

## RINGKASAN

# ANALISIS PENGARUH *INJECTION RATE CO<sub>2</sub>* TERHADAP *CCUS SHALE GAS RECOVERY* MENGUNAKAN *CONCEPTUAL MODEL*

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Injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> pada shale gas reservoir tidak hanya dapat memerangkap CO<sub>2</sub>, tetapi juga dapat meningkatkan produksi shale gas yang terkandung di dalamnya. Hal ini disebabkan oleh perbedaan kapasitas adsorpsi antara komponen gas CO<sub>2</sub> dan gas CH<sub>4</sub>. Ketika CO<sub>2</sub> diinjeksi ke dalam shale gas reservoir, akan terjadi adsorpsi gas CO<sub>2</sub> ke dalam batuan dan menggantikan shale gas, sehingga shale gas dapat terlepas dari batuan dan terproduksi ke permukaan. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> ke dalam shale gas reservoir dapat menjadi solusi yang cukup menjanjikan untuk CCUS (Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage) *Shale Gas Recovery*. Skenario injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> memiliki pengaruh besar terhadap keberhasilan CCUS

Dalam skripsi ini, akan dilakukan studi mengenai strategi injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> dan dampaknya terhadap reservoir shale gas, pemerangkapan CO<sub>2</sub>, dan perolehan shale gas yang terkandung di dalamnya. Strategi injeksi yang dianalisis meliputi injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> secara terus menerus dan injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> selama 5 tahun dengan penutupan sumur produksi. Selain itu, dilakukan sensitivitas laju injeksi

Injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> ke dalam reservoir shale gas mempengaruhi distribusi tekanan di dalam reservoir. Injeksi gas CO<sub>2</sub> memberikan *support pressure* ke dalam reservoir. Selain itu, laju injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> ke dalam reservoir shale gas berpengaruh terhadap produksi C<sub>1</sub>, di mana semakin besar laju injeksi, semakin banyak pula gas incremental C<sub>1</sub> yang didapatkan hingga pada titik tertentu. Namun, apabila laju injeksi CO<sub>2</sub> ditambah lagi, maka akan mengurangi gas incremental C<sub>1</sub>. Pada model konseptual ini, strategi INJECTION dengan *Injection Rate* sebesar 20.000 MMscf/day menghasilkan gas incremental C<sub>1</sub> sebesar 11,38 Bscf dan CO<sub>2</sub> yang tersimpan sebesar 4,65 Bscf. Sedangkan strategi INJECTION\_OPEN dengan *Injection Rate* sebesar 10.000 MMscf/day menghasilkan gas incremental C<sub>1</sub> sebesar 6,86 Bscf dan CO<sub>2</sub> yang tersimpan sebesar 11,91 Bscf

Kata kunci: CCUS, *shale gas recovery*, CO<sub>2</sub>

## **ABSTRACT**

# **ANALYSIS OF CO<sub>2</sub> INJECTION RATE FOR CCUS SHALE GAS RECOVERY USING CONCEPTUAL MODEL**

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The injection of CO<sub>2</sub> into shale gas reservoirs not only captures CO<sub>2</sub> gas but also enhances the production of the shale gas contained within. This is due to the difference in adsorption capacity between the gas components CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>. When CO<sub>2</sub> is injected into the shale gas reservoir, the adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> gas into the rock occurs, replacing the shale gas, allowing the shale gas to be released from the rock and produced to the surface. Based on this, CO<sub>2</sub> injection into shale gas reservoirs can be a promising solution for CCUS in shale gas recovery.

This thesis will conduct a study on CO<sub>2</sub> injection strategies and their impacts on shale gas reservoirs, CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration, and the recovery of shale gas contained within them. The injection strategies analyzed are continuous CO<sub>2</sub> injection and CO<sub>2</sub> injection for 5 years with the closure of production wells. Sensitivity analysis on the injection rate was conducted for all strategies, resulting in different distributions of pressure and gas production.

The injection of CO<sub>2</sub> into a shale gas reservoir significantly impacts the pressure distribution within the reservoir, providing necessary support pressure. The rate of CO<sub>2</sub> injection also influences the production of methane (C1). Initially, a higher CO<sub>2</sub> injection rate leads to an increased amount of incremental C1 gas. However, beyond a certain threshold, further increases in the CO<sub>2</sub> injection rate result in a decrease in incremental C1 production. In this conceptual model, the INJECTION strategy, with an injection rate of 20,000 MMscf/day, yields an incremental C1 production of 11.38 Bscf and a CO<sub>2</sub> storage of 4.65 Bscf. Conversely, the INJECTION\_OPEN strategy, with an injection rate of 10,000 MMscf/day, results in an incremental C1 production of 6.86 Bscf and a CO<sub>2</sub> storage of 11.91 Bscf.

Keywords: CCUS, Shale Gas Recovery, CO<sub>2</sub>