



APPLIED ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY



Aurel Carcoana

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Applied Enhanced Oil Recovery

Aurel Carcoana

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Dedicated to *Verona*
and *Laurence* and *Claudia* and *Olivia*.

Preface

Enhanced oil recovery is an area of great interest to those involved in and concerned with how to obtain more oil from existing oil reservoirs. Much research and development activity is being carried out, numerous technical papers are appearing, and excellent texts have been written in connection with the subject.

In teaching enhanced oil recovery (EOR), I felt the need for a textbook specifically addressed to petroleum engineering college students and to many other professionals involved in petroleum activity. This book contains thorough coverage of EOR methods describing its complex aspects in a simple and practical manner. As a textbook, the material could be taught in one four-credit-hour semester sequence with flexibility in detailing Chapters 3 through 5 (thermal methods) and 8 through 10 (miscible methods).

This book is the result of 30 years of experience in reservoir engineering, EOR studies, and projects in more than 100 oil reservoirs with a wide variety of characteristics and behaviors. The subjects are approached in a logical progression and include new advances that have occurred. The illustrative examples and case histories are in large part drawn from the technical literature, and the additional personal experience and comments are hoped to enhance the

reader's understanding of the subject. The material contains practical mathematical calculations, but a conscious attempt was made to avoid the use of advanced mathematics, leaving an open door for the pursuit of deeper and more detailed knowledge through the existing texts concentrated on one particular type of EOR.

I am grateful to U.S. Department of Energy-Bartlesville Project Office, to the Society of Petroleum Engineers, and to other editors for allowing me free use of their literature.

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Fargo, North Dakota

Aurel Carcoana

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Nomenclature

A	Area, acres, ft^2
a	Geothermal gradient, $^{\circ}\text{F}/\text{ft}$
a	Well-to-well spacing, ft (Eq. 5-19)
a_s	Active surfactant retention, mg/g rock (Eq. 9-7)
B	Formation volume factor, bbl/STB
b	Surface geothermal temperature, $^{\circ}\text{F}$ (Eq. 3-10)
C	Constant (Eq. 3-6)
C	Specific heat capacity, $\text{Btu}/\text{lbm} \times ^{\circ}\text{F}$ or $\text{J}/\text{kg} \times ^{\circ}\text{C}$.
C_a	Amount of air required to burn through a cubic foot of reservoir rock, scf/ft^3
C_u	Amount of coke deposited or fuel content, lbm/ft^3
C'_p	Injection pressure gradient, psi/ft (Eq. 9-1)
C_s	Concentration of active surfactant in the injected slug (Eq. 9-7)
C_{1,S_i}	Volume fraction of pseudocomponent 1 in phase S_i
C_{TS}	Surfactant requirements, bbl or m^3

C_{TP}	Polymer requirements, bbl or m^3
D	Depth, ft
D	Thermal diffusivity of the cap rock, ft^2/hr (Eqs. 4-1 and 4-5)
D_e	Effective diffusion coefficient for CO_2/oil or N_2/CO_2 , cm^2/s (Eq. 10-7)
D_s	Surfactant retention, dimensionless (Eqs. 9-6, 9-14)
d	Tubing inside diameter, in. (Eq. 10-13)
E	Efficiency, fraction or percent
E	Expenses, \$
E_D	Micellar-polymer displacement efficiency, fraction
E_r, E_R	Overall oil recovery factor, percent
F	Fluid volume, bbl
f	Fraction (such as the fraction of a flow stream consisting of a particular phase)
f	Friction factor, fraction (Eq. 10-13)
f_{hv}	Vertical heat loss, fraction (Eq. 4-11)
f_s	Steam quality, percent
$f(t_D)$	Dimensionless transient heat conduction time function (Eq. 3-10)
f_{opk}	Oil cut or the peak oil rate, volume percent (Eq. 9-20)
H	Heat of combustion, Btu/lb_m or J/kg
H_o	Heat injection rate, Btu/hr
h	Formation thickness, ft
h	Enthalpy, Btu/lb_m or J/kg
h	Differential pressure, inches of water (Eq. 3-6)
h_f	Enthalpy of saturated liquid, Btu/lb_m or J/kg
h_g	Total enthalpy, Btu/lb_m or J/kg
h_{fg}	Enthalpy of vaporization, Btu/lb_m or J/kg
K	Thermal conductivity of the cap rock, $Btu/ft \times hr \times ^\circ F$
k	Permeability, md
k	Thermal conductivity of the earth, $Btu/day \times ft \times ^\circ F$
\bar{k}	Mean permeability, md (Eq. 6-6)
k_s	Permeability at 84.1 percent of the cumulative samples, md
l_v	Specific latent heat (enthalpy) of vaporization, Btu/lb_m or J/kg
l_n	Natural logarithm
log	Base 10 logarithm
M	Mobility ratio, mixture
M_e	Empirical function (Eq. 9-17)

M_s	Heat capacity of steam saturated rock, $\text{Btu/ft}^3 \times ^\circ\text{F}$
m	Mass, lb_m or kg
N	Oil in place, bbl
N_c	Capillary number
N_e	Reynolds number
n	Tubing roughness, in. (Eq. 10-13)
n	Atomic H/C ratio
P, p	pressure, psi
Q	Total heat amount, Btu or joule
Q	Total air injected, scf
Q_D	Total injection volume, pore volumes
Q_f	Net amount of heat available to formation, Btu or joule
Q_g	Steam generator heat loss, Btu or joule
Q_s	Sensible heat, Btu or joule
Q_s	Heat lost on surface lines, Btu or joule
Q_v	Latent heat of vaporization, Btu or joule
Q_w	Heat loss rate in wellbore, Btu/day (Eq. 3-10)
q	Rate, bbl/day
R	Resistance factor, ratio
R	Revenue, \$
r	Radius, ft
S	Saturation, fraction
S	Saturation phase (relative amount), fraction
$S_o(S')$	Oil price (base), \$/STB
T	Temperature, reservoir temperature, $^\circ\text{F}$ or $^\circ\text{C}$
t	Time (injection), days, hours
t_{Dob}	Oil breakthrough time, porous volume (Eq. 9-18)
t_{Ds}	Time of peak oil rate, porous volume (Eq. 9-19)
U	Air flux density, $\text{scf/ft}^2 \times \text{hr}$
U	Overall heat transfer coefficient, $\text{Btu/day} \times \text{ft} \times ^\circ\text{F}$
U_o	Idem, $\text{Btu/hr} \times \text{ft} \times ^\circ\text{F}$
u	Superficial or actual velocity, ft/day
V	Volume, bbl
V, v	Velocity, ft/day
V_{DP} or V	Permeability variation (Dykstra-Parsons)
V_b	Rate of the burning front advance, ft/day
V_o	Rate at which oil is displaced, bbl/day (Eq. 4-4)

V_{gs}	Volume occupied by gases in reservoir after pressurization, bbl (Eq. 10-3)
ν	Specific volume of saturated liquid, ft^3/lb_m
ν_g	Specific volume of saturated vapor, ft^3/lb_m
W	Flow rate of wet steam, gal/min (Eq. 3-6)
W_d	Density of dry steam, lb_m/ft^3 (Eq. 3-6)
W_o	Heat injected lost to adjacent strata, fraction (Eq. 4-2)
W_p	Cumulative water produced, bbl
X	Length of diffusion zone, ft
Y	Mole fraction in combustion gases
Z	Gas deviation factor
Z	Formation depth, ft (Eq. 3-10)
DA	Developed area, acres
ΔN	Cumulative oil produced during an interval, bbl; reserves (recoverable), bbl
ΔT	Temperature difference, $^{\circ}\text{F}$
MD	Measured depth, ft
MP	Micellar-polymer
PV	Porous volume, bbl
RO	Recoverable oil, bbl
SG	Specific gravity
TO	Target oil, bbl
AOR	Air-oil ratio
API	American Petroleum Institute
EOR	Enhanced oil recovery
FPV	Floodable pore volume, bbl
GOR	Gas-oil ratio
NRP	Number of repeated patterns
OSR	Oil-steam ratio
SOR	Steam-oil ratio
STB	Stock tank barrels
TDS	Total dissolved solids, ppm
TDV	True vertical depth, ft
WOR	Water-oil ratio
ppg	Parts per gallon
ppm	Parts per million
CFPM	Chemical flood predictive model

CRMQ	Critical reservoir and micellar quantities
HCPV	Hydrocarbon pore volume, bbl
OOIP	Original oil in place, bbl
PEC ϕ N	Preliminary Economic Evaluation Model
ϕ	Porosity, fraction or percent
λ	Mobility, md/cp
μ	Viscosity, cp
ρ	Density, lb _m /ft ³ or g/cm ³
τ	Interfacial tension (IFT), dyne/cm
$S_g(S)$	
T	
U	
U	Over
U	Idem,
u	Superficial
V	Volume, bbl
v	Velocity, ft/day
V	Permeability variation
V	Rate of the burning front
V	Rate at which isobutylene

Subscripts

a	air, actual, areal
A	areal
b	burning
c	combustion, caprock
cons	consumed
cr	critic
d	dry, diffusion
D	dimensionless, displacement
e	effective, external
ext	exterior
feedw	feedwater
g	gas
h	heated
i	initial, injection
I	invasion, vertical
inj	injected