

**Professional Development Workshop on**  
**Critical Raw Materials Content in Thermal Waters: Analysis and Assessment**

30th March 2023  
University of Miskolc, Hungary

**Smart Reservoir Laboratory(R) - an innovative tool to  
characterize reservoirs and assess the sustainability of  
extracting critical elements from reservoirs**

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*GEOCHEM Ltd.*





- GEOCHEM was established in 2003 (2006).
- Located in South Hungary, near Pécs city
- Our R&D activity is focused mainly on:
  - complex laboratory investigation of different materials, i.e very tight and unconsolidated rocks, concretes
  - special instruments, equipment and methodological development, laboratory automation, Smartlab
- Our measurement and development services are demanded in the fields of geology, like hydrocarbon and raw material exploration, geothermal research, radioactive and hazardous waste disposal.
- MSZ EN ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and the MSZ EN ISO 9001 Quality Management System. Temperature, humidity and ambient pressure are controlled separately in each laboratory room. Safety of continuous power supply is supported by Riello MST-80 UPS and standby DPG 150 diesel generator.
- Member of the Cluster of Applied Earth Sciences



## OUR SERVICES

- **Reservoir qualification**

- Acoustic velocity measurement – SRL-A1000
- Reservoir state permeability measurement – RS-PPD-1
- Gas permeability measurement – Coreval-700
- Measurement of electrical properties – EPS 700



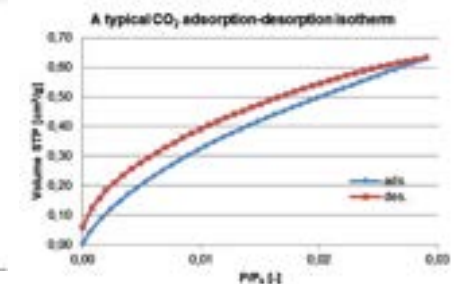
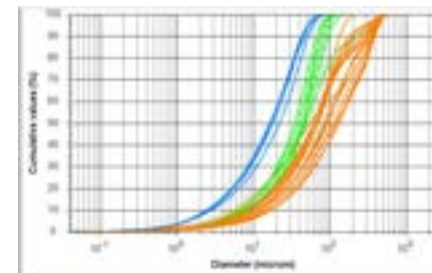
- **Pore structure investigation**

- Porosity and density measurements – gas pycnometer - Pentapyc 5200e
- Pore size distribution measurement – mercury-porosimeter - Poremaster-60 GT
- Physisorption-, microporosity measurement – Autosorb-1-MPV



- **Grain size/shape analysis-sedimentology**

- Particle size distribution measurement – CILAS 1180 LD
- OCCHIO Zephyr ESR
- ISO/ASTM Sieve analysis

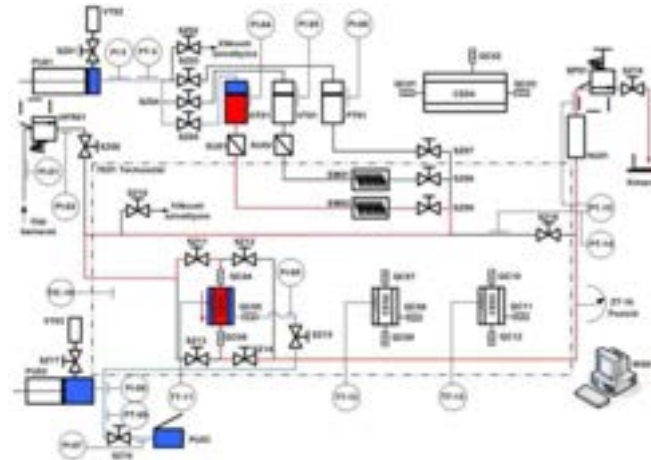
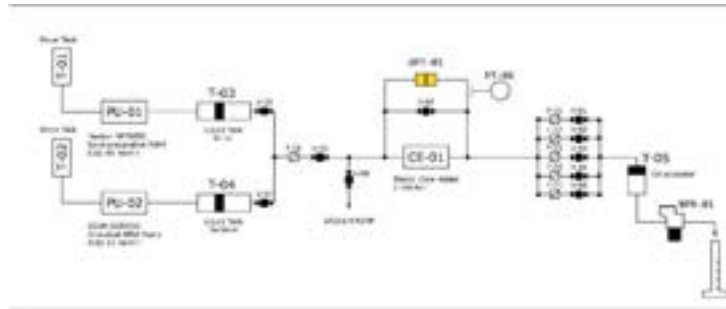


## OUR SERVICES

- **Drilling & Stimulation Properties (joint operation with Mecsekérc)**
  - Core Flooding system – self designed
  - Fracture conductivity measurement system – self designed
  - Leak-off measurement system – self designed
  - Proppant qualification (ISO 13503-5)
  - HPHT mud/gel viscosity - CHANDLER 5550
- **Aging**
  - Benchtop Temperature Humidity Test Chamber (Xi'an LIB)
- **Sample preparation**
  - Drilling, end-facing, embedding, drying, 3D scanning, etc.
- **Product, method and software development (R&D)**
  - Cryodesiccation
  - Smartlab
  - etc.



## Drilling & Stimulation Properties



## Why we need laboratory automation?

### Basic requirements for all the processes:

- ♦ traceable
- ♦ repeatable
- ♦ available

### Problems arise related to:

- ♦ Human resource
- ♦ Technology
- ♦ Methodology
- ♦ Finance

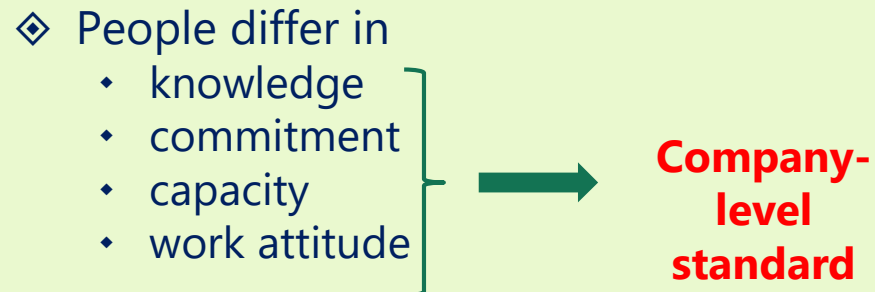
### Source of problems – some of the reasons

- ♦ Laboratory staff:
  - ♦ different qualification
  - ♦ different motives
- ♦ Plenty of equipment and sundry programs
- ♦ Various spreadsheets and charts
- ♦ The devices often not connected

Redundancy

Is it possible to build an „error-free“ system?

## Human reasons



### Way to prevent major errors

#### Quality Management System (QMS)

- Principles **NOT** solutions
- Overruled by the system →
- extra workload
  - hindering utilization
  - eliminating creativity

#### Accrediting the laboratory

In lack of validation of measurements

↓

**Theoretical obstacles**

Redundant data entry

#### Laboratory Management Software (LMS)

Sometimes it is too expensive (both implementation and development)

## Technological reasons

### **Equipment of a laboratory:**

- hardware
- instruments (in-house developed or purchased)
- software

### **Instruments are supplied:**

- Processing software
- Control software
- Both of them

### **Almost all elements are different**

### **Transforming the system into an evolving framework**

- Maintenance and further improvement costs



## Methodological reasons

The problems may ensue from

### **Technology:**

- Programs are developed by large teams
- Lack of following up the scientific development
- Interpretation like a routine task
- Improvement of databases

### **Structure of the system:**

- The components are close coupled
- How to integrate new elements
- Too complicated for further improvements

### **Capacity planning**

## Financial reasons

### **For smaller labs it is hard to**

- implement
- accredit
- audit again every year
- the system mentioned above

### **Development of the IT**

**The maintenance cost is higher than the initial procurement**

## What could be the solution?

### The system needs to provide

#### Standard framework involving processes to

- reduce errors
- minimize redundancy → instruments into data flow stream

#### Open interface system

- industry standards
- help improvements

**But ...**

**Automation of processes should not be about replacing the human brain, but about relieving humans of monotonous labour!**

## Problems with traditional laboratory service and future activities

**Given a sample from anywhere ...**

**Transportation** (permits, physical and chemical changes, dustiness, dilapidation, **carbon footprint, time, costs**)

**Technology** (high spectrum of instruments and softwares, difficult, maintenance, **expensive**, data management problems, qualified staff need, capacity)

**Qualified staff** (education and experience, **time**, maintenance, **carbon footprint, salary and insurance**, work attitude, capacity)

**Data management** (security, redundancy, errors, interpretation, **carbon footprint**)

**time-consuming (3-6 months), expensive and cause high carbon footprint**

## New directions in exploration and exploitation require changes

Unconventional and renewable resources (H<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, petroleum, geothermal)

Automation (cobots, machine learning, AI, big data)

Principles: Industry 4.0, „Design as you go“

Environmental protection (using renewable energy, less chemicals)

Social distance (pandemic)

Change of attitude (new generation, VR/AR, less lexical more practical)

**Lack of real data, which need for calibration, upscaling!**

## The SmartLab concept

### **On-site laboratory service anywhere**

Highly automated (a technician need for maintenance using expended reality tool, next step robotization and AI)

VR/AR tools for education and service

Sustainability

- Energetically independent (solar, wind, accumulator)

- Chemicals not need (water, air, nitrogen from surroundings)

Data transportation via secure satellite internet to the Headquarters

Interpretation by experts living anywhere in the world

Payment via internet

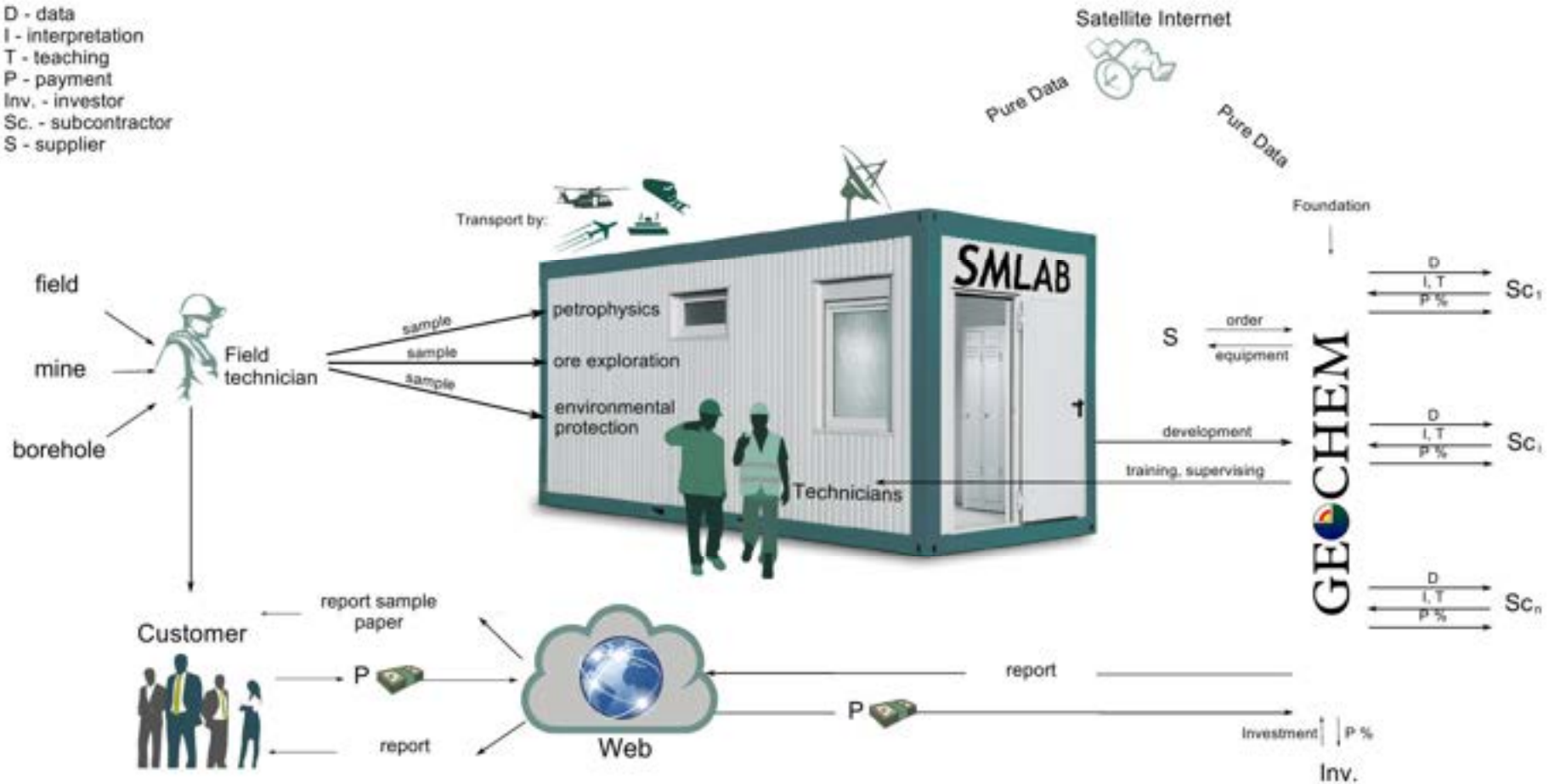
Complement geophysical and remote sensing activity (calibration, upscaling)

**Goal: time-saving service (1-5 days), cost effective, less carbon footprint**

# GEOCHEM

## Schematic figure of the concept

D - data  
 I - interpretation  
 T - teaching  
 P - payment  
 Inv. - investor  
 Sc. - subcontractor  
 S - supplier



## Smart Reservoir Lab - The Solution, all-in-one

**Reservoir state measurements in one automated step** – porosity, permeability, acoustic velocity, electric resistance (later induced polarization tomography), thermal conductivity (and later diffusivity) using water or gas. SRL needs only 4 m<sup>2</sup> area, a technician instead of 100 m<sup>2</sup> reservoir laboratory and 2-3 high qualified expert.

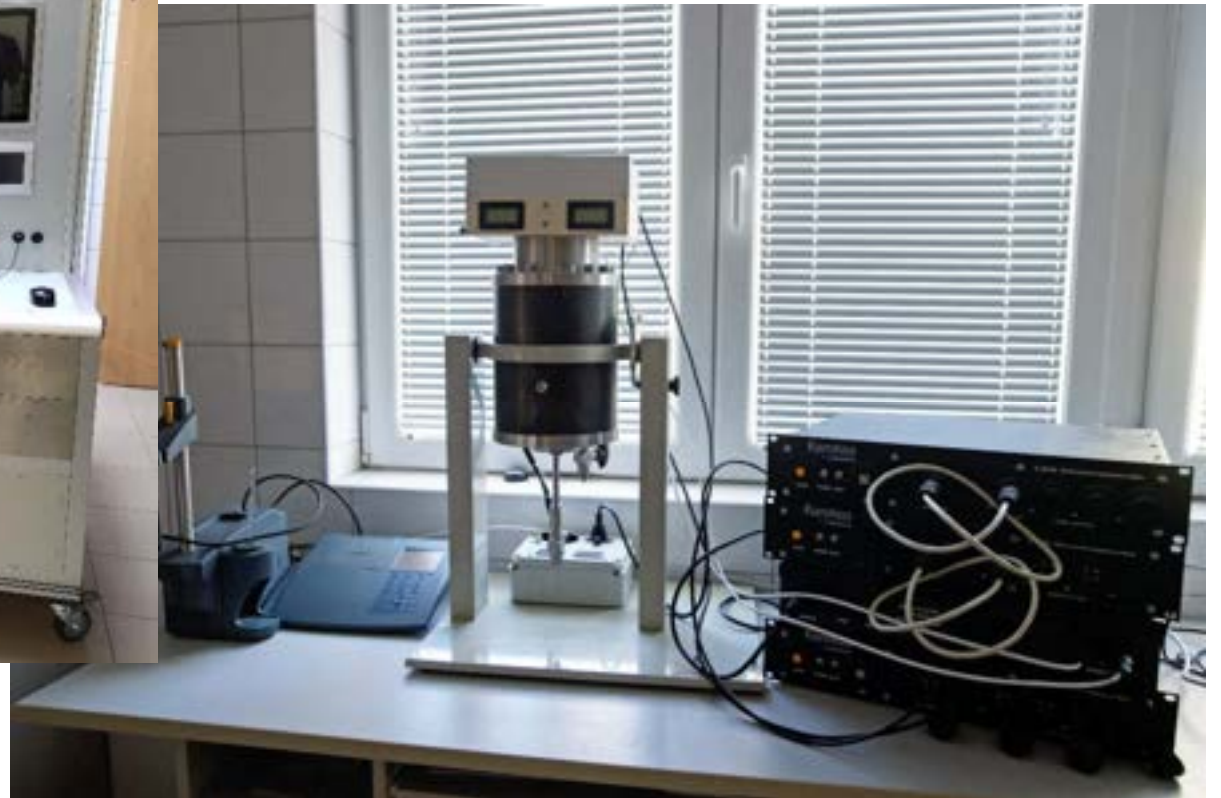
### First and second realizations





**GEOCHEM**

## Smart Reservoir Lab - SRL-AP1000 in progress



# Smart Reservoir Lab software background

PR3122 BAF 3. fázis

Projekt tartalom

Munkák (11)

	GEO	ESD	TÖM	HSP	FIG	EDN	HDP	AVS	SPS	DIE	VIZ	COR	PPD	CS	OCC	SLA	VIS	KAV	REP	SLA	
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Részletek

Nincs név

Kategória:

Készlet:

Iskolai:

Státusz:

Részvevők

Dr. Fodor Ferenc:

Bodnár Barbara:

Kovács Péter:

Várhelyi Zsolt:

Lippert Károly:

Ács Péter:

## Role of SRL in lithium extraction experiments

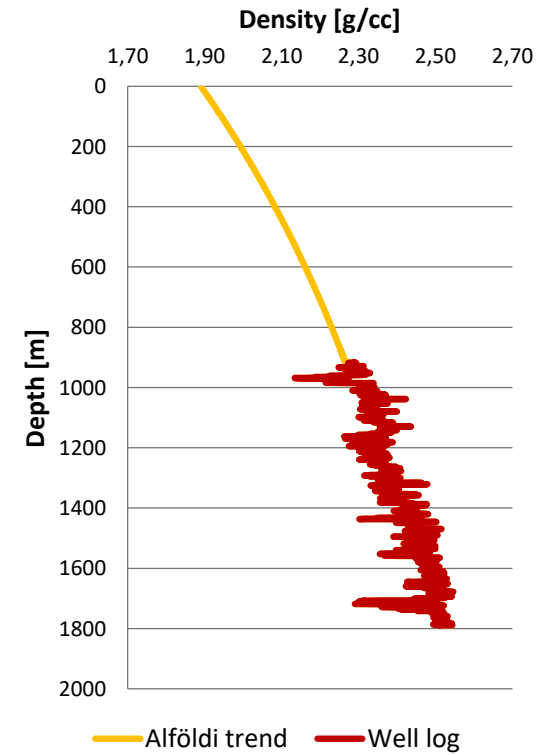
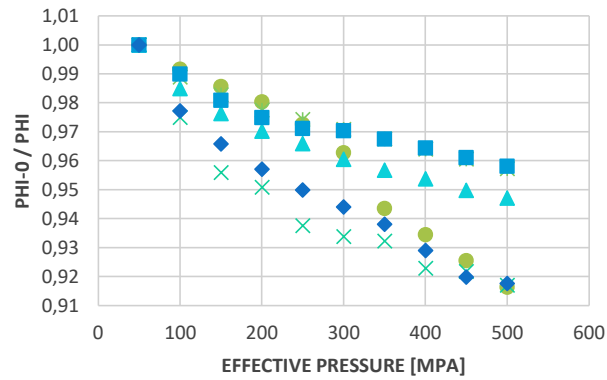
Question: sustainability of Li (or other critical element) production process

The process: primary lithium production (extraction) from brine – change of brine composition (unbalanced system) – **water re-injection** – **extraction Li from source rock/rock** – secondary production – ...

1. The process could be modelled by reaction transport modelling tools, but the system is very difficult in most cases.
2. Have to validate the model by laboratory experiments.
3. **Reservoir state experiments need.**
4. **Have to follow the change of petrophysical character and water composition.**

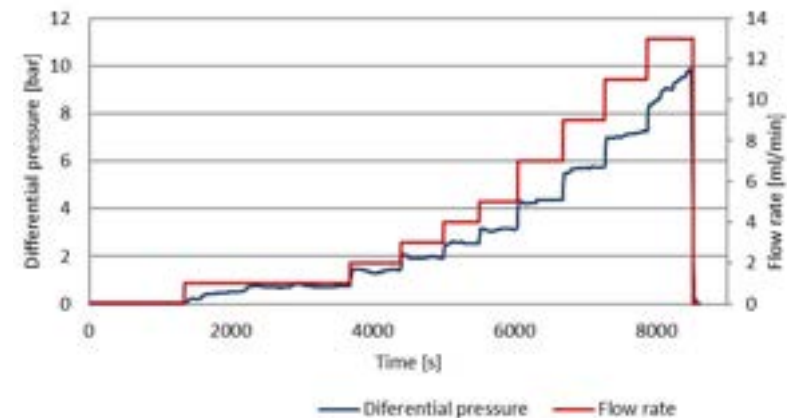
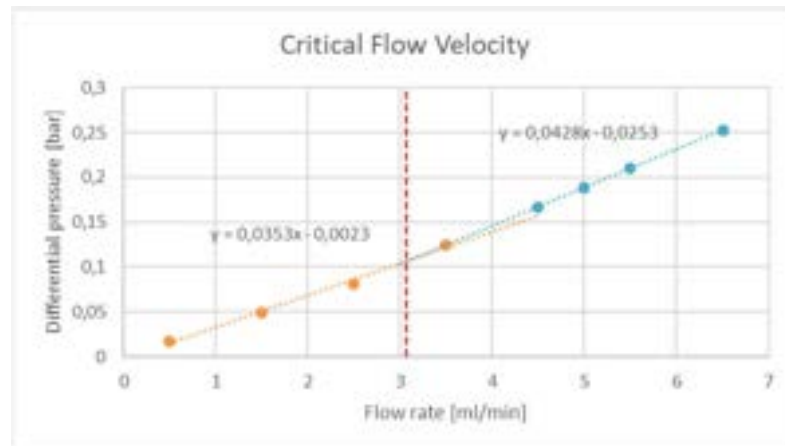
In SRL we can measure many petrophysical parameters in one step (not need to move the sample from one equipment to another) in different pressure and temperature steps and we can sample the brine step by step.

## Measurements at HPHT reservoir conditions

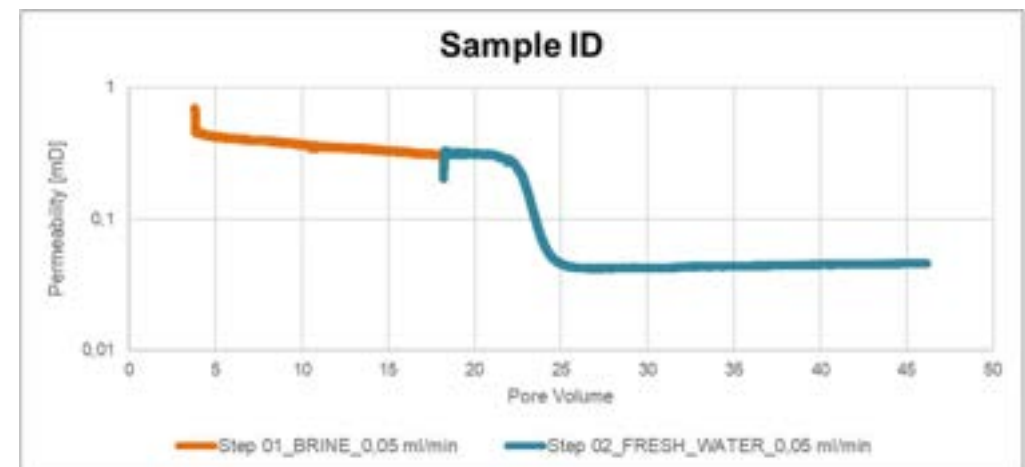
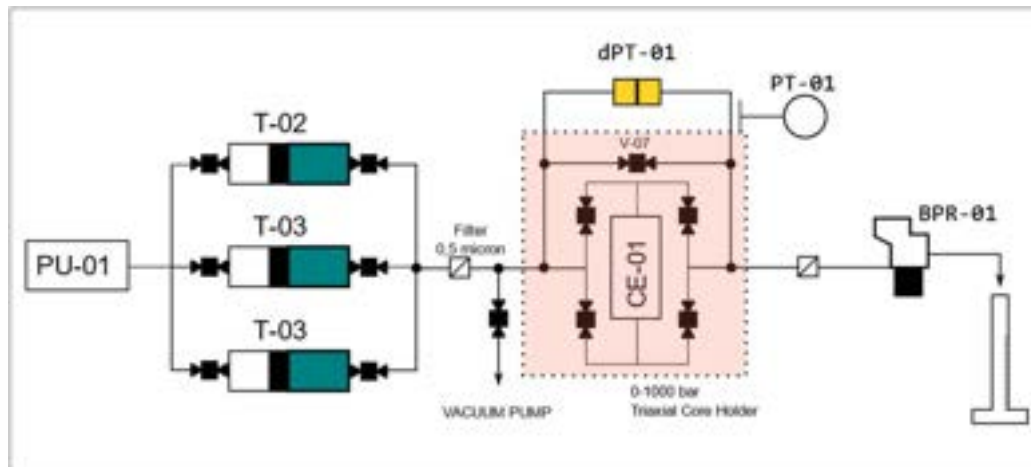


## Investigation of formation damage

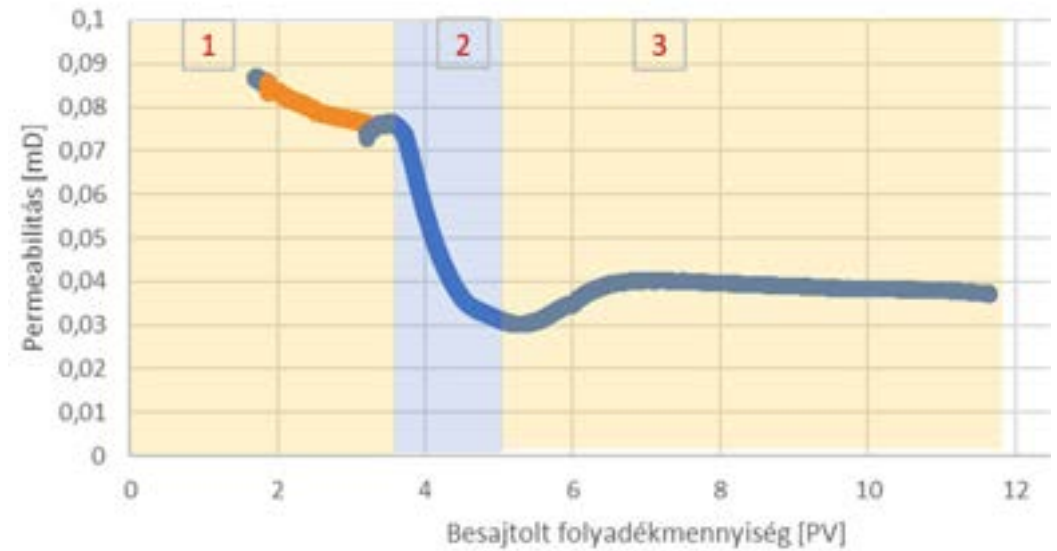
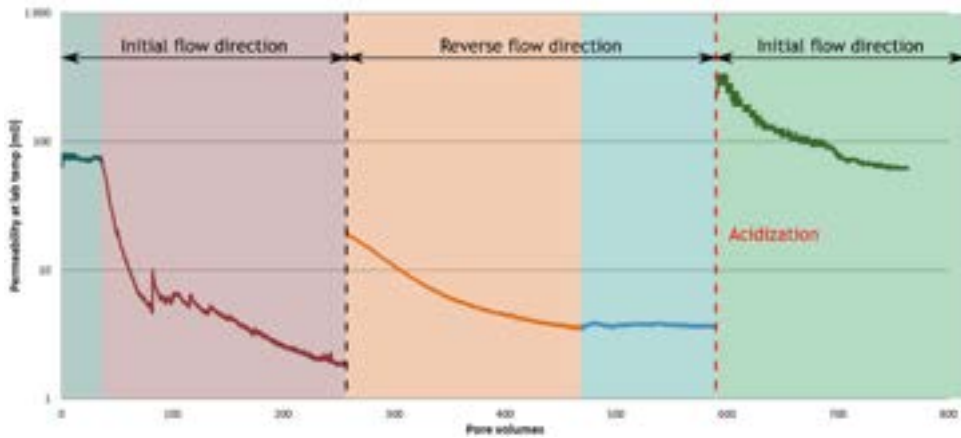
- Critical flow velocity measurements
- Water-rock interaction tests
- Core flooding
- Matrix acidizing



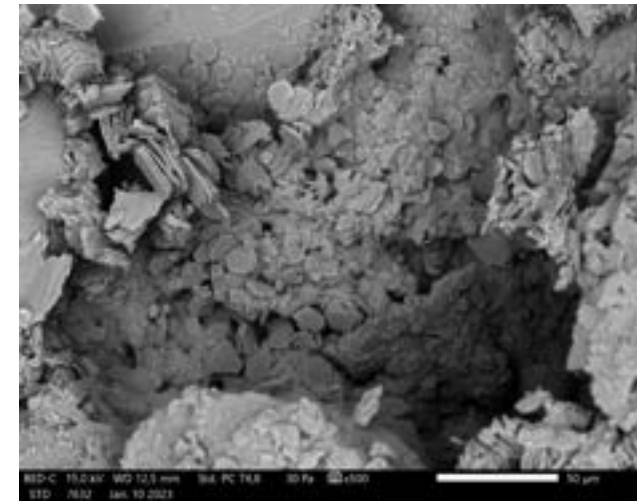
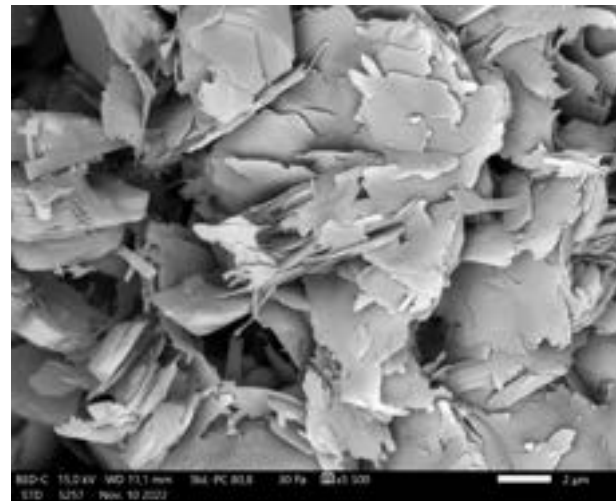
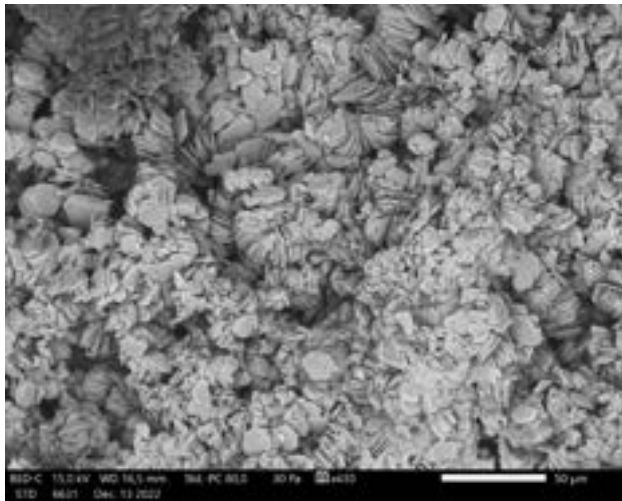
## Long-term water-rock interaction tests



## Rock water interaction, matrix acidizing



## Petrological analysis before and after the experiments





## Summary

GEOCHEM's main activity is laboratory petrophysical measurements service which provide reliable information on the physical properties of rocks in a range of a given scale, helping to calibrate of larger (e.g. geophysical) and smaller scales (e.g. microCT) measurements.

Automation of laboratory can eliminate many potential sources of error, like human, technological, methodological and financial problems. Smartlab is a concept for laboratory automation.

Reservoir condition measurements help to understand the variation of physical parameters with temperature and pressure (closer to realistic calibration), and help to validate theoretical models.

The main question is in case of Li or other element extraction process is the sustainability and it could be strongly depended on the successful re-injection process and sustainable extraction from source rock.

In SRL many petrophysical parameter can be performed on a single sample at different pressure and temperature steps (less chance of core damage) and the change of brine chemistry is also followable.

**Thank you for your kind attention!**

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