub> injection in the shale oil

岩样	气体	方法	采收机理	参考文献
1 Wolfcamp	CO <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>1</sub>	吞吐	膨胀降黏, 界面张力降低	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017
2 Bakken	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	膨胀降黏, 界面张力降低, 维持压力, 轻组分提取	Sheng, 2013
3 Bakken	CO <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>1</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub> 提取	膨胀降黏	Jin <i>et al.</i> , 2017a
4 Bakken, Threeford	CO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub> 提取	分子扩散, 原油膨胀, 界面张力降低	Jin <i>et al.</i> , 2017b
5 Montney	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	膨胀降黏, 轻组分提取	Habibi <i>et al.</i> , 2017
6 Eagle Ford, Mancos	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	分子扩散	Gamadi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
7 Eagle Ford	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	膨胀降黏	Adel <i>et al.</i> , 2018
8 Eagle Ford	CO <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	混相驱替, 界面张力降低, 膨胀降黏	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2019a
9 致密岩	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	分子扩散, 限域效应, 膨胀降黏	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2019b
10 Bakken	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	润湿性转换, 膨胀降黏	Pranesh, 2018

中, 仍有部分区块不能够进行混相开采, 为进一步提高 CO<sub>2</sub> 吞吐开发的效果, 可以通过在超临界 CO<sub>2</sub> 添加少量的助溶剂 (例如乙醇、异丙醇、乙酸乙酯、丙酮等) 的方式对流体性质进行改进. 一方面添加助溶剂可以降低超临界 CO<sub>2</sub> 与原油之间的混相压力, 另一方面可以提高 CO<sub>2</sub> 在多孔介质中的扩散能力及与原油的溶解力, 进而增强 CO<sub>2</sub> 在油藏中的注入性, 提高油藏最终采收率 (Mahdaviara *et al.*, 2021). 采用鄂尔多斯盆地页岩样品的 CO<sub>2</sub>-助溶剂吞吐实验表明, CO<sub>2</sub>-助溶剂能够提高基质和裂缝中的页岩油采收率, 其中 CO<sub>2</sub>-乙醇混合液在 3 次吞吐循环后, 采收率可达到 80.7% (Gong *et al.*, 2020).

除此之外, 研究人员就注气提高页岩油/致密油采收率开展了大量物模实验 (表 2) 及数值模拟 (表 3) 研究. 注气开采一般分为气驱和循环注气 (又称为吞吐注气), 注入的气体可以是二氧化碳、氮气和采出气 (甲烷为主及其他轻烃组分) 等. 研究发现, 注气补能是提高页岩油采收率的重要机制之一, 页岩油藏枯竭式开采 3~5 a 后, 储层压力亏空严重, 原油流动性变差; 在注气阶段, 气体注入井筒, 通过水力裂缝缝网进入储层改造体积 (SRV) 区域, 并通过对流扩散等传质作用渗透到基质中与原油接触, 通过轻质组分抽提、扩散传质、多次接触混相等作用, 实现原油膨胀降黏, 提高原油流动性及驱油效率. 室内实验及数值模拟过程中, 对注气类型、注气方式、注气参数 (吞吐次数、焖井时长、注气压力、注气速度等) 展开研究, 优化注气参数并分析提高页岩油采收率机理. 此外, 页岩储层存在大量的纳米孔隙, 孔道壁面和流体分子的相互作用十分强

烈, 孔隙中流体相态会发生显著变化, 即存在纳米限域效应. 在生产模拟过程中考虑纳米限域效应, 也会影响页岩油气采收率. 另一方面, 页岩气储层注 CO<sub>2</sub> 吞吐及 CO<sub>2</sub> 驱数值模拟研究表明, 注入到页岩气储层的 CO<sub>2</sub> 除了通过表面扩散、解吸附等作用提高页岩气采收率, 同时还可以实现一定比例的 CO<sub>2</sub> 地质封存 (图 5) (Du and Nojabaei, 2019).

除了页岩油气, CCUS 也可应用于煤层气中. 利用煤对二氧化碳比对甲烷有更强的吸附作用, 可以吸附更多的二氧化碳从而置换出甲烷/煤层气, 达到提高煤层气采收率并同时封存二氧化碳的目的. 我国拥有大量的煤层气资源. 我国在柿庄、柳林煤层气田开展的 CCUS 项目表明, 在深部煤层中注入二氧化碳以提高煤层气采收率, 并实现二氧化碳的有效埋藏, 可达到减少温室气体排放的目标. 注入二氧化碳后, 煤层会发生收缩作用, 二氧化碳在煤层的吸附能力比甲烷强, 随着越来越多的二氧化碳在煤层中吸附, 煤层又会发生膨胀, 因而会导致煤层渗透率下降. 在实际作业中, 宜采用低速高压注入泵, 控制二氧化碳注入排量, 同时最高注入压力不应超过煤层的破裂压力, 保障二氧化碳安全封存 (Stevens *et al.*, 1998; Clarkson and Bustin, 2000; 叶建平等, 2007; 刘世奇等, 2022). 下一阶段的研究可围绕深部煤层地下气化作为煤炭资源清洁开采的方式. 同时, 深部煤层煤炭地下气化后的储层空间可以用来安全封存二氧化碳 (Jiang *et al.*, 2019; Shi *et al.*, 2022).

## 2.2 二氧化碳地质封存及提高地热采收率

由于超临界二氧化碳的密度与液态相近, 黏度

表 3 页岩油注气数值模拟研究

Table 3 Reservoir simulation of CO<sub>2</sub> injection in the shale oil

地层	气体	方法	基质孔隙度 (%)	基质渗透率 (mD)	裂缝模型	采收机理	参考文献
1 致密储层	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	11.0	0.2	LGR	膨胀降黏	Kong <i>et al.</i> , 2021
2 Eagle Ford	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐/气驱/水转气	6.0	0.001	Dual porosity	膨胀降黏	Pranesh, 2018
3 Bakken	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	5.6	0.071	EDFM	分子扩散, 限域效应	Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2017a
4 Middle Bakken	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	7.0	0.01~0.001	EDFM	膨胀降黏	Zuloaga <i>et al.</i> , 2017
5 Eagle Ford	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	12.0	0.000 9	EDFM	分子扩散, 限域效应	Yu <i>et al.</i> , 2019
6 Middle Bakken	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	6.0	0.001	Dual Permeability Dual Porosity	分子扩散, 限域效应	Jia <i>et al.</i> , 2018
7 Waternberg Field	C <sub>2</sub> /CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	-	0.001~0.000 1	Dual Porosity	分子扩散	Ning and Kazemi, 2018
8 Middle Bakken	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	5.6	0.02	EDFM	分子扩散	Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2019
9 Eagle Ford	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	-	0.022	3D geocellular	分子扩散	Pankaj <i>et al.</i> , 2018
10 Bakken	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	8.0	0.01	NA	分子扩散	Mahzari <i>et al.</i> , 2019
11 致密储层	CO <sub>2</sub>	吞吐	5.6	0.031 3	Dual Permeability	分子扩散, 限域效应	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2019b

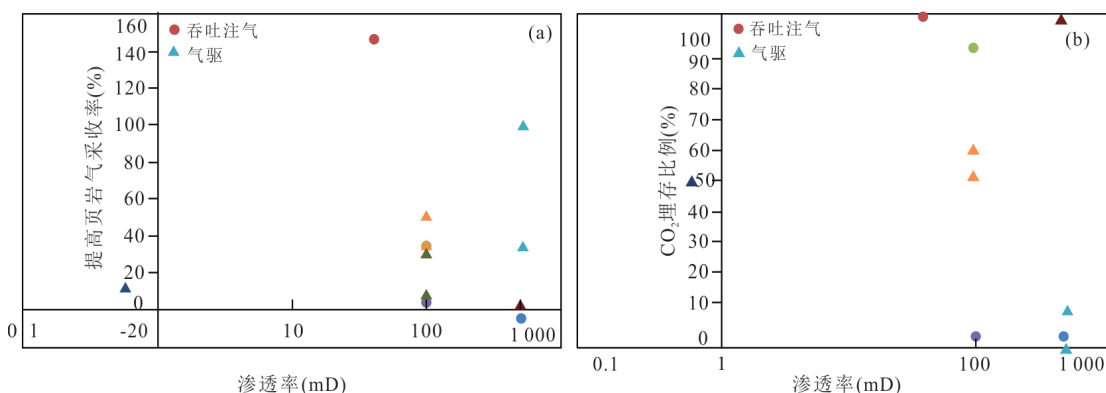


图 5 吞吐注气及气驱(a)提高页岩气采收率以及(b)CO<sub>2</sub>埋存比例

Fig.5 (a) Incremental gas recovery factor and (b) sequestered CO<sub>2</sub> through huff-n-puff and gas flooding from simulation studies  
不同颜色代表文献中不同数值模拟数据

与气态相近,兼具气液两相的特性,使得二氧化碳除了应用于提高油气采收率之外,二氧化碳替代水作为工质对于地热开发具有重要意义及应用前景.干热岩储层往往需要进行储层改造用于建立增强型地热系统,超临界二氧化碳可以作为压裂液进行储层改造(杜玉昆等,2019).相比于水作为压裂液,二氧化碳压裂所需要的破岩压力低,并且在主破裂面上形成的微裂纹分支更多.除此之外,超临界 CO<sub>2</sub> 压裂后能够迅速地返排,生产效率高的同时对储层的伤害也小.二氧化碳用于压裂的相关研究如表 4 所示,温度场、应力场、渗流场、化学场的耦合作用对二氧

化碳压裂过程的影响是下一阶段的研究方向.

在增强型地热系统中,相较于水,同样压差下二氧化碳取热的质量流量更大,取热效率更高.与此同时,二氧化碳采热过程中的流失实现了 CO<sub>2</sub> 的地质封存,尤其适用于水资源匮乏的地区开发地热.二氧化碳提高地热采收率的相关研究如表 5 所示,目前的研究主要集中在二氧化碳开发地热与水作为工质开发地热的对比以及不同井型对二氧化碳开发地热的影响,温度场、应力场、渗流场、化学场的耦合作用对二氧化碳开发地热过程的影响是下一阶段的研究方向.

表 4 二氧化碳压裂相关研究

Table 4 Researches on hydraulic fracturing by CO<sub>2</sub>

相关研究	主要研究内容
Settari <i>et al.</i> , 1987	建立了数值模拟模型研究低温低粘度 CO <sub>2</sub> 压裂过程中裂缝形态
Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2017b	实验手段研究二氧化碳压裂过程的裂缝起裂及其扩展规律
Verdon <i>et al.</i> , 2010	二氧化碳压裂可以达到与水力压裂相同的压裂效果
Middleton <i>et al.</i> , 2015	超临界二氧化碳压裂不仅可以提升裂缝的延伸,而且可以加速甲烷的吸附解析
Kizaki <i>et al.</i> , 2012	二氧化碳压裂花岗岩比水力压裂效果更好
Ishida <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Chen <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Zhao <i>et al.</i> , 2018	二氧化碳压裂所需要的破岩压力低,并且在主破裂面上形成的微裂纹分支最多
陆友莲等, 2008; 郭建春和曾冀, 2015	二氧化碳压裂的裂缝扩展受到不同压裂液排量、注入温度、压力等条件的影响
谈健, 2011; 孙致学等, 2016; 肖勇, 2017	二氧化碳压裂过程会受到温度场、应力场、渗流场、化学场的耦合作用影响
王海柱等, 2018; 张欣玮, 2018	超临界二氧化碳的粘度较低, 渗流进入缝隙孔洞后更易使得岩石产生裂缝, 并且裂缝截面粗糙度系数较大

表 5 二氧化碳开发地热研究

Table 5 Researches on geothermal development by CO<sub>2</sub>

相关研究	主要研究内容
刘松泽等, 2020	二氧化碳粘度低, 相同的注采压差下, 二氧化碳质量流量可达水的 1~6 倍
Cui <i>et al.</i> , 2018	二氧化碳注入之前可以注入低浓度盐水用于改善二氧化碳开发地热的采收率
Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2018a	在 U 型井中利用二氧化碳开发地热过程中, 在向上的井段中会存在临界点. 在这一临界位置 U 型井中的二氧化碳温度与地层温度一致
Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2018b	低注入速率以及低注入温度有助于提升二氧化碳开发地热过程中的传热效率
贺凯, 2018	干热岩开发注采过程中水的流失消耗大量的水资源尤其是在一些水资源稀少的地方, 然而二氧化碳开发地热过程中二氧化碳的流失可实现地质封存
Brown, 2000	二氧化碳首次作为循环工质用来开发地热, 二氧化碳的可压缩性可在注采井间形成较大密度差及浮力作用减少泵的耗能, 二氧化碳流动性能强于水而比热容小于水, 二氧化碳与水的取热性能相当
Pruess, 2006, 2008	CO <sub>2</sub> 质量流量约为水的 3.7~4.7 倍, 在低温储层二氧化碳取热性能优势显著, 储层的温度压力变化对二氧化碳开发地热影响较大, 水的取热受储层的温度压力变化影响较小
Atrens <i>et al.</i> , 2009	二氧化碳与水开发地热效果相当
Luo <i>et al.</i> , 2014	注采井的射孔位置对二氧化碳取热影响较小, 二氧化碳在生产井井筒中由于压力变化温度变化明显
Cao <i>et al.</i> , 2016; Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Chen <i>et al.</i> , 2019;	二氧化碳取热效率优于水取热
Guo <i>et al.</i> , 2019	
Atrens <i>et al.</i> , 2010	加大井眼直井有助于二氧化碳取热
Pan <i>et al.</i> , 2015	二氧化碳在生产井井筒中温度可降低 50%, 合理控制二氧化碳生产压力有助于二氧化碳取热稳定运行
石岩, 2014	二氧化碳羽流地热系统中, 生产初期随着水的产量下降系统的取热效率降低, 生产后期随着二氧化碳产量增加系统的取热效率逐渐增大并趋于稳定
石宇, 2020	相较于垂直对井, 水平分支井中利用二氧化碳开发地热效果更好
Gan <i>et al.</i> , 2021	储层的孔渗特征在二氧化碳注入过程中得到改善从而有助于二氧化碳采热. 相较于力学场, 化学反应对二氧化碳采热过程的影响较小



### 3 二氧化碳地质封存及协同提高油气和地热采收率技术展望

如表 6 所示,目前油气田地热的开发利用在逐步推广.油气田生产过程中产生的热水可用于地热供暖或发电.近年来,随着油气田勘探开发技术逐渐用于地热勘探开发,二氧化碳利用及封存与油气田地热开发的研究正在受到广泛关注.油气田拥有详细的地质资料,可以为 CCUS 开展提供重要的基础数据,此外油气田还含有大量的地热资源,可直接改造为地热井予以开发利用,从而可以节省大量费用,变废为宝.该方法如图 6 所示,第一阶段为油田一次采油,第二阶段利用注入二氧化碳补充地层

压力及二氧化碳与油气流体的重力分异作用及混相提高流动性,开展提高油气采收率.第三阶段开展二氧化碳封存.第四阶段,待油气藏压力恢复后,油气藏中存在大量的二氧化碳并和地层充分换热成为地热田,循环注入从生产井中采出的二氧化碳实现地热开发,从而依次实现提供油气采收率、二氧化碳封存、提高地热采收率及二氧化碳封存.如果采出液温度高于 100 °C 可用于发电,如果采出液温度低于 100 °C 可用于生活采暖、输油伴热、管道清洗等.利用油气田现有的基础设施、生产技术、开发经验和储层地质数据,通过 CCUS 与油气田地热协同开发技术,可实现油气田的低碳转型和新能源的高效利用(刘均荣等, 2013; 王社教等, 2014, 2020; 汪集暘等, 2017; Zhang *et al.*, 2017c; Wang *et al.*, 2018a).

表 6 油田地热开发利用

Table 6 Utilization of geothermal in the oil fields

项目位置	地热开发利用	参考文献
阿尔巴尼亚	油田产出 66 °C 热水用于供暖	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
匈牙利	油田产出热水用于供暖	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
中国胜利油田	2002–2015 年油田产出热水用于供暖,节约 30 000 t 标准煤和 20 000 t 原油的消耗	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
中国辽河油田	油田产出热水用于供暖,每年节约 24 000 t 标准煤的消耗	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
中国大庆油田	油田产出热水用于供暖,每年节约 7 000 t 标准煤的消耗	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
中国中原油田	油田产出热水用于供暖,每年节约 3 000 t 标准煤的消耗	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
美国怀俄明油田	油田产出 100 °C 的热水用于发电,装机规模 132 kW	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
美国北达科他油田	油田产出 100 °C 的热水用于发电,装机规模 250 kW	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
中国华北油田	油田产出 110 °C 的热水用于发电,装机规模 310 kW	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
中国西南油气田	油田产出 103 °C 的热水用于发电,装机规模 80 kW	韩超等,2023

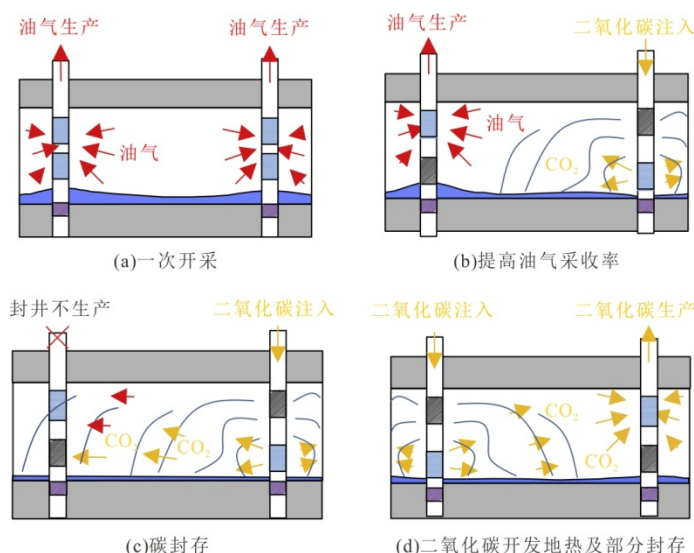


图 6 二氧化碳依次提高油气与地热采收率及二氧化碳封存

Fig.6 Sequential enhanced oil and gas and geothermal energy recovery and CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration

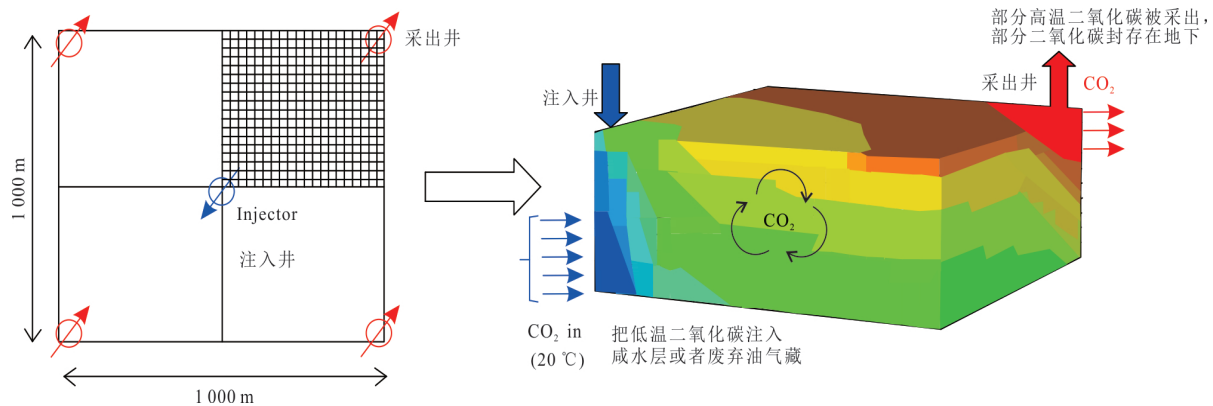


图 7 二氧化碳作为介质注入咸水层或者废弃油气藏提高地热采收率和封存部分二氧化碳示意图

Fig. 7 CO<sub>2</sub> is injected into the saline aquifer or depleted reservoirs for enhanced geothermal recovery and CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration

除此之外,在东南亚陆上最大的轻质油田 Arun 也曾开展 CCUS 研究.该油藏为碳酸盐岩,拥有 8 亿桶凝析油储量,油藏埋藏深度为 3 063 m,然而该油藏的初始压力高达 49 MPa,油藏的温度更是高达 180 °C.原油重度 API 为 55,油藏厚度为 150 m,平均渗透率为 52 mD,孔隙度为 16%.该油藏开展 CCUS 面临的挑战包括非均质性强如裂缝分布,油藏温度高可加剧二氧化碳的气窜等.通过对 Arun 油田的 12 口注入井、65 口生产井的注采历史拟合和动态分析发现,该废弃油田仍有 1 亿桶凝析油.该 CCUS 的研究设计思路为首先在 12 口注入井中实施二氧化碳提高原油采收率,待凝析油资源枯竭后将 Arun 凝析油田改造为地热开发用于地热发电,待地热资源枯竭后再用于二氧化碳封存.研究表明通过采用“构造低部位注二氧化碳+构造体内封存二氧化碳+构造高部位生产地热以及原油”的技术思路,预测该 CCUS 项目每注入 1 t 二氧化碳可得 0.8 t 凝析油.除此之外,待凝析油资源枯竭后注入 1 t 二氧化碳还可得地热发电 400 kW·h 的电力.利用二氧化碳开发地热以及凝析油取得的收益在 Arun 油田可累计封存  $6 \times 10^7$  t 二氧化碳 (Zhang and Lau, 2022b).

除了二氧化碳封存及协同油气和地热开采以外,在枯竭油气藏和咸水层也可以实现 CO<sub>2</sub> 提高地热采收率和封存一体化 (Uliasz - Misiak *et al.*, 2021):对于低渗储层,由于 CO<sub>2</sub> 具有较高的可注性和流动性,其采收速率和能力高于水,应优先考虑;当储层渗透率大、边底水能量强、储层温度高及水侵严重时,可考虑注水开发气藏地热.但 CO<sub>2</sub> 注入含水储层时,发生的复杂岩石流体作用需要着重分析. CO<sub>2</sub> 注入会导致地层水蒸发,但当地层水饱和度较

低时,盐析对储层物性(孔隙度和渗透率)和采收速率的影响较小;而当地层水饱和度和矿化度较高时,会发生较为严重的盐析,造成注入井附近储层堵塞,降低 CO<sub>2</sub> 采收速率(降幅可达 24%).对于以石英和硅酸盐为主的典型砂岩储层 CO<sub>2</sub>-地层水-岩石地化反应对储层物性和 CO<sub>2</sub> 采收速率影响不大;对于典型的碳酸盐岩储层,CO<sub>2</sub> 注入引起的地化反应,会导致储层中碳酸盐(白云石)大量溶解,增加储层渗透率,提高 CO<sub>2</sub> 采收速率(图 7).总体而言,地化反应对砂岩储层物性影响较小,对碳酸盐岩储层影响较大,且以溶解为主,有利于 CO<sub>2</sub> 采收.

## 4 结论

本文通过系统分析二氧化碳地质封存及提高油气和地热采收率技术进展,总结了二氧化碳提高油气采收率与提高地热采收率过程中遇到的问题,揭示了未来二氧化碳地质封存及协同提高油气和地热采收率的研究方向.

(1) 二氧化碳提高油气采收率是目前碳捕集、利用与封存(CCUS)的主流应用方向,每注入 1 t 二氧化碳可以产出 0.1~0.6 t 的原油.在实际生产过程中通常采用水与二氧化碳交替注入的方式应对二氧化碳的气窜.下一阶段二氧化碳提高油气采收率的研究将逐步从常规油气藏向非常规油气藏包括页岩油气藏和煤层气跨越.

(2) 相较于水作为工作流体,二氧化碳压裂所需要的破岩压力低,并且在干热岩储层改造中主破裂面上形成的微裂纹分支更多.除此之外,同样压差下二氧化碳取热的质量流量更大,取热效率更高,二氧化碳采收过程中还可

以实现部分 CO<sub>2</sub> 的地质封存。温度场、应力场、渗流场、化学场的热流固化耦合作用下二氧化碳开发地热的研究仍有待进一步的加强。

(3)CCUS 与油气田地热协同开发包括二氧化碳提高油气采收率、提高地热采收率和二氧化碳地质封存一体化是未来 CCUS 的发展趋势。

## References

- Adel, I. A., Tovar, F. D., Zhang, F., et al., 2018. The Impact of MMP on Recovery Factor during CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR in Unconventional Liquid Reservoirs. SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition, Dallas, Texas. <https://doi.org/10.2118/191752-MS>
- Atrens, A. D., Gurgenci, H., Rudolph, V., 2009. CO<sub>2</sub> Thermosiphon for Competitive Geothermal Power Generation. *Energy & Fuels*, 23(1): 553–557. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ef800601z>
- Atrens, A. D., Gurgenci, H., Rudolph, V., 2010. Electricity Generation Using a Carbon-Dioxide Thermosiphon. *Geothermics*, 39(2): 161–169. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geothermics.2010.03.001>
- Billemont, P., Coasne, B., De Weireld, G., 2013. Adsorption of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Their Mixtures in Porous Carbons: Effect of Surface Chemistry, Water Content, and Pore Disorder. *Langmuir*, 29(10): 3328–3338. <https://doi.org/10.1021/la3048938>
- Brown, D. W., 2000. A Hot Dry Rock Geothermal Energy Concept Utilizing Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Instead of Water. Proceedings of 25th Workshop on Geothermal Reservoir Engineering. Stanford University, Stanford, California.
- Cai, B. F., Li, Q., Lin Q. G., et al., 2020. China Status of CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) 2019. Center for Climate Change and Environmental Policy of Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Cao, W. J., Huang, W. B., Jiang, F. M., 2016. Numerical Study on Variable Thermophysical Properties of Heat Transfer Fluid Affecting EGS Heat Extraction. *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, 92: 1205–1217. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2015.09.081>
- Chen, Y., Ma, G. W., Wang, H. D., et al., 2019. Application of Carbon Dioxide as Working Fluid in Geothermal Development Considering a Complex Fractured System. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 180: 1055–1067. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2018.11.046>
- Chen, Y. Q., Nagaya, Y., Ishida, T., 2015. Observations of Fractures Induced by Hydraulic Fracturing in Anisotropic Granite. *Rock Mechanics and Rock Engineering*, 48(4): 1455–1461. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00603-015-0727-9>
- Clarkson, C. R., Bustin, R. M., 2000. Binary Gas Adsorption/Desorption Isotherms: Effect of Moisture and Coal Composition Upon Carbon Dioxide Selectivity over Methane. *International Journal of Coal Geology*, 42(4): 241–271. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-5162\(99\)00032-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-5162(99)00032-4)
- Cui, G. D., Ren, S. R., Rui, Z. H., et al., 2018. The Influence of Complicated Fluid-Rock Interactions on the Geothermal Exploitation in the CO<sub>2</sub> Plume Geothermal System. *Applied Energy*, 227: 49–63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.10.114>
- Du, F. S., Nojabaei, B., 2019. A Review of Gas Injection in Shale Reservoirs: Enhanced Oil/Gas Recovery Approaches and Greenhouse Gas Control. *Energies*, 12(12): 2355. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en12122355>
- Du, Y. K., Pang, F., Chen, K., et al., 2019. Experiment of Breaking Shale Using Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Jet. *Earth Science*, 44(11): 3749–3756 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Enhance Energy, 2019. Clive Leduc Field Monitor, Measurement & Verification Plan. Government of Alberta, Edmonton.
- Gamadi, T. D., Elldakli, T. F., Sheng, J. J., 2014. Compositional Simulation Evaluation of EOR Potential in Shale Oil Reservoirs by Cyclic Natural Gas Injection. Unconventional Resources Technology Conference, Denver, Colorado.
- Gan, Q., Candela, T., Wassing, B., et al., 2021. The Use of Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> in Deep Geothermal Reservoirs as a Working Fluid: Insights from Coupled THMC Modeling. *International Journal of Rock Mechanics and Mining Sciences*, 147: 104872. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijrmms.2021.104872>
- Ghahfarokhi, R. B., Pennell, S., Matson, M., et al., 2016. Overview of CO<sub>2</sub> Injection and WAG Sensitivity in SA-CROC. SPE Improved Oil Recovery Conference, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- Global CCS Institute, 2015. Brazilian Atlas of CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Geological Storage. Global CCS Institute, Melbourne.
- Global CCS Institute, 2020. CCS Talks: All You Need to Know about CO<sub>2</sub> Storage. Global CCS Institute, Melbourne.
- Gong, H. J., Qin, X. J., Shang, S. X., et al., 2020. En-

- hanced Shale Oil Recovery by the Huff and Puff Method Using CO<sub>2</sub> and Cosolvent Mixed Fluids. *Energy & Fuels*, 34(2): 1438–1446. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.energyfuels.9b03423>
- Guo, J.C., Zeng, J., 2015. A Coupling Model for Wellbore Transient Temperature and Pressure of Fracturing with Supercritical Carbon Dioxide. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 36(2): 203–209 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo, T. K., Gong, F. C., Wang, X. Z., et al., 2019. Performance of Enhanced Geothermal System (EGS) in Fractured Geothermal Reservoirs with CO<sub>2</sub> as Working Fluid. *Applied Thermal Engineering*, 152: 215–230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2019.02.024>
- Habibi, A., Yassin, M. R., Dehghanpour, H., et al., 2017. Experimental Investigation of CO<sub>2</sub>-Oil Interactions in Tight Rocks: A Montney Case Study. *Fuel*, 203: 853–867. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2017.04.077>
- Han, C., Li, H., Duan, Y., 2023. Southwest Oil and Gas Field Fully Promotes Green and Low-Carbon Development. *China Petroleum News*, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Harrison, A. L., Tutolo, B. M., DePaolo, D. J., 2019. The Role of Reactive Transport Modeling in Geologic Carbon Storage. *Elements*, 15(2): 93–98. <https://doi.org/10.2138/gselements.15.2.93>
- Hawthorne, S. B., Gorecki, C. D., Sorensen, J. A., et al., 2013. In Hydrocarbon Mobilization Mechanisms from Upper, Middle, and Lower Bakken Reservoir Rocks Exposed to CO<sub>2</sub>. SPE Canada Unconventional Resources Conference, Calgary, Alberta.
- He, K., 2018. Prospects for Developing Hot Dry Rock by Carbon Dioxide. *Modern Chemical Industry*, 38(6): 56–58, 60 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Heagle, D. J., Ryan, D., 2022. Experimental Determination of the Interfacial Tension and Swelling Factors of Bakken and Duvernay Oils with CO<sub>2</sub>, Impure CO<sub>2</sub>, Methane, Ethane, and Propane. *Energy & Fuels*, 36(2): 806–817. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.energyfuels.1c02719>
- Hoffman, B. T., 2018. Huff-n-Puff gas injection pilots projects in the Eagle Ford. SPE Canada Unconventional Resources Conference, Calgary, Alberta.
- Huang, S., Wang, J. Y., Li, Z. Y., 2022. Analysis of Green and Low-Carbon Development Path of Petroleum and Chemical Industry under the Goal of Carbon Neutrality. *Chemical Industry and Engineering Progress*, 41(4): 1689–1703 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huang, X., Li, X., Zhang, Y., et al., 2022. Microscopic Production Characteristics of Crude Oil in Nano-Pores of Shale Oil Reservoirs during CO<sub>2</sub> Huff and Puff. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 49(3):557–564 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- International Energy Agency (IEA), 2020. Special Report on Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage-CCUS in Clean Energy Transitions. International Energy Agency, Paris.
- Ishida, T., Aoyagi, K., Niwa, T., et al., 2012. Acoustic Emission Monitoring of Hydraulic Fracturing Laboratory Experiment with Supercritical and Liquid CO<sub>2</sub>. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 39(16):440–453. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2012GL052788>
- Jia, B., Tsau, J. S., Barati, R., 2018. Role of Molecular Diffusion in Heterogeneous, Naturally Fractured Shale Reservoirs during CO<sub>2</sub> Huff-n-Puff. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 164: 31–42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petrol.2018.01.032>
- Jin, L., Hawthorne, S., Sorensen, J., et al., 2017a. Utilization of Produced Gas for Improved Oil Recovery and Reduced Emissions from the Bakken Formation. SPE Health, Safety, Security, Environment, & Social Responsibility Conference, New Orleans, LA. <https://doi.org/10.2118/184414-MS>
- Jin, L., Hawthorne, S., Sorensen, J., et al., 2017b. Extraction of Oil from the Bakken Shales with Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>. SPE/AAPG/SEG Unconventional Resources Technology Conference, Austin, TX. <https://doi.org/10.15530/URTEC-2017-2671596>
- Jiang, L. L., Chen, Z. X., Farouq Ali, S. M., 2019. Feasibility of Carbon Dioxide Storage in Post-Burn Underground Coal Gasification Cavities. *Applied Energy*, 252: 113479. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2019.113479>
- Jiang, P., He, S. L., Yang, Z. Q., et al., 2022. High CO<sub>2</sub> Natural Gas Charging Events, Timing and Accumulation Pattern in LD10 Area of Yinggehai Basin. *Earth Science*, 47(5): 1569–1585 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jacobs, T., 2019. Shale EOR Delivers, So Why Won't the Sector Go Big? *Journal of Petroleum Technology*, 71(5): 37–41. <https://doi.org/10.2118/0519-0037-JPT>
- Kizaki, A., Tanaka, H., Ohashi, K., et al., 2012. Hydraulic Fracturing in Inada Granite and Ogino Tuff with Supercritical Carbon Dioxide. ISRM Regional Symposium-7th Asian Rock Mechanics Symposium, Seoul.
- Kong, S. Q., Feng, G., Liu, Y. L., et al., 2021. Potential of Dimethyl Ether as an Additive in CO<sub>2</sub> for Shale Oil Recovery. *Fuel*, 296: 120643. <https://doi.org/10.1016/>



- j.fuel.2021.120643
- Li, C. F., Zhao, X. T., Duan, W., et al., 2023. Strategic and Geodynamic Analyses of Geo-Sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> in China Offshore Sedimentary Basins. *Chinese Journal of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics*, 55(3): 719–731 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, K. Q., Li, P., Wei, M. Z., et al., 2021. A Pilot Project of CO<sub>2</sub> Enhanced Oil Recovery and Storage in Chang 8 Extra-Low Permeability Reservoir in Huang 3 District of Changqing Oilfield. *Journal of Engineering Geology*, 29(5): 1488–1496 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, L., Su, Y. L., Hao, Y. M., et al., 2019a. A Comparative Study of CO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub> Huff-n-Puff EOR Performance in Shale Oil Production. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 181: 106174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petrol.2019.06.038>
- Li, L., Su, Y. L., Sheng, J. J., et al., 2019b. Experimental and Numerical Study on CO<sub>2</sub> Sweep Volume during CO<sub>2</sub> Huff-n-Puff Enhanced Oil Recovery Process in Shale Oil Reservoirs. *Energy & Fuels*, 33(5): 4017–4032. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.energyfuels.9b00164>
- Li, L., Zhang, Y., Sheng, J. J., 2017. Effect of the Injection Pressure on Enhancing Oil Recovery in Shale Cores during the CO<sub>2</sub> Huff-n-Puff Process When It Is above and below the Minimum Miscibility Pressure. *Energy & Fuels*, 31(4): 3856–3867. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.energyfuels.7b00031>
- Li, Y. B., He, T. S., Hu, Z. M., et al., 2021. A Comprehensive Review of Enhanced Oil Recovery Technologies for Shale Oil. *Journal of Southwest Petroleum University (Science & Technology Edition)*, 43(3): 101–110 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu, J. R., Yu, W. Q., Li, R. Q., 2013. Discussion on Technology for Development and Utilization of Geothermal Resources in Oilfields. *China Petroleum Exploration*, 18(5):68–73 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu, S. Q., Fang, H. H., Sang, S. X., et al., 2022. Numerical Simulation of Gas Production for Multilayer Drainage Coalbed Methane Vertical Wells in Southern Qinsui Basin. *Coal Geology & Exploration*, 50(6):20–31 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu, S. Z., Wei, J. G., Ma, Y. Y., et al., 2020. Research Progress on Application of Supercritical Carbon Dioxide in Geothermal Exploitation. *Applied Chemical Industry*, 49(6): 1537–1540 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Louk, K., Ripepi, N., Luxbacher, K., et al., 2017. Monitoring CO<sub>2</sub> Storage and Enhanced Gas Recovery in Unconventional Shale Reservoirs: Results from the Morgan County, Tennessee Injection Test. *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering*, 45: 11–25. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jngse.2017.03.025>
- Lu, Y. L., Wang, S. Z., Shen, L. H., et al., 2008. Numerical Simulation on the Initial Unstable Stages of Liquid CO<sub>2</sub> Fracturing. *Natural Gas Industry*, 28(11): 93–95 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Luo, F., Xu, R. N., Jiang, P. X., 2014. Numerical Investigation of Fluid Flow and Heat Transfer in a Doublet Enhanced Geothermal System with CO<sub>2</sub> as the Working Fluid (CO<sub>2</sub>-EGS). *Energy*, 64: 307–322. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2013.10.048>
- Luo, Y. C., Zheng, T. Y., Xiao, H. M., et al., 2022. Identification of Distinctions of Immiscible CO<sub>2</sub> Huff and Puff Performance in Chang-7 Tight Sandstone Oil Reservoir by Applying NMR, Microscope and Reservoir Simulation. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 209: 109719. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petrol.2021.109719>
- Ma, H. M., Yang, Y., Zhang, Y. M., et al., 2022. Optimized Schemes of Enhanced Shale Gas Recovery by CO<sub>2</sub>-N<sub>2</sub> Mixtures Associated with CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 268: 116062. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2022.116062>
- Mahzari, P., Oelkers, E., Mitchell, T., et al., 2019. An Improved Understanding about CO<sub>2</sub> EOR and CO<sub>2</sub> Storage in Liquid-Rich Shale Reservoirs. SPE Europec Featured at 81st EAGE Conference and Exhibition, London. <https://doi.org/10.2118/195532-MS>
- Mahdaviara, M., Nait Amar, M., Hemmati-Sarapardeh, A., et al., 2021. Toward Smart Schemes for Modeling CO<sub>2</sub> Solubility in Crude Oil: Application to Carbon Dioxide Enhanced Oil Recovery. *Fuel*, 285: 119147. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2020.119147>
- Metcalf, R. S., Yarborough, L., 1979. The Effect of Phase Equilibria on the CO<sub>2</sub> Displacement Mechanism. *SPE Journal*, 19(4): 242–252. <https://doi.org/10.2118/7061-PA>
- Metz, B. O., Davidson, H. C., Coninck, D., et al., 2005. Intergovernmental on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Middleton, R. S., Carey, J. W., Currier, R. P., et al., 2015. Shale Gas and Non-Aqueous Fracturing Fluids: Opportunities and Challenges for Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>. *Applied Energy*, 147: 500–509. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.03.023>
- National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), 2010. Car-

- bon Dioxide Enhanced Oil Recovery. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C..
- Ning, Y. R., Kazemi, H., 2018. Ethane-Enriched Gas Injection EOR in Niobrara and Codell: A Dual-Porosity Compositional Model. SPE Improved Oil Recovery Conference, Tulsa, Oklahoma. <https://doi.org/10.2118/190226-MS>
- Olukoga, T. A., Feng, Y., 2022. Determination of Miscible CO<sub>2</sub> Flooding Analogue Projects with Machine Learning. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 209: 109826. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petrol.2021.109826>
- Pan, L. H., Freifeld, B., Doughty, C., et al., 2015. Fully Coupled Wellbore - Reservoir Modeling of Geothermal Heat Extraction Using CO<sub>2</sub> as the Working Fluid. *Geothermics*, 53: 100–113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geothermics.2014.05.005>
- Pankaj, P., Mukisa, H., Solovyeva, I., et al., 2018. Enhanced Oil Recovery in Eagle Ford: Opportunities Using Huff-n-Puff Technique in Unconventional Reservoirs. SPE Liquids-Rich Basins Conference-North America, Midland, Texas. <https://doi.org/10.2118/191780-MS>
- Petroleum Technology Research Centre, 2004. IEA GHG Weyburn CO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring & Storage Project Summary Report 2000–2004. 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, Vancouver.
- Pranesh, V., 2018. Subsurface CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Estimation in Bakken Tight Oil and Eagle Ford Shale Gas Condensate Reservoirs by Retention Mechanism. *Fuel*, 215: 580–591. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2017.11.049>
- Pruess, K., 2006. Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) Using CO<sub>2</sub> as Working Fluid—A Novel Approach for Generating Renewable Energy with Simultaneous Sequestration of Carbon. *Geothermics*, 35(4): 351–367. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geothermics.2006.08.002>
- Pruess, K., 2008. On Production Behavior of Enhanced Geothermal Systems with CO<sub>2</sub> as Working Fluid. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 49(6): 1446–1454. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2007.12.029>
- Qi, C.M., Li, R.D., Zhu, S.D., et al., 2019. Pilot Test on CO<sub>2</sub> Flooding of Chang 4+5<sup>1</sup> Oil Reservoir in Yougou Region of the Ordos Basin. *Oil Drilling & Production Technology*, 41(2): 249–253 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Rao, S., Yang, Y.N., Hu, S.B., et al., 2022. Thermal Evolution History and Shale Gas Accumulation Significance of Lower Cambrian Qiongzhusi Formation in Southwest Sichuan Basin. *Earth Science*, 47(11): 4319–4335 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ren, B., Duncan, I. J., 2021. Maximizing Oil Production from Water Alternating Gas (CO<sub>2</sub>) Injection into Residual Oil Zones: The Impact of Oil Saturation and Heterogeneity. *Energy*, 222: 119915. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2021.119915>
- Settari, A., Bachman, R. C., Morrison, D. C., 1987. Numerical Simulation of Hydraulic Fracturing Treatments with Low-Viscosity Fluids. *Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology*, 26(5): 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.2118/87-05-02>
- Sheng, J. J., 2013. Surfactant Enhanced Oil Recovery in Carbonate Reservoirs. In: Enhanced Oil Recovery Field Case Studies. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 281–299. <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-12-386545-8.00012-9>
- Shi, Q. M., Cui, S. D., Wang, S. M., et al., 2022. Experiment Study on CO<sub>2</sub> Adsorption Performance of Thermal Treated Coal: Inspiration for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage after Underground Coal Thermal Treatment. *Energy*, 254: 124392. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2022.124392>
- Shi, Y., 2014. The Operating Mechanism and Optimization Research on Carbon Dioxide Plume Geothermal System (Dissertation). Jilin University, Changchun (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Shi, Y., 2020. Study on Mechanism and Parameters of Geothermal Exploitation Using Multilateral Wells with CO<sub>2</sub> as Working Fluid (Dissertation). China University of Petroleum, Beijing (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Stevens, S. H., Spector, D., Riemer, P., 1998. Enhanced Coalbed Methane Recovery Using CO<sub>2</sub> Injection: Worldwide Resource and CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration Potential. SPE International Oil and Gas Conference and Exhibition in China, Beijing. <https://doi.org/10.2118/48881-MS>
- Sun, F. R., Yao, Y. D., Li, G. Z., et al., 2018a. Geothermal Energy Development by Circulating CO<sub>2</sub> in a U-Shaped Closed Loop Geothermal System. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 174: 971–982. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2018.08.094>
- Sun, F. R., Yao, Y. D., Li, G. Z., et al., 2018b. Performance of Geothermal Energy Extraction in a Horizontal Well by Using CO<sub>2</sub> as the Working Fluid. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 171: 1529–1539. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2018.06.092>
- Sun, R. X., Pu, H., Yu, W., et al., 2019. Simulation-Based Enhanced Oil Recovery Predictions from Wettability Alteration in the Middle Bakken Tight Reservoir with Hydraulic Fractures. *Fuel*, 253: 229–237. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2019.05.016>

- Sun, Z.X., Xu, Y., et al., 2016. A Thermo-Hydro-Mechanical Coupling Model for Numerical Simulation of Enhanced Geothermal Systems. *Journal of China University of Petroleum (Edition of Natural Science)*, 40(6): 109–117 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Tan, J., 2011. The Study of Increased Permeability Law with Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Injected into the Low Permeability Coal Seam (Dissertation). Liaoning Technical University, Fuxin (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Todd, H. B., Evans, J. G., 2016. Improved Oil Recovery IOR Pilot Projects in the Bakken Formation. SPE Low Perm Symposium, Denver, Colorado. <https://doi.org/10.2118/180270-MS>
- Uliasz - Misiak, B., Lewandowska - Śmierchalska, J., Ma- tuła, R., 2021. Criteria for Selecting Sites for Integrated CO<sub>2</sub> Storage and Geothermal Energy Recovery. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 285: 124822. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124822>
- Verdon, J. P., Kendall, J. M., Maxwell, S. C., 2010. A Comparison of Passive Seismic Monitoring of Fracture Stimulation from Water and CO<sub>2</sub> Injection. *Geophysics*, 75(3): MA1–MA7. <https://doi.org/10.1190/1.3377789>
- Wang, C. L., Cheng, W. L., Nian, Y. L., et al., 2018a. Simulation of Heat Extraction from CO<sub>2</sub>-Based Enhanced Geothermal Systems Considering CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration. *Energy*, 142: 157–167. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2017.09.139>
- Wang, K., Yuan, B., Ji, G. M., et al., 2018b. A Comprehensive Review of Geothermal Energy Extraction and Utilization in Oilfields. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 168: 465–477. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petrol.2018.05.012>
- Wang, H.Z., Li, G.S., He, Z.G., et al., 2018. Analysis of Mechanisms of Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Fracturing. *Rock and Soil Mechanics*, 39(10): 3589–3596 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, J.Y., Qiu, N.S., Hu, S.B., et al., 2017. Advancement and Developmental Trend in the Geothermics of Oil Fields in China. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 24(3): 1–12 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, S.J., Li, F., Yan, J.H., et al., 2020. Evaluation Methods and Application of Geothermal Resources in Oilfields. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 41(5): 553–564 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, S.J., Yan, J. H., Li, M., et al., 2014. New Advances in the Study of Oilfield Geothermal Resources Evaluation. *Chinese Journal of Geology (Scientia Geologica Sinica)*, 49(3):771–780 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, X. Z., Zeng, F. H., Gao, R. M., et al., 2017. Cleaner Coal and Greener Oil Production: An Integrated CCUS Approach in Yanchang Petroleum Group. *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 62: 13–22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2017.04.001>
- Wang, Y.Y., 2015. CO<sub>2</sub> Flooding Test of Fuyang Reservoirs in Daqing Yushulin Oilfield. *Petroleum Geology & Oil-field Development in Daqing*, 34(1): 136–139 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiao, Y., 2017. Study on THMC Coupling of Hydro-Shearing in Hot Dry Rock in Enhanced Geothermal System (Dissertation). Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ye, J.P., Feng, S.L., Fan, Z.Q., et al., 2007. Micro-Pilot Test for Enhanced Coalbed Methane Recovery by Injecting Carbon Dioxide in South Part of Qinshui Basin. *Acta Petrolei Sinica*, 28(4): 77–80 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yu, W., Zhang, Y. A., Varavei, A., et al., 2019. Compositional Simulation of CO<sub>2</sub> Huff-n-Puff in Eagle Ford Tight Oil Reservoirs with CO<sub>2</sub> Molecular Diffusion, Nanopore Confinement, and Complex Natural Fractures. *SPE Reservoir Evaluation & Engineering*, 22(2): 492–508. <https://doi.org/10.2118/190325-pa> <https://doi.org/10.2118/190325-PA>
- Zhang, C., Zhou, S.X., Chen, K., et al., 2019. Impact on Microscopic Pore Structure and Adsorption Behavior of Carbon Dioxide on Shale under High Pressure Condition. *Earth Science*, 44(11): 3773–3782 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, K., Lau, H. C., 2022a. Sequestering CO<sub>2</sub> as CO<sub>2</sub> Hydrate in an Offshore Saline Aquifer by Reservoir Pressure Management. *Energy*, 239: 122231. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2021.122231>
- Zhang, K., Lau, H. C., 2022b. Utilization of a High-Temperature Depleted Gas Condensate Reservoir for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage and Geothermal Heat Mining: A Case Study of the Arun Gas Reservoir in Indonesia. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 343: 131006. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.131006>
- Zhang, K., Lau, H. C., Chen, Z. X., 2022a. CO<sub>2</sub> Enhanced Gas Recovery and Sequestration as CO<sub>2</sub> Hydrate in Shallow Gas Fields in Alberta, Canada. *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering*, 103: 104654. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jngse.2022.104654>
- Zhang, K., Lau, H. C., Liu, S. Y., et al., 2022b. Carbon Capture and Storage in the Coastal Region of China between Shanghai and Hainan. *Energy*, 247: 123470.

- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2022.123470>
- Zhang, K., Lau, H. C., Chen, Z. X., 2022c. Regional Carbon Capture and Storage Opportunities in Alberta, Canada. *Fuel*, 322: 124224. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2022.124224>
- Zhang, L., Li, X., Zhang, Y., et al., 2017a. CO<sub>2</sub> Injection for Geothermal Development Associated with EGR and Geological Storage in Depleted High-Temperature Gas Reservoirs. *Energy*, 123: 139–148. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2017.01.135>
- Zhang, X. W., Lu, Y. Y., Tang, J. R., et al., 2017b. Experimental Study on Fracture Initiation and Propagation in Shale Using Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Fracturing. *Fuel*, 190: 370–378. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2016.10.120>
- Zhang, Y., Lashgari, H. R., Di, Y., et al., 2017c. Capillary Pressure Effect on Phase Behavior of CO<sub>2</sub>/Hydrocarbons in Unconventional Reservoirs. *Fuel*, 197: 575–582. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2017.02.021>
- Zhang, X. W., 2018. The Formation Mechanism of Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>-Induced Complex Fracture in Shale and the Equivalent Seepage Model (Dissertation). Chongqing University, Chongqing (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, Z., Zhang, H., 2012. Carbonation of Mafic-Ultramafic Rocks: A New Approach to Carbon Dioxide Geological Sequestration. *Earth Science*, 37(1): 156–162 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao, Z. H., Li, X., He, J. M., et al., 2018. A Laboratory Investigation of Fracture Propagation Induced by Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Fracturing in Continental Shale with Interbeds. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 166: 739–746. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petrol.2018.03.066>
- Zuloaga, P., Yu, W., Miao, J. J., et al., 2017. Performance Evaluation of CO<sub>2</sub> Huff-n-Puff and Continuous CO<sub>2</sub> Injection in Tight Oil Reservoirs. *Energy*, 134: 181–192. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2017.06.028>
- 附中文参考文献**
- 蔡博峰, 李琦, 林千果, 等, 2020. 中国二氧化碳捕集、利用与封存(CCUS)报告 2019. 北京: 生态环境部环境规划院气候变化与环境政策研究中心.
- 杜玉昆, 庞飞, 陈科, 等, 2019. 超临界二氧化碳喷射破碎页岩试验. *地球科学*, 44(11): 3749–3756.
- 郭建春, 曾冀, 2015. 超临界二氧化碳压裂井筒非稳态温度-压力耦合模型. *石油学报*, 36(2): 203–209.
- 韩超, 李和, 段宇, 2023. 西南油气田全面发力绿色低碳发展. 北京: 中国石油报.
- 贺凯, 2018. 二氧化碳开发干热岩技术展望. *现代化工*, 38(6): 56–58, 60.
- 黄晟, 王静宇, 李振宇, 2022. 碳中和目标下石油与化学工业绿色低碳发展路径分析. *化工进展*, 41(4): 1689–1703.
- 黄兴, 李响, 张益, 等, 2022. 页岩油储集层二氧化碳吞吐纳米孔隙原油微观动用特征. *石油勘探与开发*, 49(3): 557–564.
- 姜平, 何胜林, 杨朝强, 等, 2022. 莺歌海盆地 LD10 区高含 CO<sub>2</sub> 天然气充注期次精细厘定与成藏模式. *地球科学*, 47(5): 1569–1585.
- 李春峰, 赵学婷, 段威, 等, 2023. 中国海域盆地 CO<sub>2</sub> 地质封存选址方案与构造力学分析. *力学学报*, 55(3): 719–731.
- 李坤全, 黎平, 魏敏章, 等, 2021. 长庆油田黄 3 区长 8 特低渗油藏二氧化碳驱油与埋存先导试验. *工程地质学报*, 29(5): 1488–1496.
- 李一波, 何天双, 胡志明, 等, 2021. 页岩油藏提高采收率技术及展望. *西南石油大学学报(自然科学版)*, 43(3): 101–110.
- 刘均荣, 于伟强, 李荣强, 2013. 油田地热资源开发利用技术探讨. *中国石油勘探*, 18(5): 68–73.
- 刘世奇, 方辉煌, 桑树勋, 等, 2022. 沁水盆地南部煤层气直井合层排采产气效果数值模拟. *煤田地质与勘探*, 50(6): 20–31.
- 刘松泽, 魏建光, 马媛媛, 等, 2020. 超临界二氧化碳在地热开发中的应用研究进展. *应用化工*, 49(6): 1537–1540.
- 陆友莲, 王树众, 沈林华, 等, 2008. 纯液态 CO<sub>2</sub> 压裂非稳态过程数值模拟. *天然气工业*, 28(11): 93–95.
- 齐春民, 李瑞冬, 朱世东, 等, 2019. 鄂尔多斯盆地油沟区长 4+5<sup>1</sup> 低渗透油藏二氧化碳驱先导试验. *石油钻采工艺*, 41(2): 249–253.
- 饶松, 杨轶南, 胡圣标, 等, 2022. 川西南地区下寒武统筇竹寺组页岩热演化史及页岩气成藏意义. *地球科学*, 47(11): 4319–4335.
- 石岩, 2014. 二氧化碳羽流地热系统运行机制及优化研究(博士学位论文). 吉林: 吉林大学.
- 石宇, 2020. 多分支井循环二氧化碳开采地热机理与参数研究(博士学位论文). 北京: 中国石油大学.
- 孙致学, 徐轶, 吕抒桓, 等, 2016. 增强型地热系统热流固耦合模型及数值模拟. *中国石油大学学报(自然科学版)*, 40(6): 109–117.
- 谈健, 2011. 低渗透煤层注入超临界 CO<sub>2</sub> 增透规律研究(硕士学位论文). 阜新: 辽宁工程技术大学.
- 王海柱, 李根生, 贺振国, 等, 2018. 超临界 CO<sub>2</sub> 岩石致裂机制分析. *岩土力学*, 39(10): 3589–3596.
- 汪集暘, 邱楠生, 胡圣标, 等, 2017. 中国油田地热研究的进



展和发展趋势. 地学前缘, 24(3): 1—12.

王社教, 李峰, 闫家泓, 等, 2020. 油田地热资源评价方法及应用. 石油学报, 41(5): 553—564.

王社教, 闫家泓, 黎民, 等, 2014. 油田地热资源评价研究新进展. 地质科学, 49(3):771—780.

汪艳勇, 2015. 大庆榆树林油田扶杨油层 CO<sub>2</sub>驱油试验. 大庆石油地质与开发, 34(1): 136—139.

肖勇, 2017. 增强地热系统中干热岩水力剪切压裂 THMC 耦合研究(博士学位论文). 成都:西南石油大学.

叶建平, 冯三利, 范志强, 等, 2007. 沁水盆地南部注二氧化碳提高煤层气采收率微型先导性试验研究. 石油学报, 28(4):77—80.

张臣, 周世新, 陈科, 等, 2019. 高压条件下 CO<sub>2</sub>对页岩微观孔隙结构影响及其在页岩中的吸附特征. 地球科学, 44(11): 3773—3782.

张欣玮, 2018. 超临界 CO<sub>2</sub>压裂页岩复杂裂缝形成机理及等效渗流模型(博士学位论文). 重庆:重庆大学.

张舟, 张宏福, 2012. 基性、超基性岩: 二氧化碳地质封存的新途径. 地球科学, 37(1): 156—162.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 《地球科学》

2023年8月 第48卷 第8期 要目预告

琼东南盆地松南-宝岛凹陷北部断阶带油气来源与成藏时间.....李 兴等

米兰科维奇旋回定量恢复碳酸盐岩地层剥蚀量:以塔里木盆地轮南古隆起奥陶系为例.....马德波等

四川盆地震旦系灯影组沉积储层特征与勘探前景.....李毕松等

分级构型约束低渗相对优质储层预测技术及其应用.....马良涛等

低渗砂砾岩储层三元孔隙结构特征及其渗流机理与改善水驱对策.....彭小东等

辽中凹陷中南部西斜坡东三段湖底扇沉积特征与发育模式.....王启明等

莺歌海盆地莺东斜坡带南段中深层断裂特征及控藏作用.....周 杰等

青藏高原构造变形圈-岩体松动圈-地表冻融圈-工程扰动圈互馈灾害效应.....彭建兵等