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Enhanced Oil Recovery



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21 – 24 Nov

Optimization of enhanced thermal recovery processes with steam injection with nano fluids

Camilo A. Franco, M.A., Ph.D.

Grupo de investigación en Fenómenos de Superficie – Michael Polanyi. Facultad de Minas. Universidad Nacional de Colombia – Sede Medellín



Enhanced Oil Recovery

Agenda

- **Introduction**
- **On the concept of ISU**
- **Nanomaterials and related technologies**
- **Field trial**
- **Opportunities**

Partial
oxidation

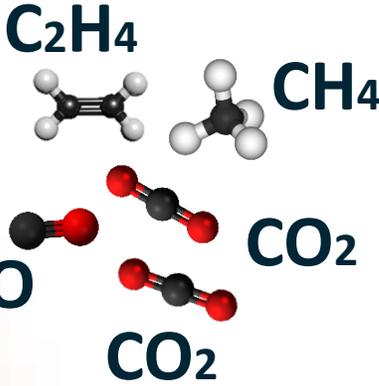
Gasification

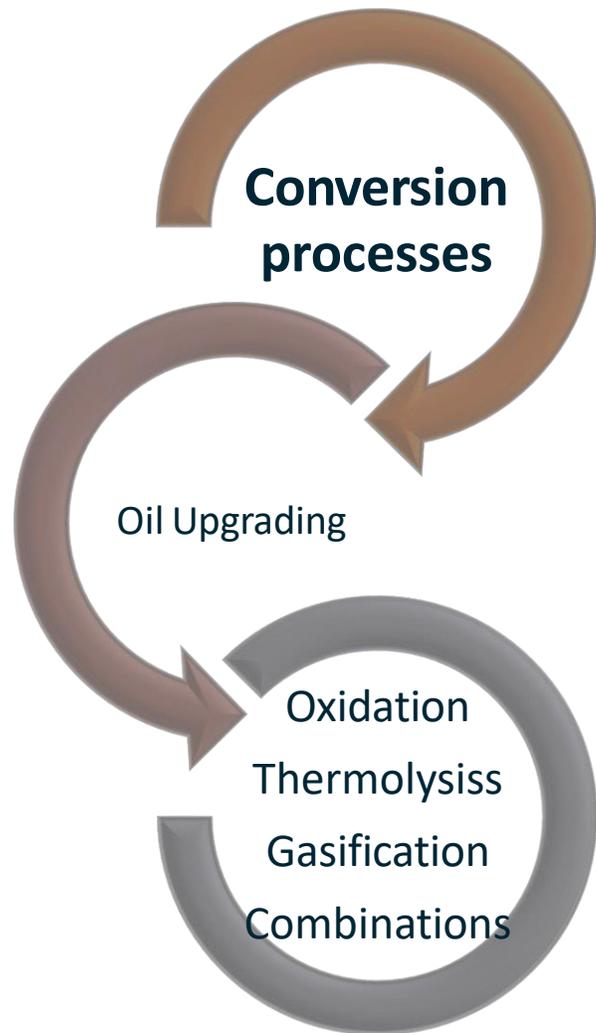
Pyrolysis



HEAVY OIL:
*70% world
oil reserves*

- 1 In-Situ
- 2 On-Site



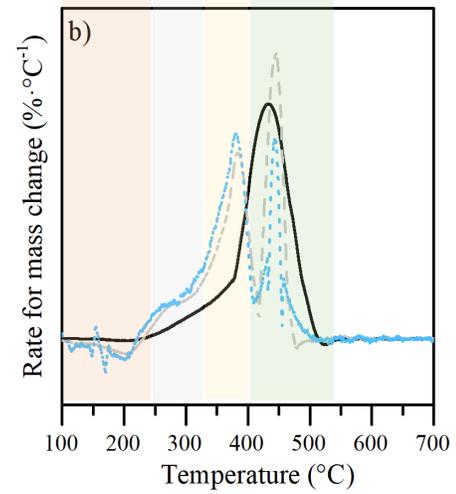
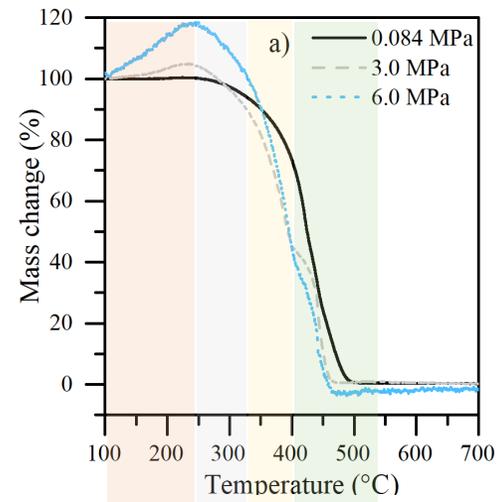


- Increasing in crude oil quality

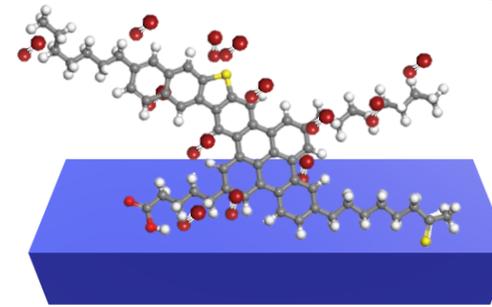
- Increase of API

- Viscosity reduction

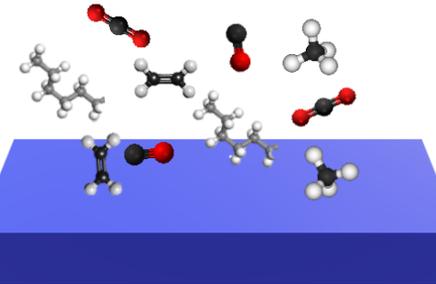
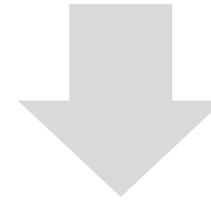
- Increase in distillable products. Lower penalization in \$/bbl



Lower temperatures



6.0 MPa



7.0 MPa

Nanoparticles/nanofluids usage

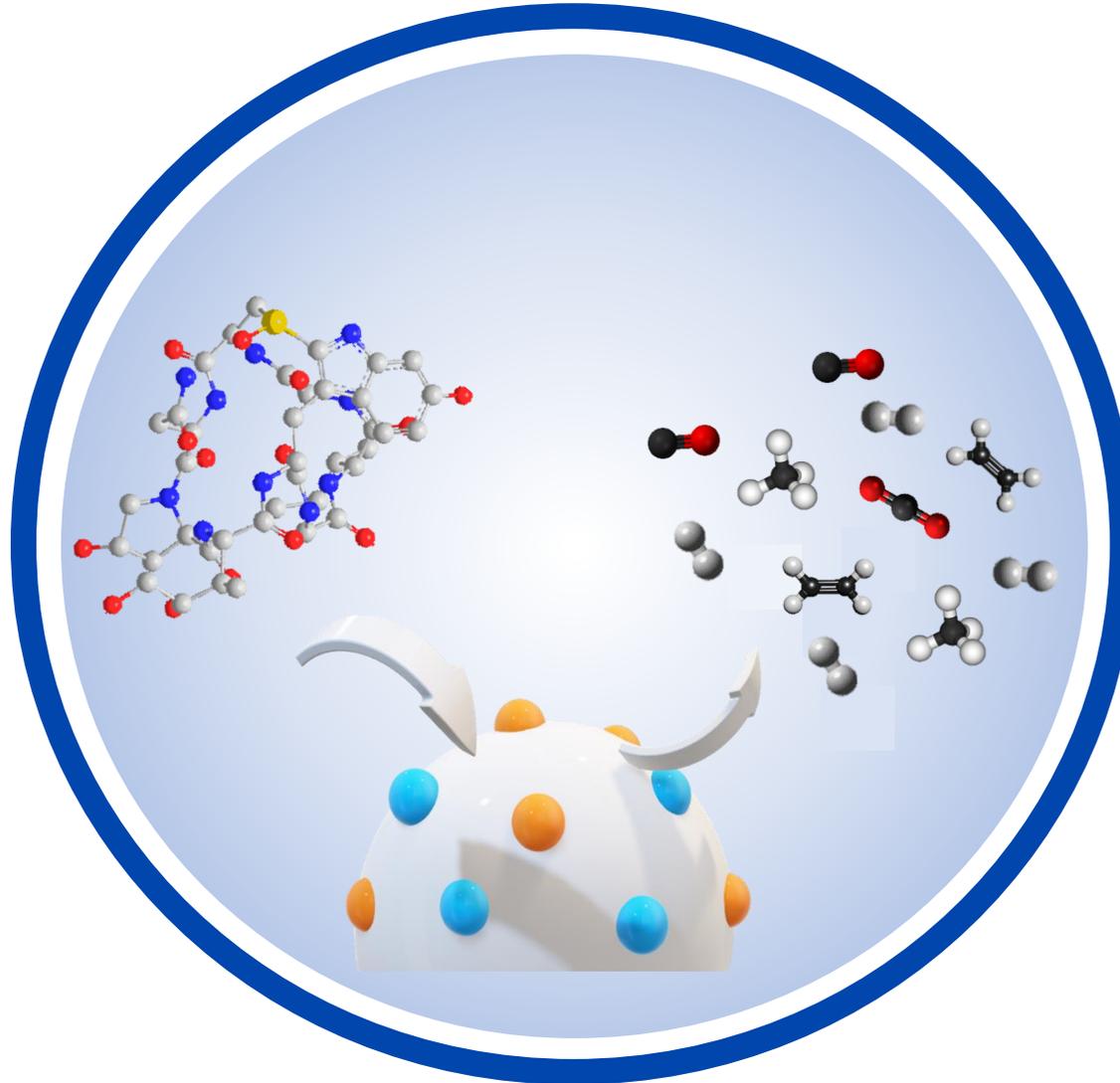
Excellent dispersibility

High thermal stability

High Surface area

Asphaltenes selectivity

Catalytic activity



Franco et al.
2014
Nanoparticles
are capable of
decomposing
asphaltenes

Medina et al.
2020
Nanoparticles
promote the
production of
high calorific
gases during
asphaltene
decomposition

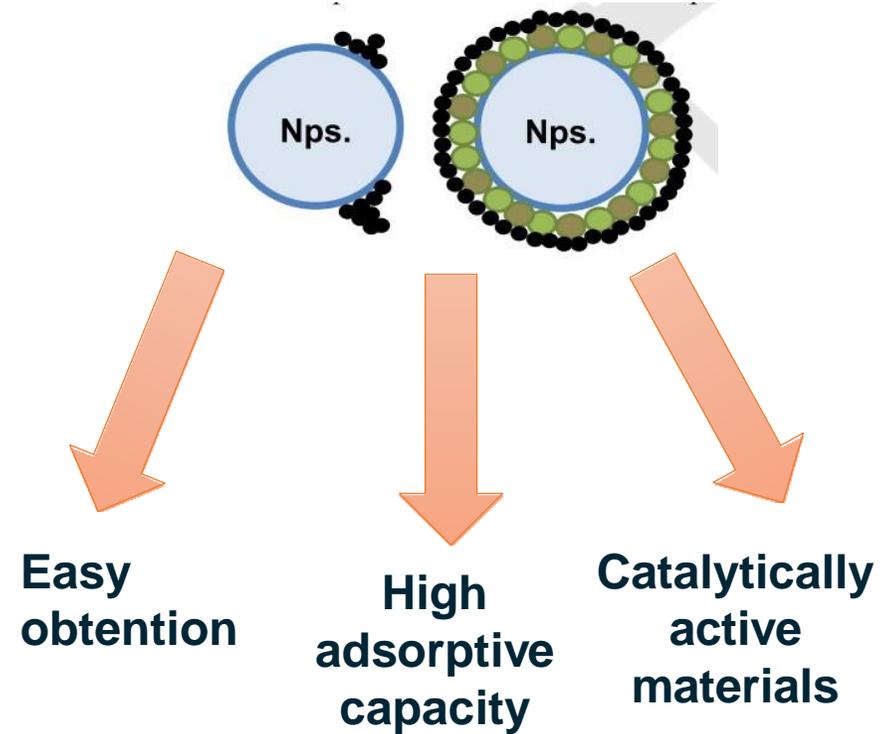
Nassar et al.
2012

Nanoparticles
can adsorb
asphaltenes

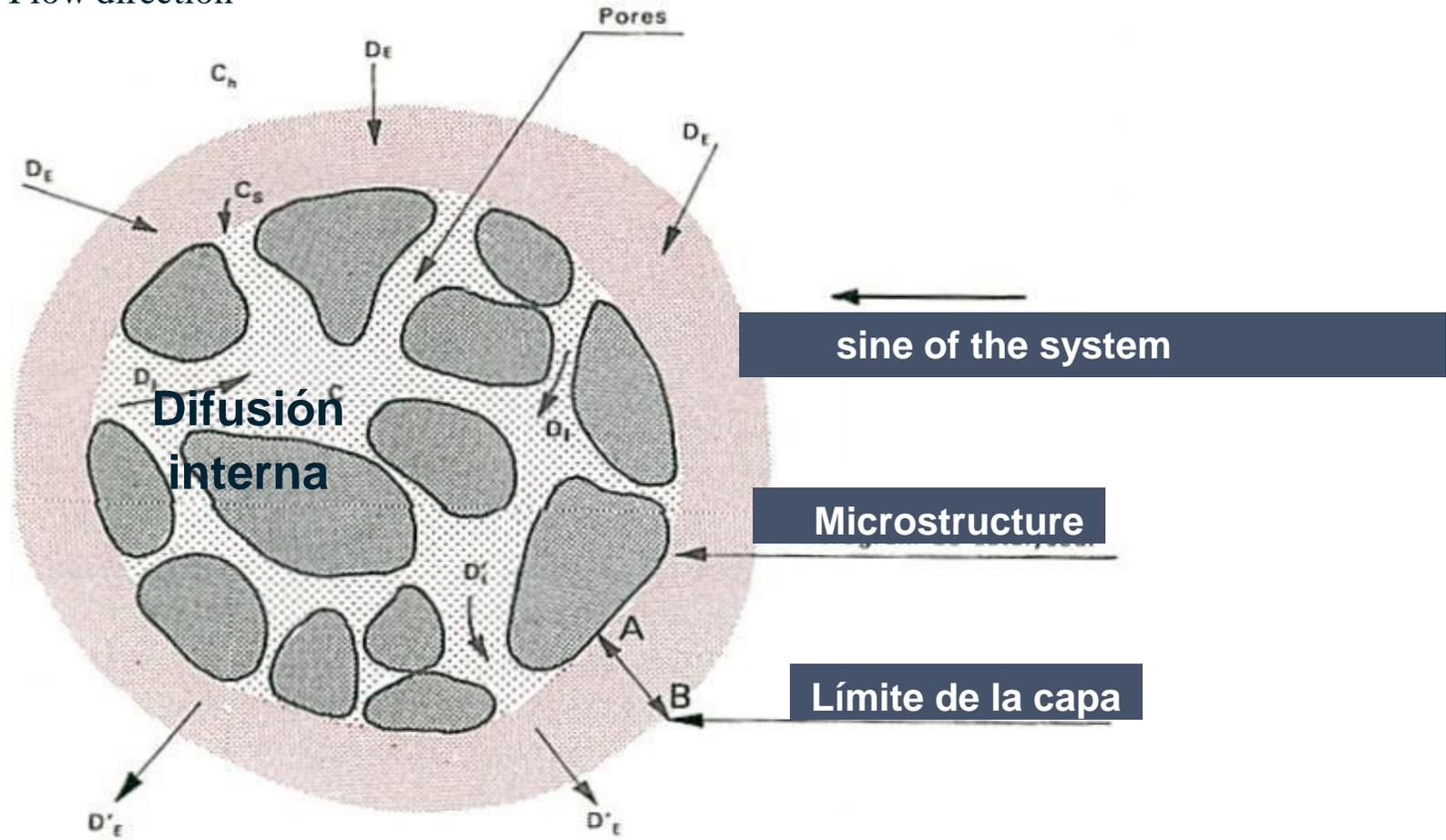
Cardona et al.
2016

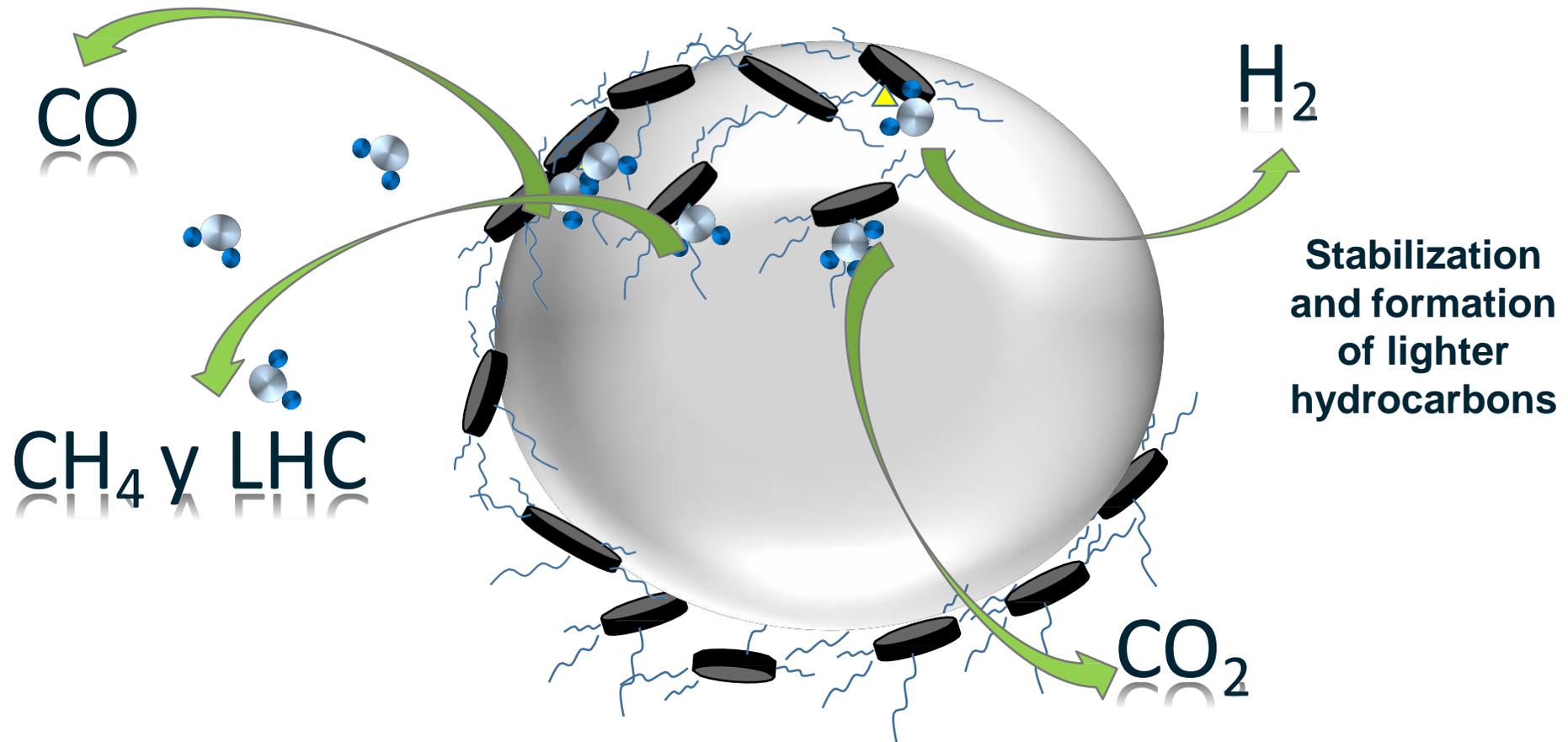
Nanoparticles
generate crude
oil upgrading at
reservoir
conditions

Nanoparticles selection – “*best in class*”



↓ Flow direction

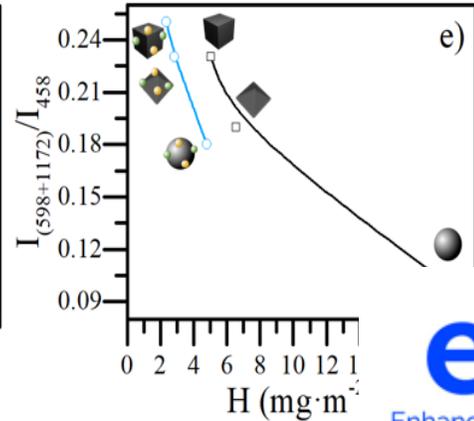
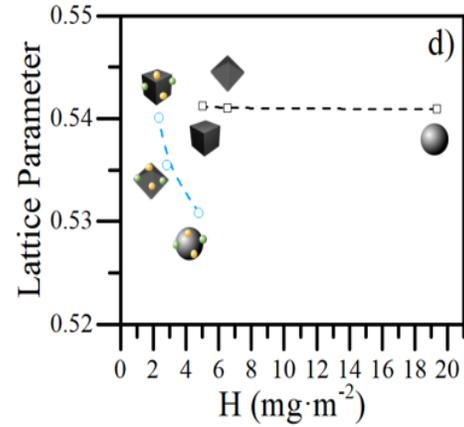
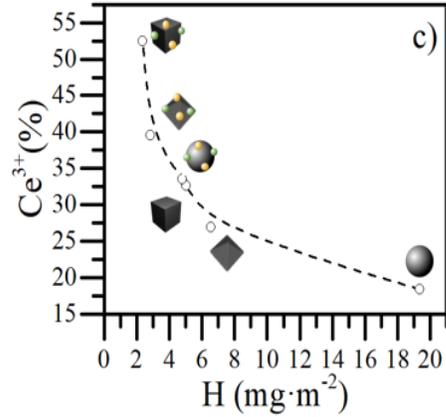
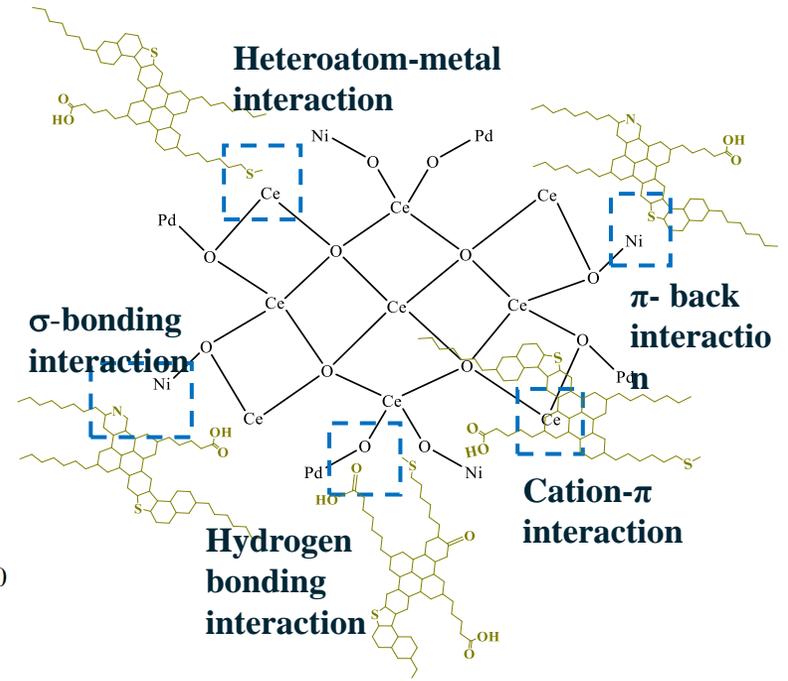
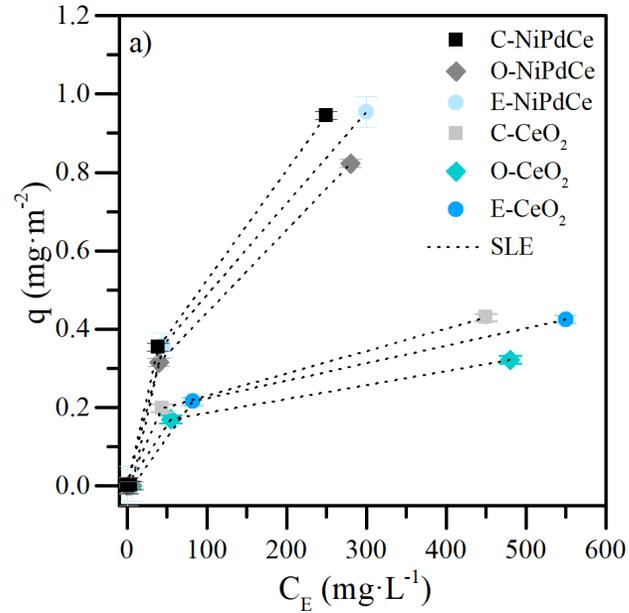
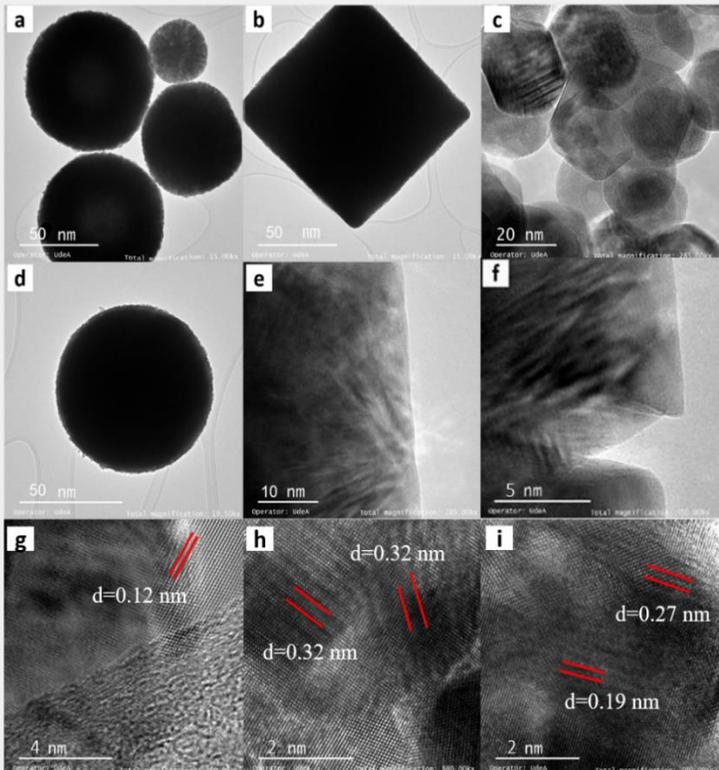




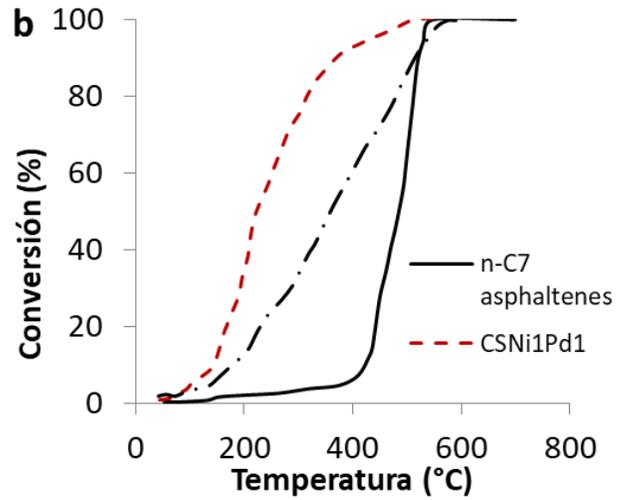
Adsorption isotherms

Nanocatalyst-Asphaltene Interactions

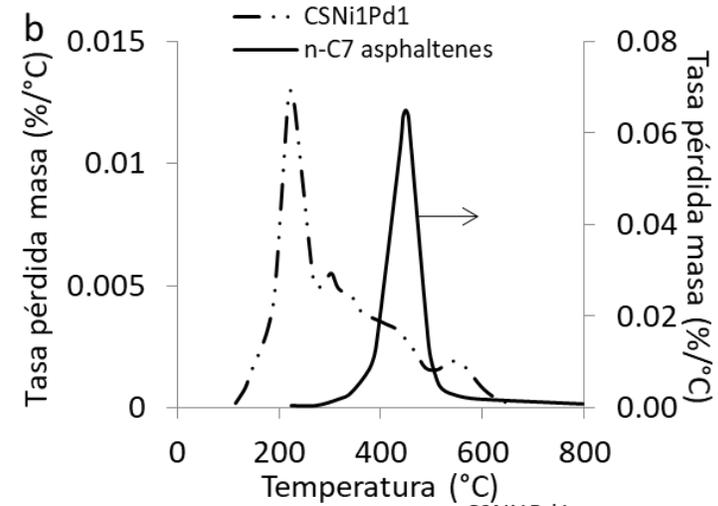
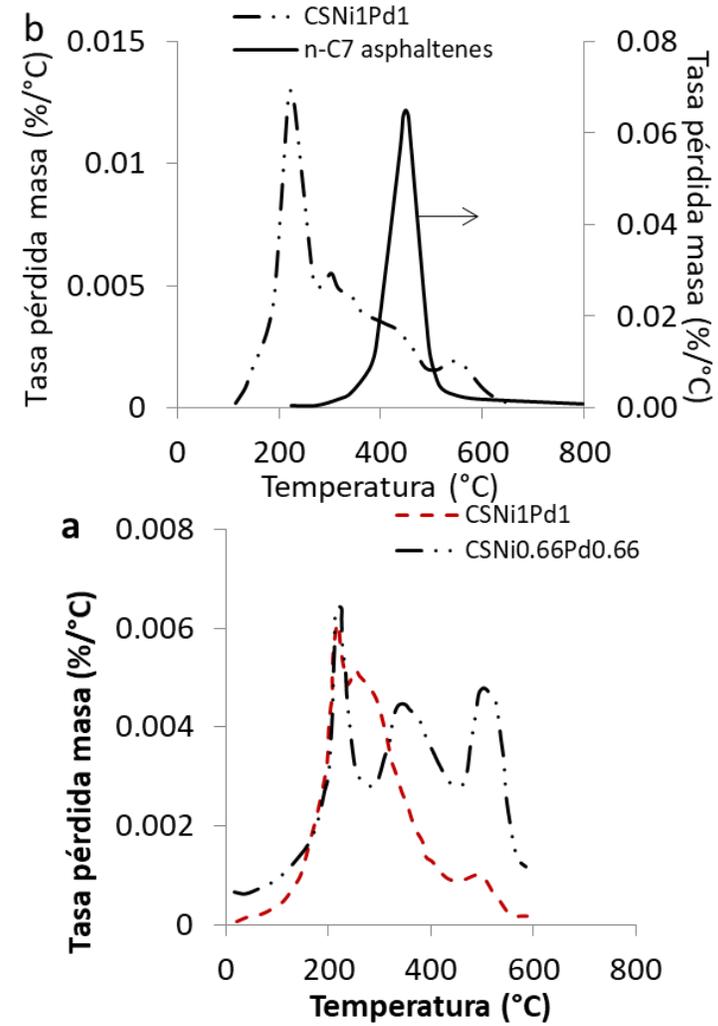
TEM



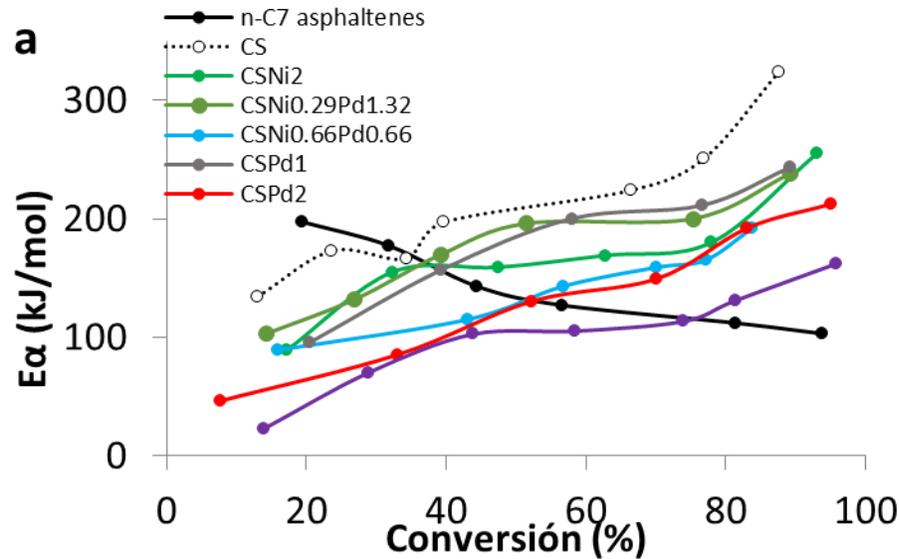
Descomposición



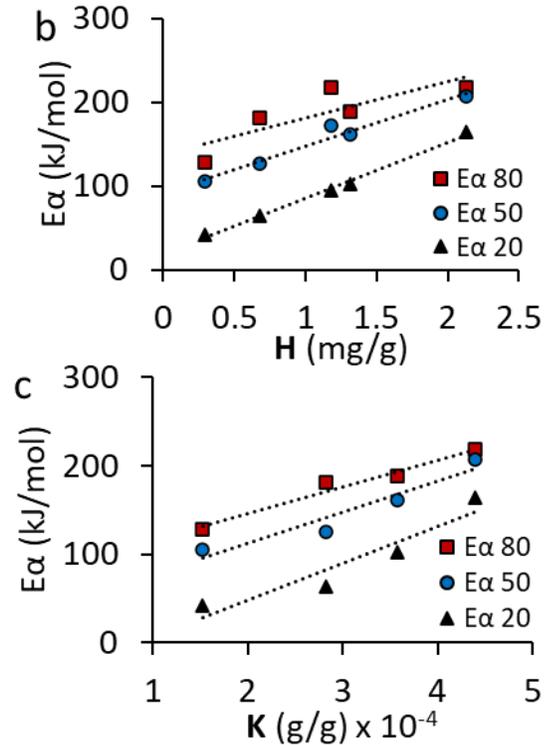
Tasa de pérdida de masa y conversión de asfaltenos en el proceso de oxidación en presencia de nanopartículas bimetalicas.



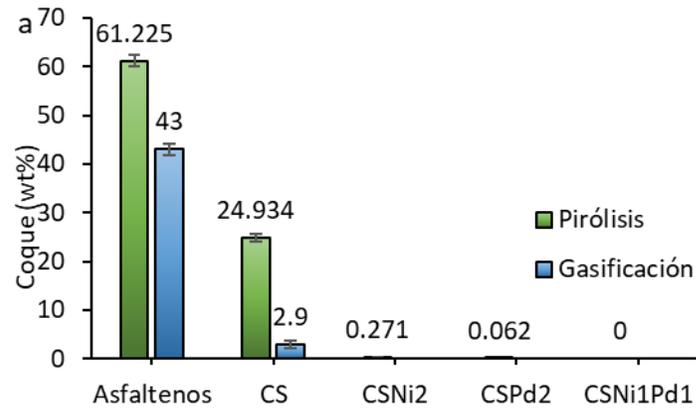
Descomposición de asfaltenos



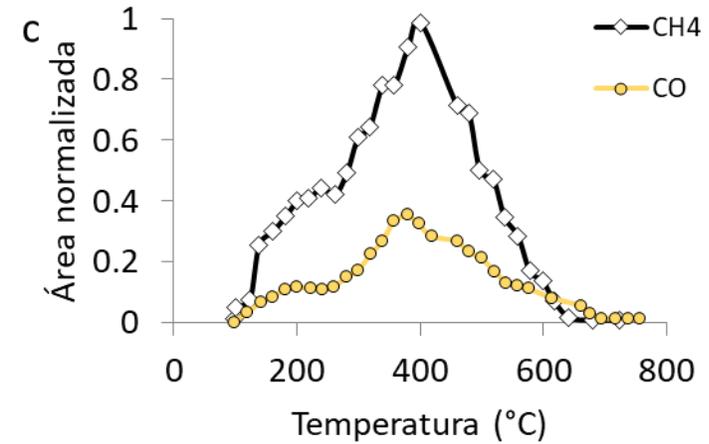
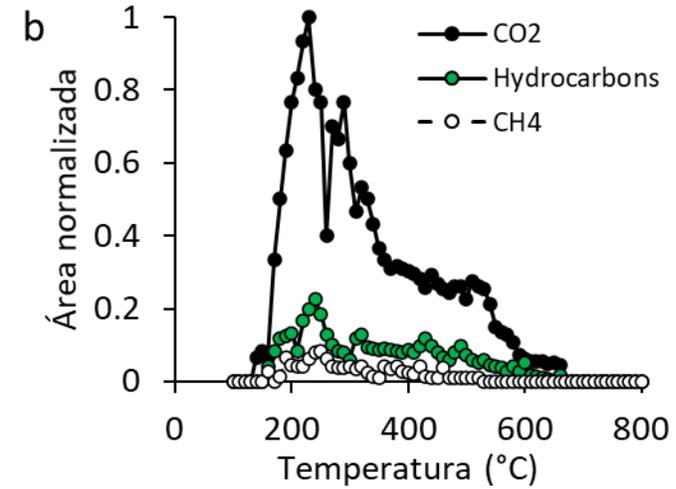
Energías efectivas de activación y correlación con b) afinidad de adsorción y c) grado de autoasociación de asfaltenos de acuerdo al modelo SLE



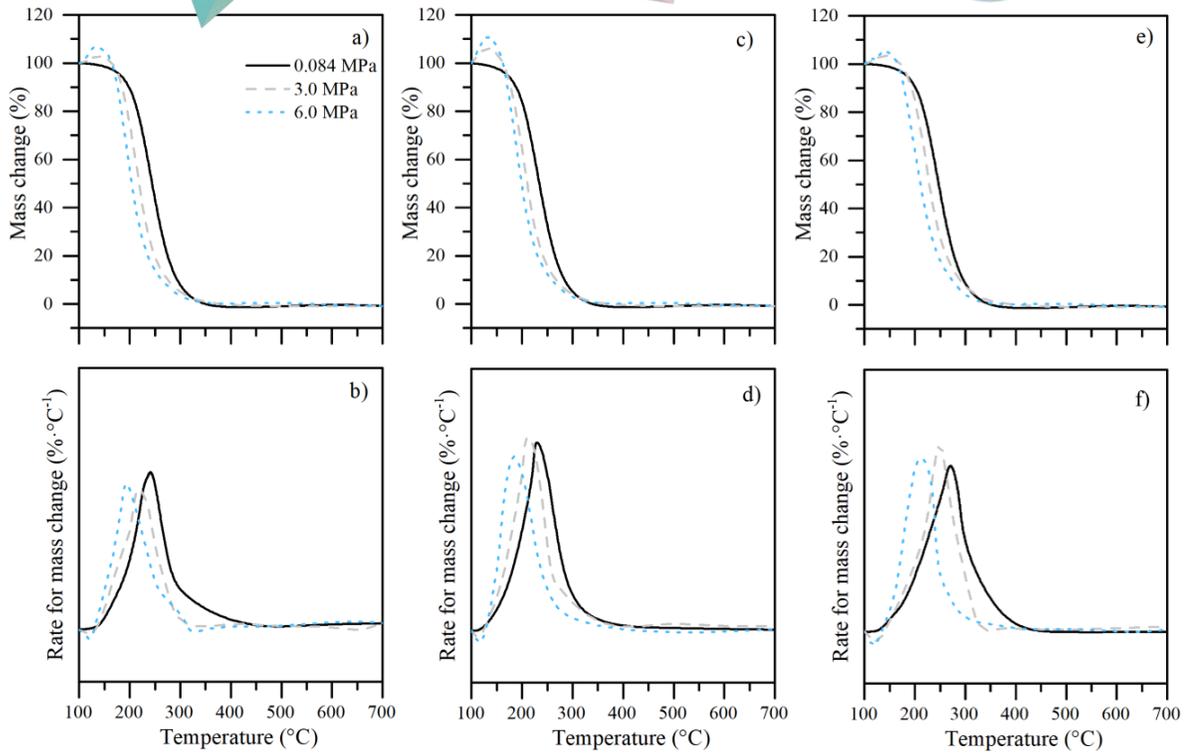
Pirólisis y gasificación



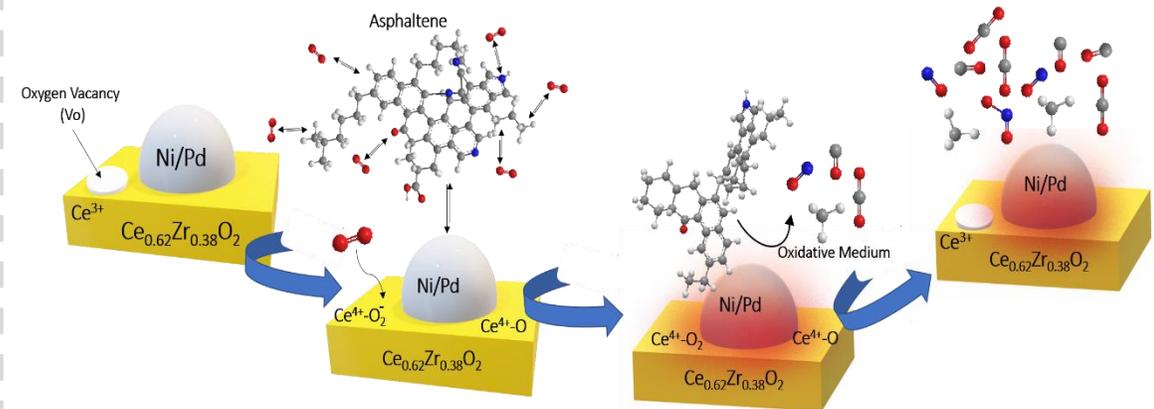
a) Coque formado en los procesos de pirólisis y gasificación y gases producidos en la b) pirólisis y c) gasificación de asfaltenos en presencia de SHS.



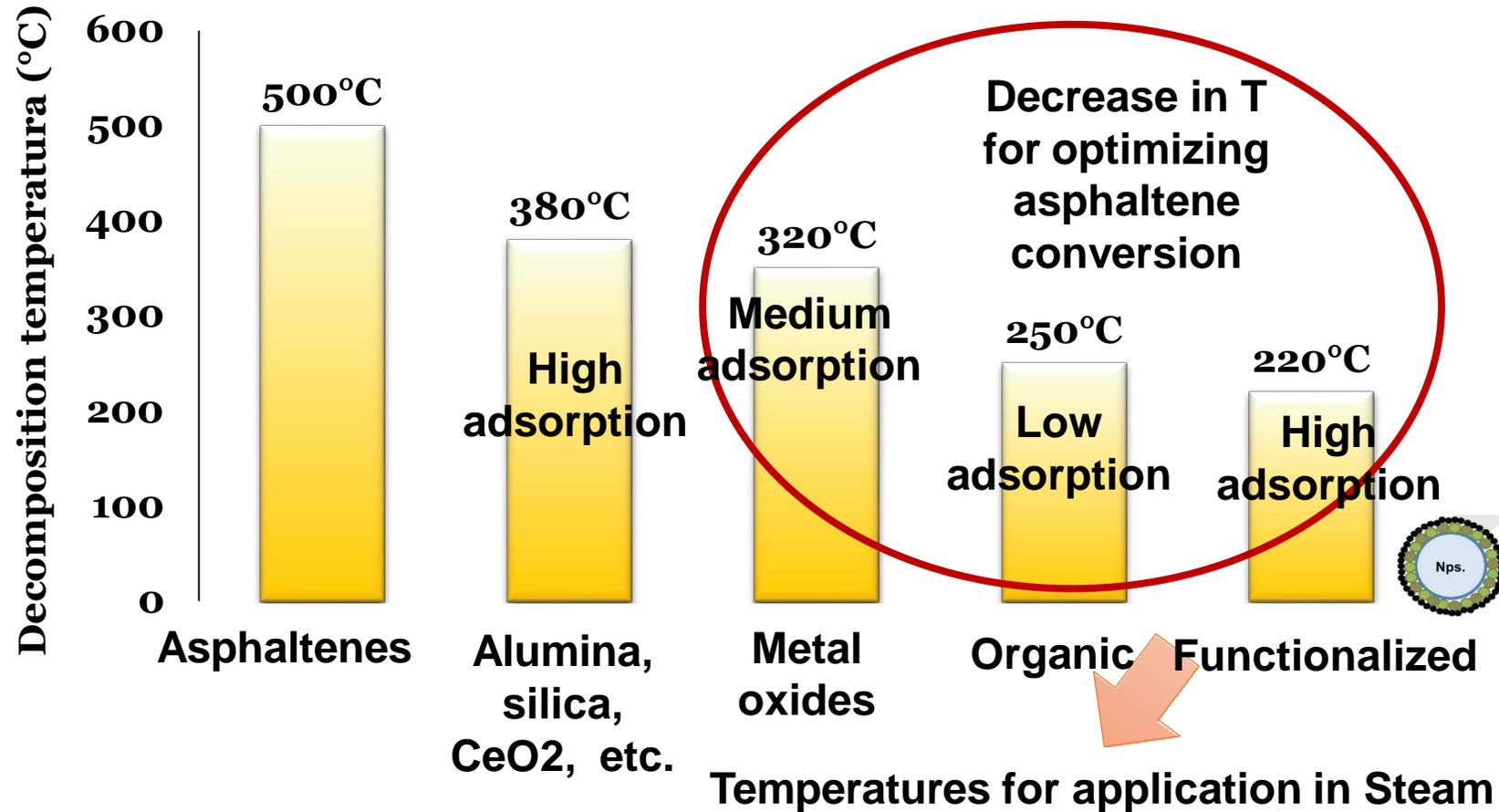
Non-isothermal analysis

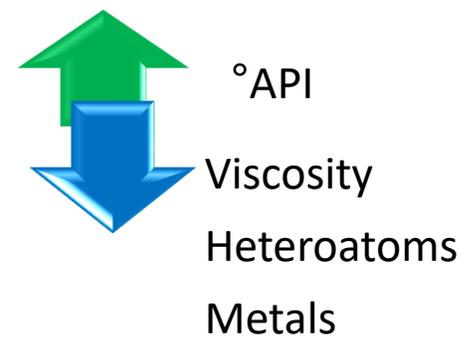
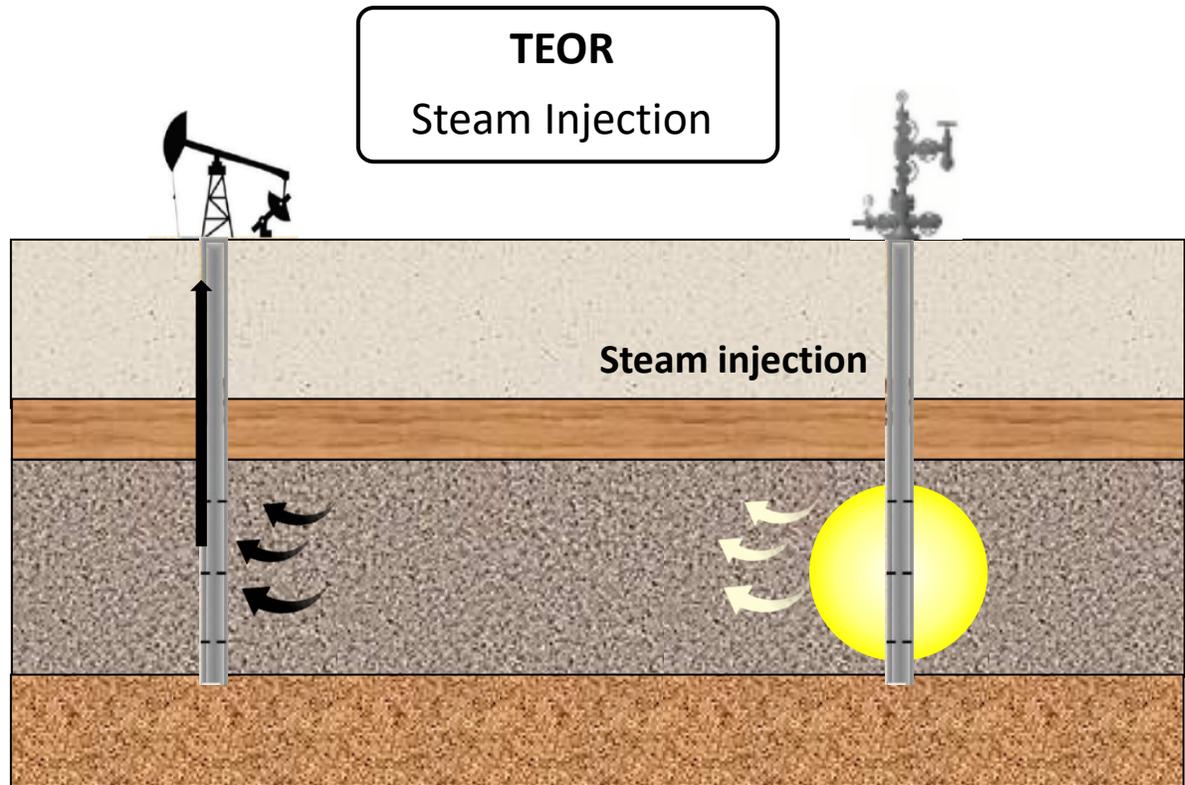


Mejor consumo de oxígeno



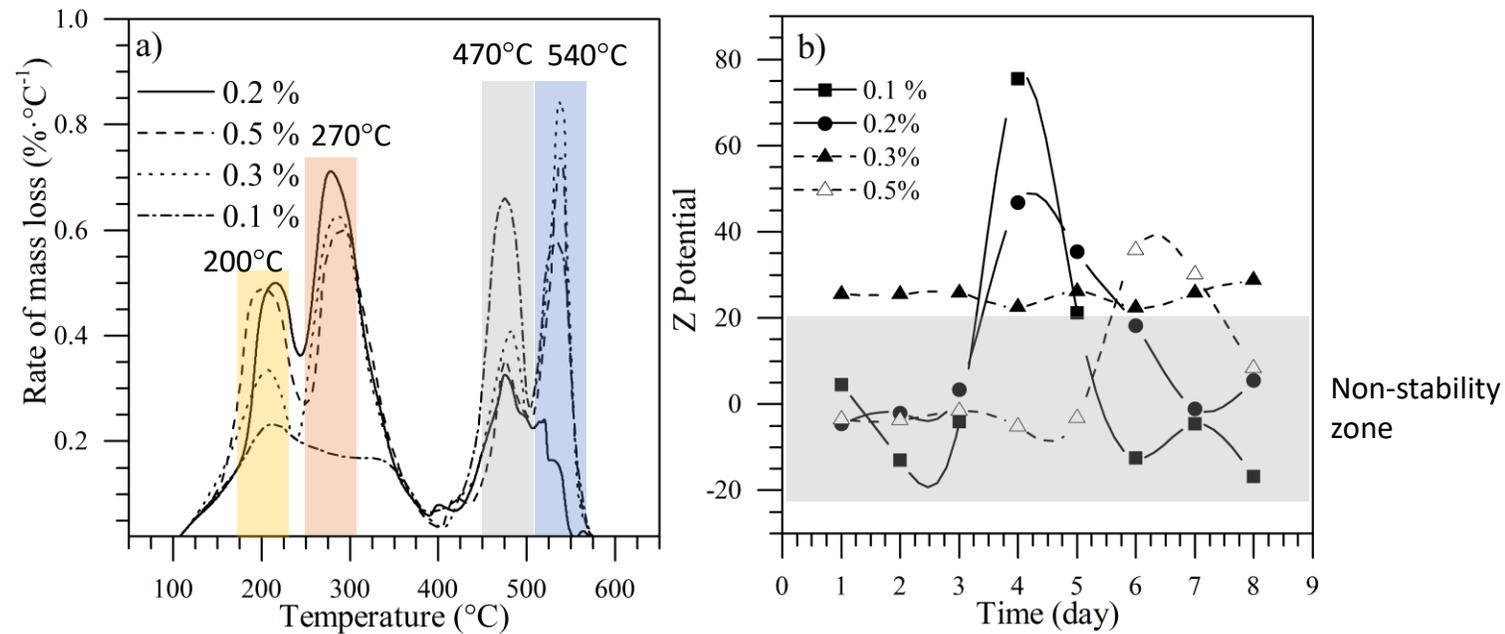
Nanoparticles selection – “*best in class*”





- Heavy residual oil
- Steam injection temperature < 300 °C
- Asphaltene decomposition > 450 °C

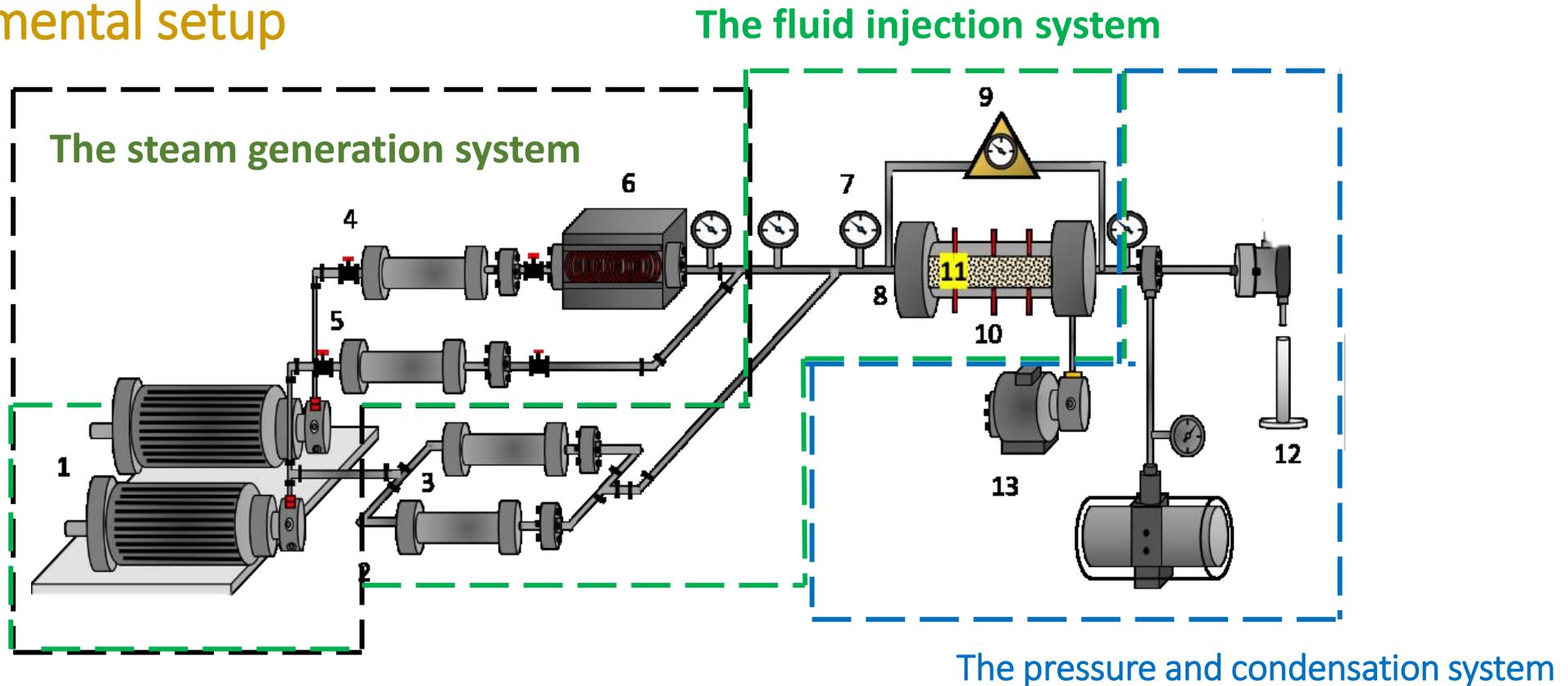
Nanofluid formulation



Thermogravimetric analysis and zeta potential measurements to select the best formulation of CeNi_{0.89}Pd_{1.1} nanoparticles and Tween 80 surfactant varying its concentration from a fraction mass of 0.1% to 0.5 % of each one.

METHODOLOGY

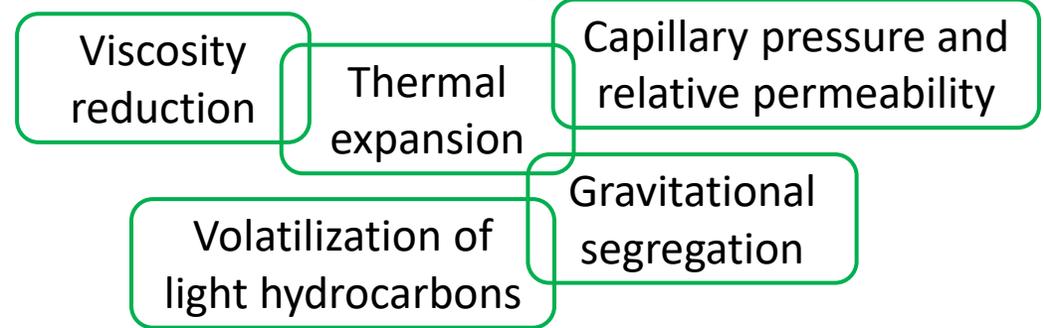
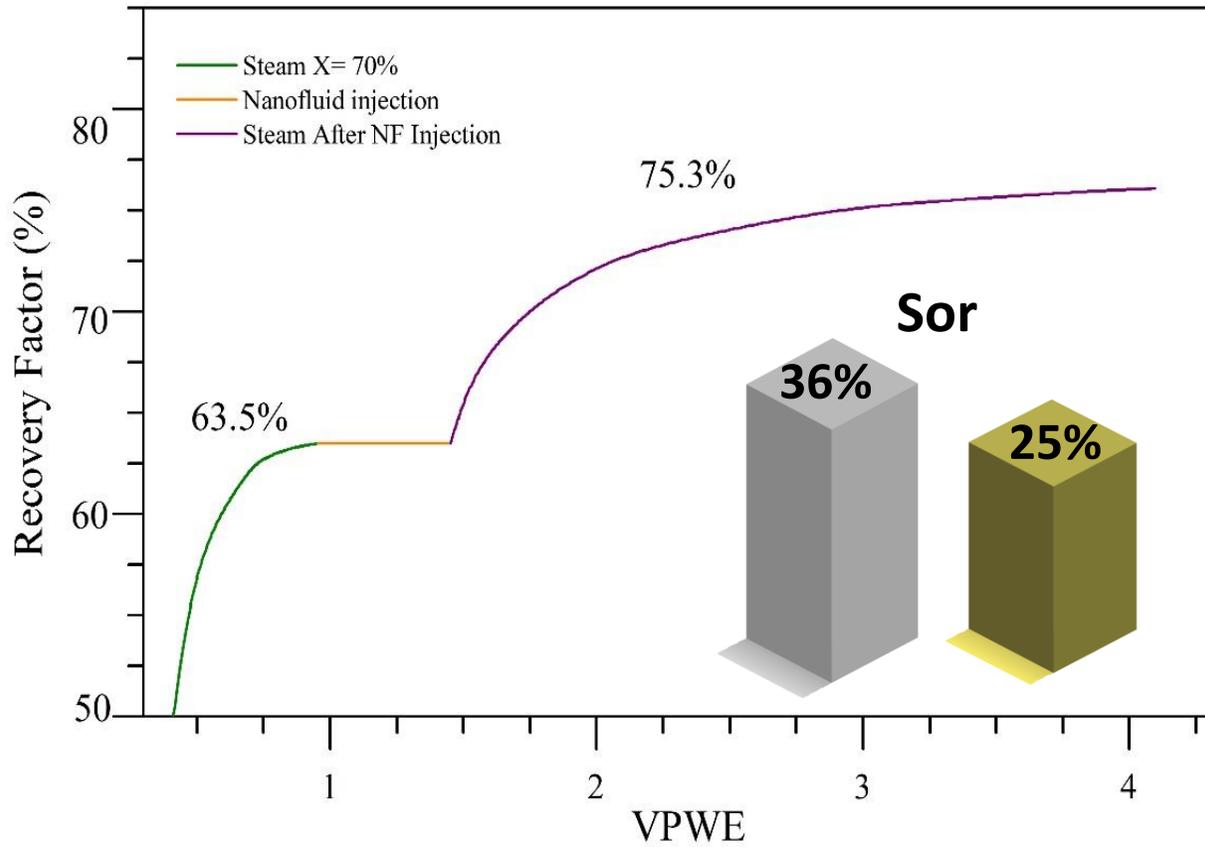
Experimental setup



Experimental system for the displacement test. Legend: (1) positive displacement pumps, (2) oil-containing displacement cylinder, (2) brain-containing displacement cylinder, (4) water-containing cylinder, (5) nanofluid-containing cylinder, (6) tubular furnace, (7) manometers, (8) thermocouple, (9) pressure transducer, (10) slim tube, (11) sand packed bed, (12) sample output, and (13) hydraulic pi

Oil Recovery: Batch

Steam mechanism recovery



Steam assisted by CeNi_{0.89}Pd_{1.1} NPs

The asphaltene position in the active phases of the support and metal oxides, generates its conversion into lower molecular weight hydrocarbons

Oil recovery curve for steam injection assisted by CeNi_{0.89}Pd_{1.1} nanocatalyst through batch injection.

Viscosity Reduction: Batch

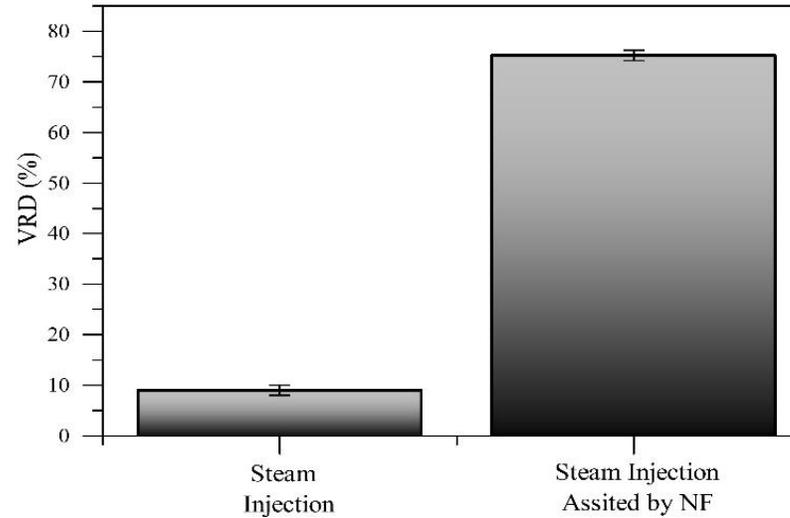
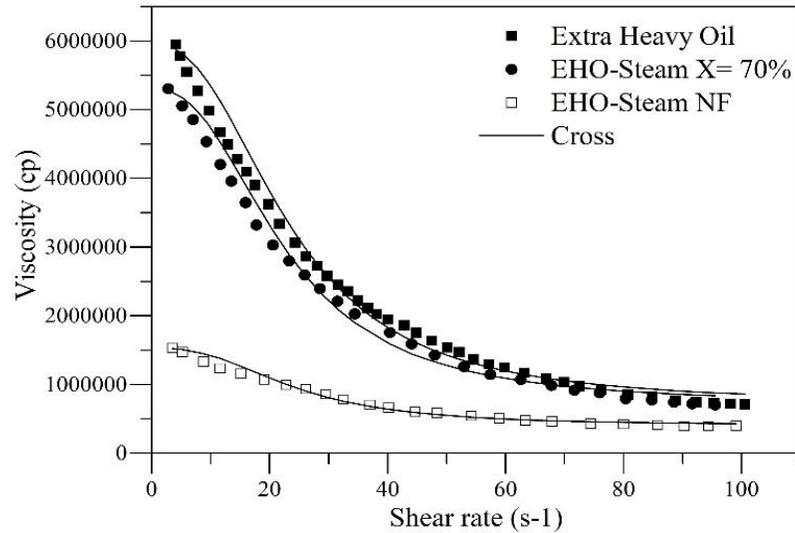
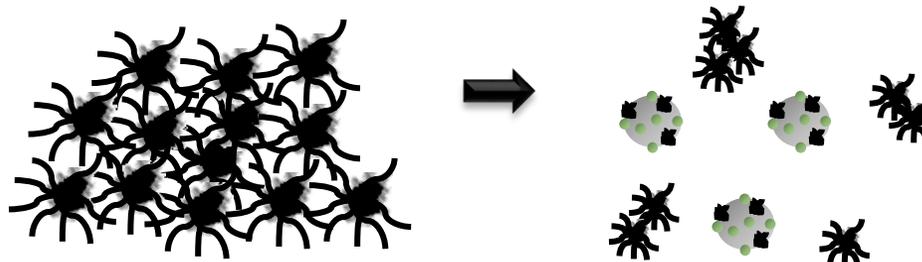


Figure 7. (a) Oil recovery curve for steam injection assisted by CeNi_{0.89}Pd_{1.1} nanocatalyst. (b) Rheological behavior and (c) viscosity reduction of oil recovered in each stage

Asphaltenes aggregates which configure the HO internal structure in a complex viscoelastic network



Alteration of HO internal structure by nanoparticles addition and asphaltenes adsorption

Analytical Methods: Batch

Asphaltene content EHO: **28.9 %**
 Asphaltene content Steam+NF: **12.9 %**

With CeNi_{0.89}Pd_{1.1} nanoparticles, an increase in approximately **87%** in API values is observed.

Residual content for each stage were **38.3 %**, **35.5 %** and **27.1 %**.

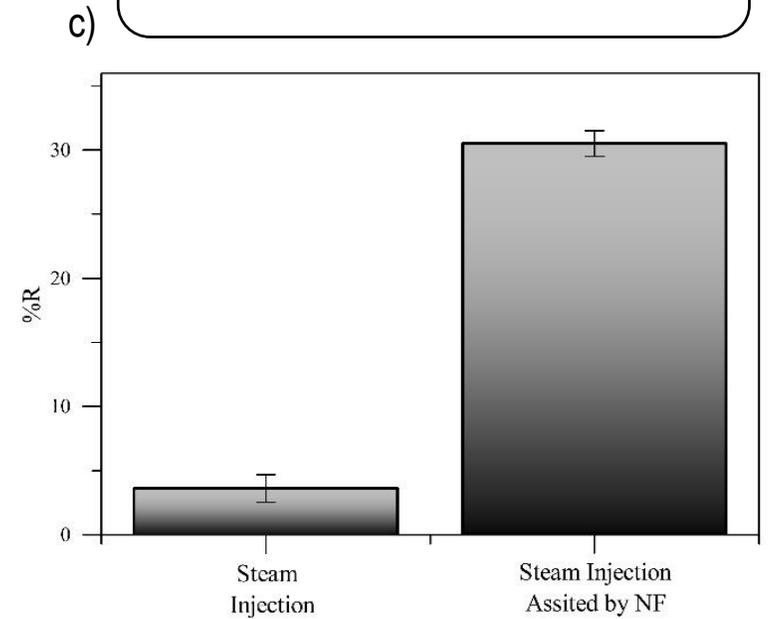
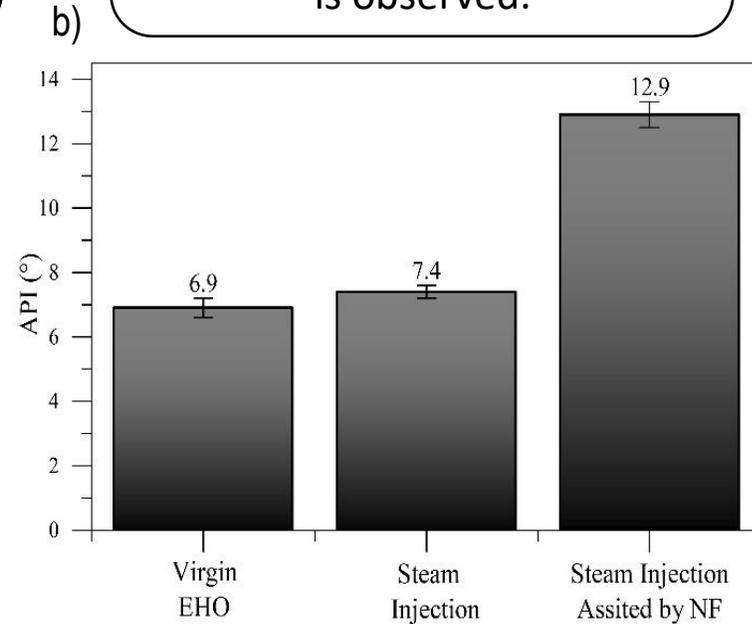
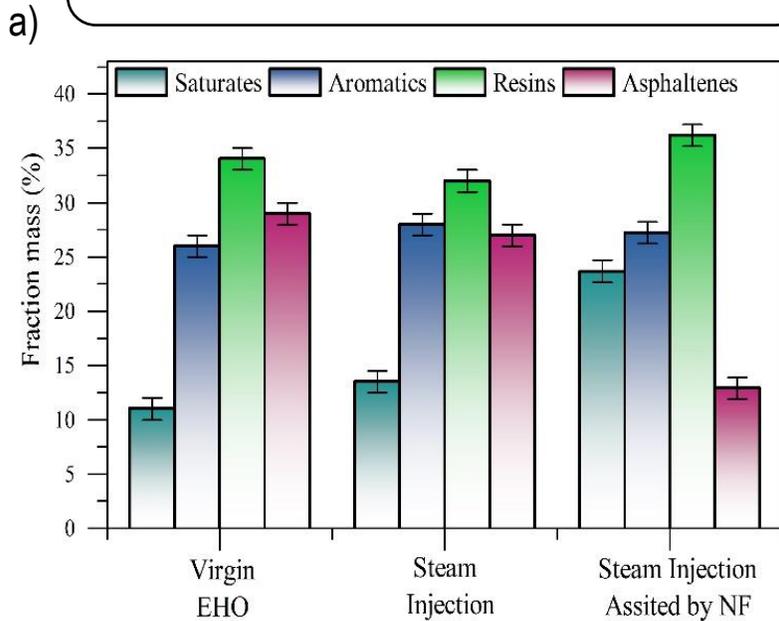


Figure 8. (a) Saturates, aromatics, resins and asphaltenes content and (b) API values and stage (c) residue (620 °C+) content. of oil recovered in each stage of NF injected in batch.

Temperature profile

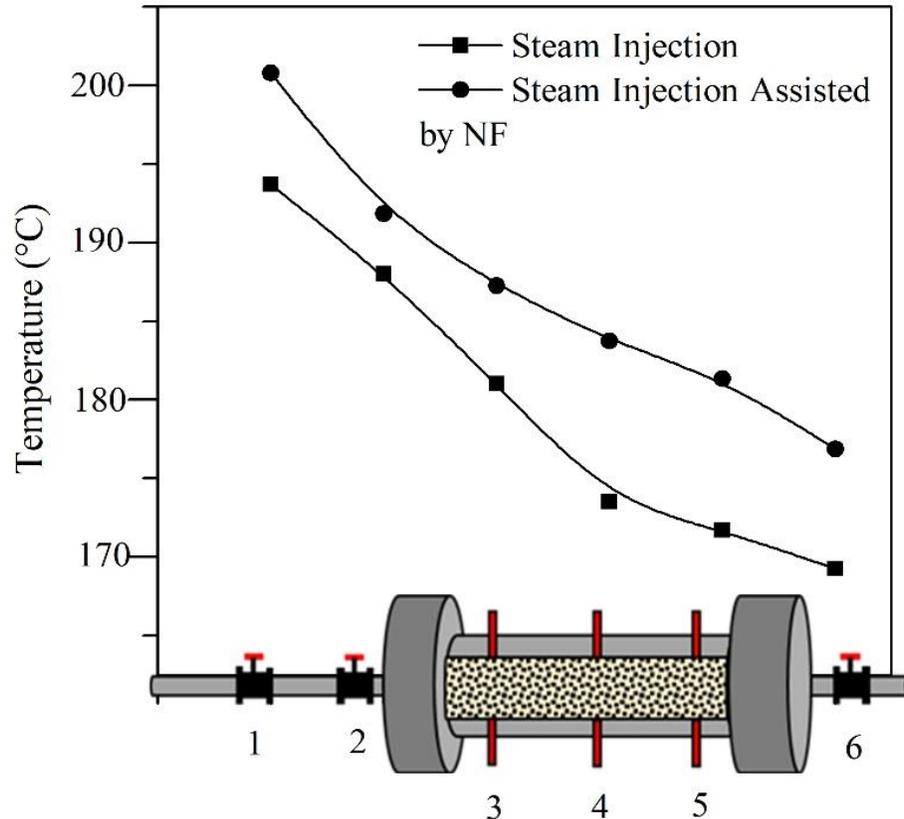


Figure 9. Temperature profile through 6 nodes located at the beginning, inside and at the exit of the porous media, for the steam injection scenarios in the presence and absence of CeNi_{0.89}Pd_{1.1} nanocatalysts.

Tortuosity of the medium

Heat thieves

Energy transfer

Steam assisted by CeNi_{0.89}Pd_{1.1} NPs

The change in temperature for the system after the nanofluid injection was lower than in the absence thereof.

The nanoscale metal oxides have the property to absorb heat very quickly and containing it for several hours, which generates an improvement in the heat capacity of the injected steam.

Oil Recovery: Dispersed

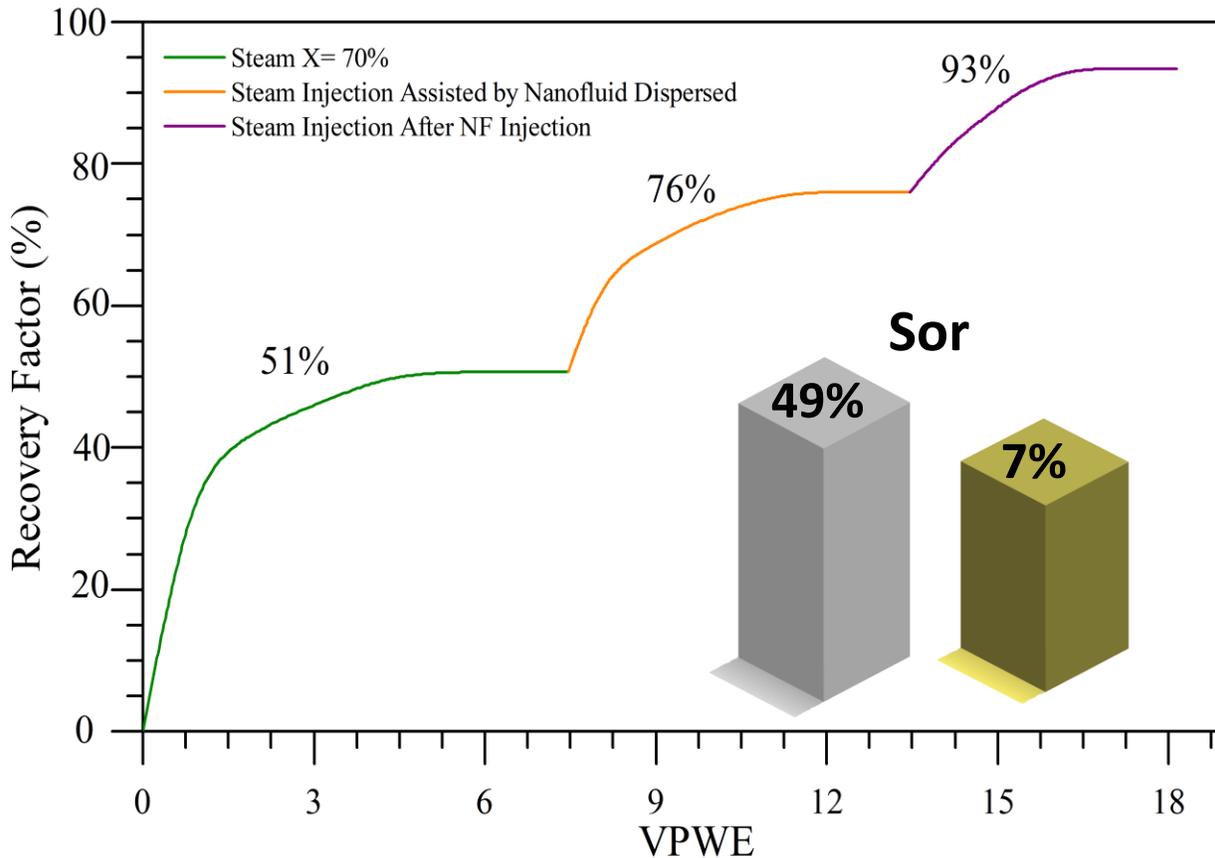


Figure 10. Oil recovery curve for steam injection assisted by CeNi0.89Pd1.1 nanocatalyst injected dispersed.

Steam assisted by CeNi0.89Pd1.1 NPs Dispersed in Steam Stream

Compared with steam injection assisted by CeNi0.89Pd1.1 nanocatalyst through batch injection, dispersed injection presents advantages in terms of recovery factor and residual oil saturation.

Analytical Methods: Dispersed

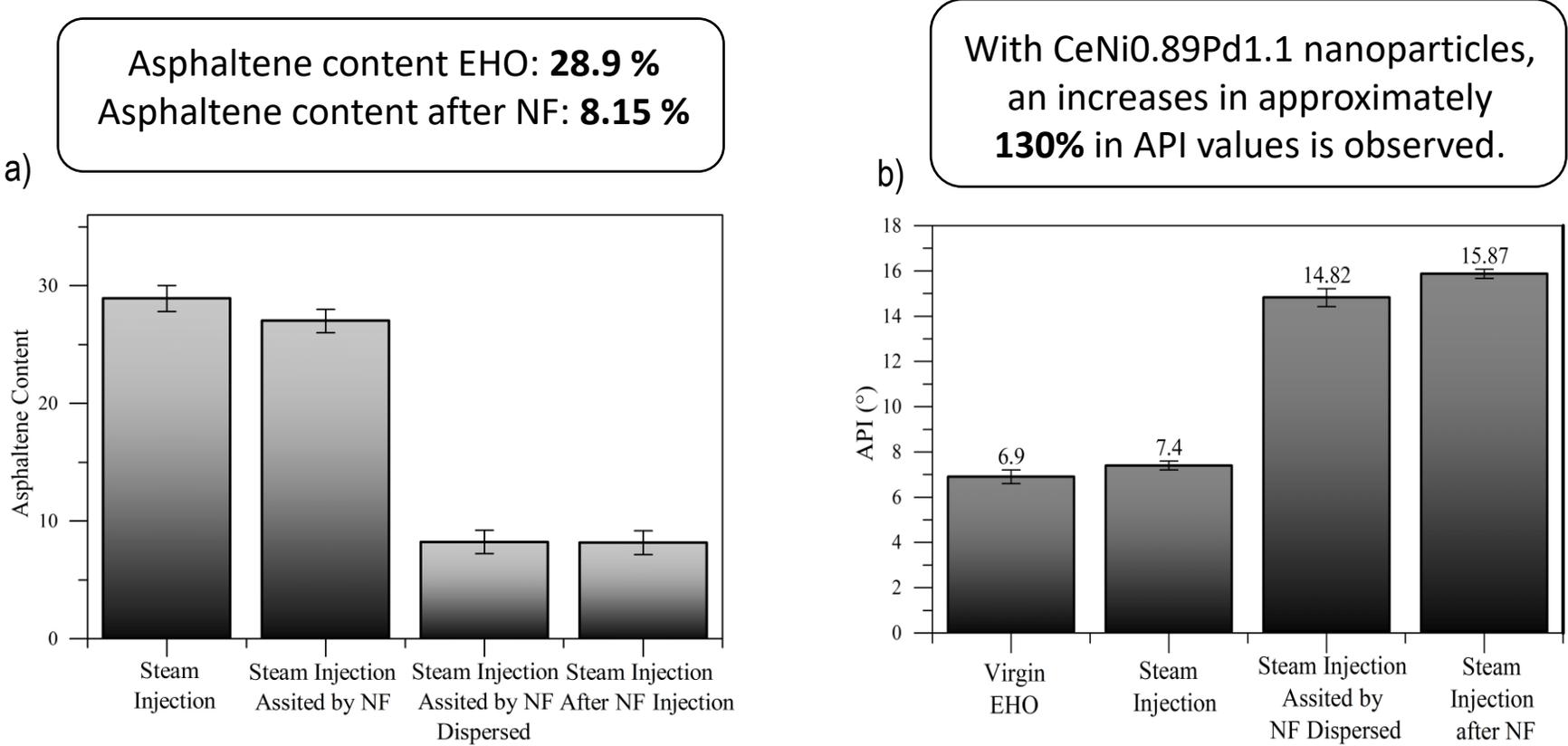
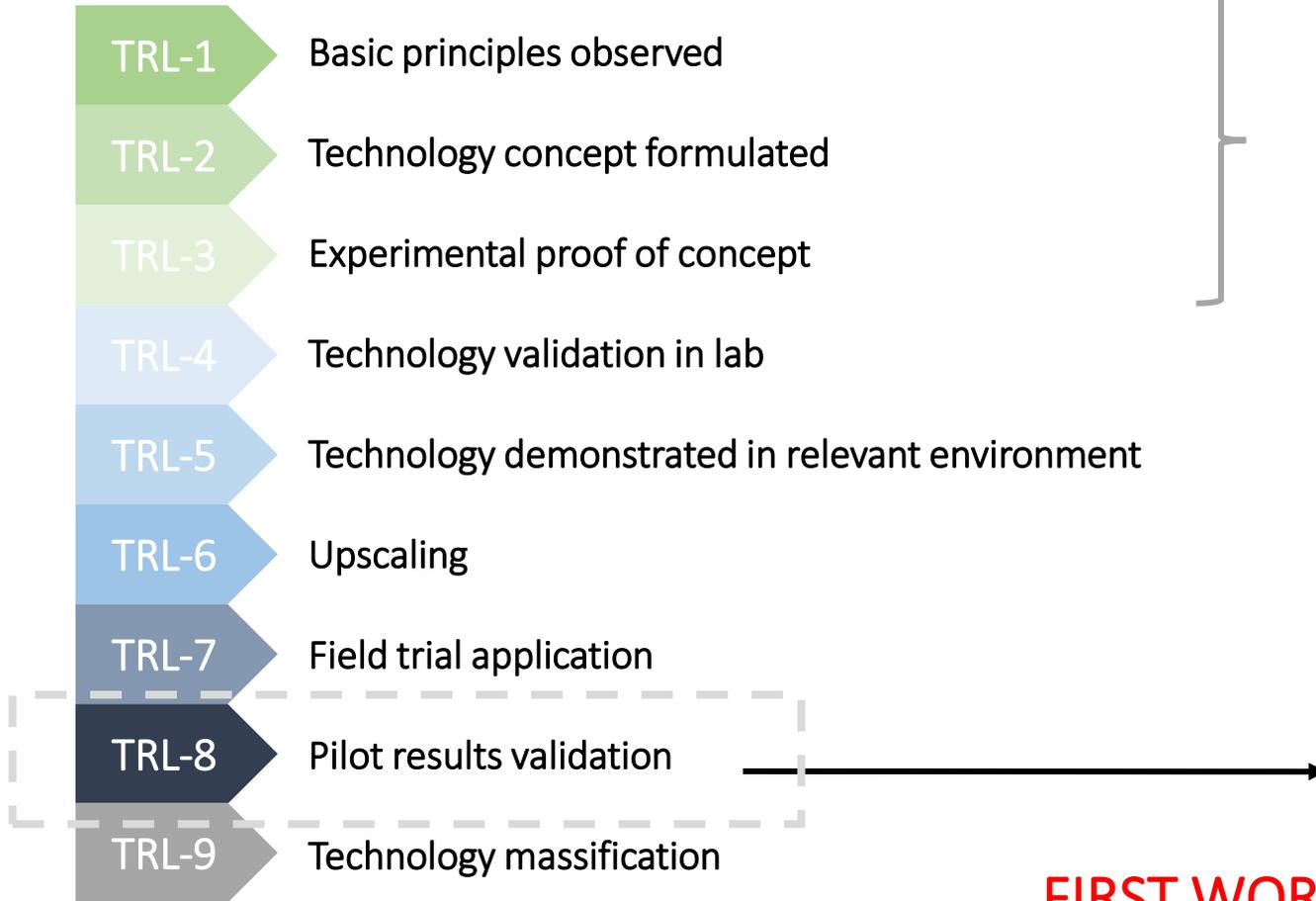


Figure 11. (a) asphaltene content and (b) API values and stage in each stage



Technology readiness levels – TRL



The previous research were focused on the basics of nanoparticles/nanofluids effects on asphaltene decomposition and some experimental proof of concept regarding the phenomenology of the technique.

This work exposes the methodology applied for carrying out an upscaling from a technology readiness **level (TRL) of 3 up to a TRL–8** for the **nanotechnology implementation at a real field application in CSS**, going through the experimental design and the initial field trial results

FIRST WORLDWIDE NANOFLUID APPLICATION ON TEOR

Field trial application

Process description

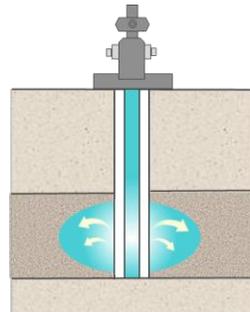
1

Baseline
acquisition
(without nanofluid)

API and Viscosity
measurements

2

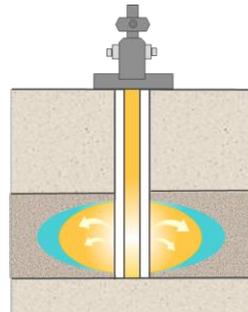
Nanofluid
injection
(Liquid batch)



~200 bbl

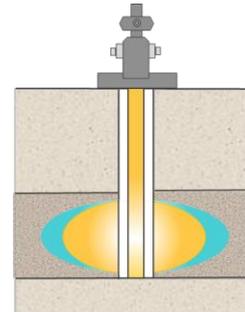
3

Steam injection
(80% quality)
45 MMBTU



4

Steam Soaking
(without nanofluid)

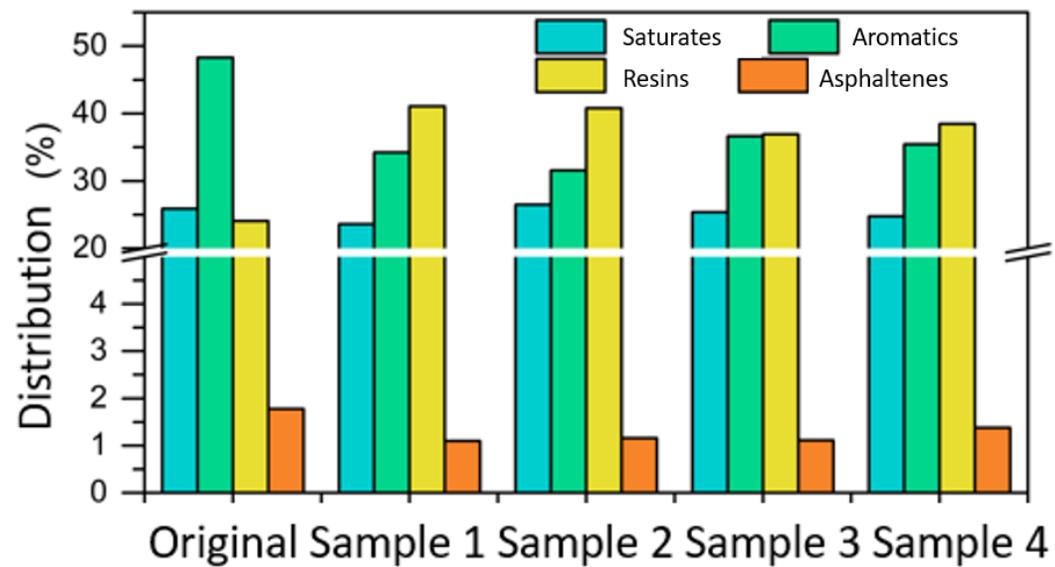
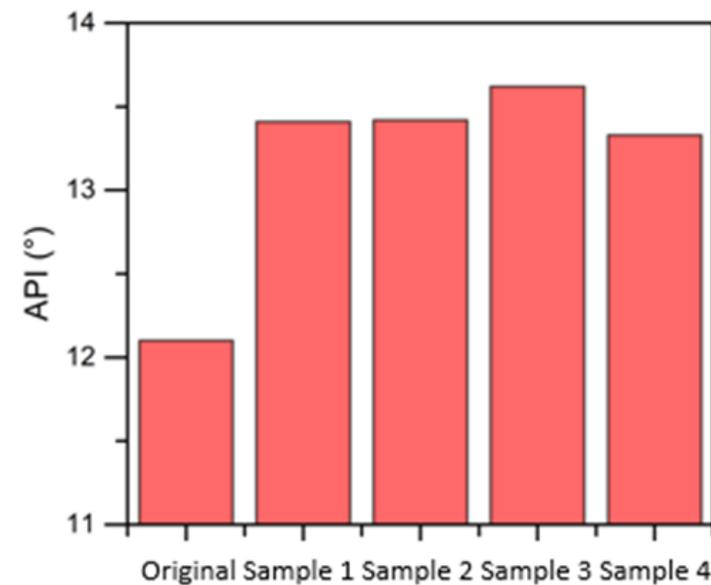
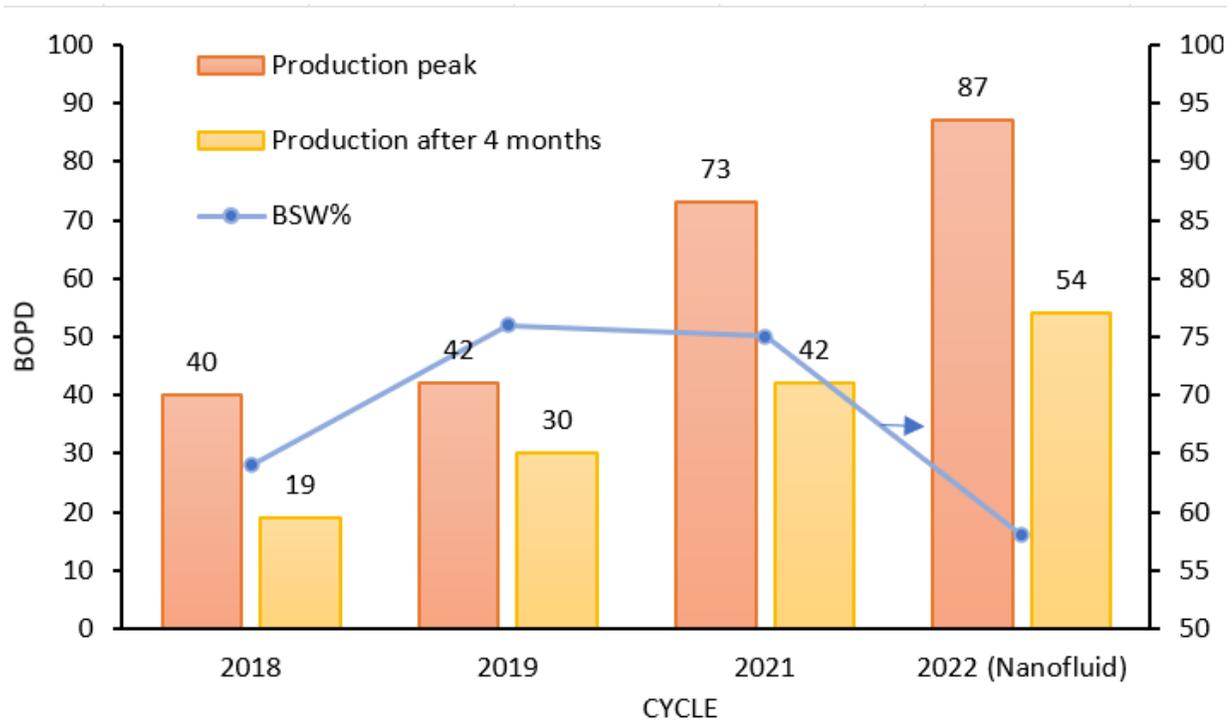


5

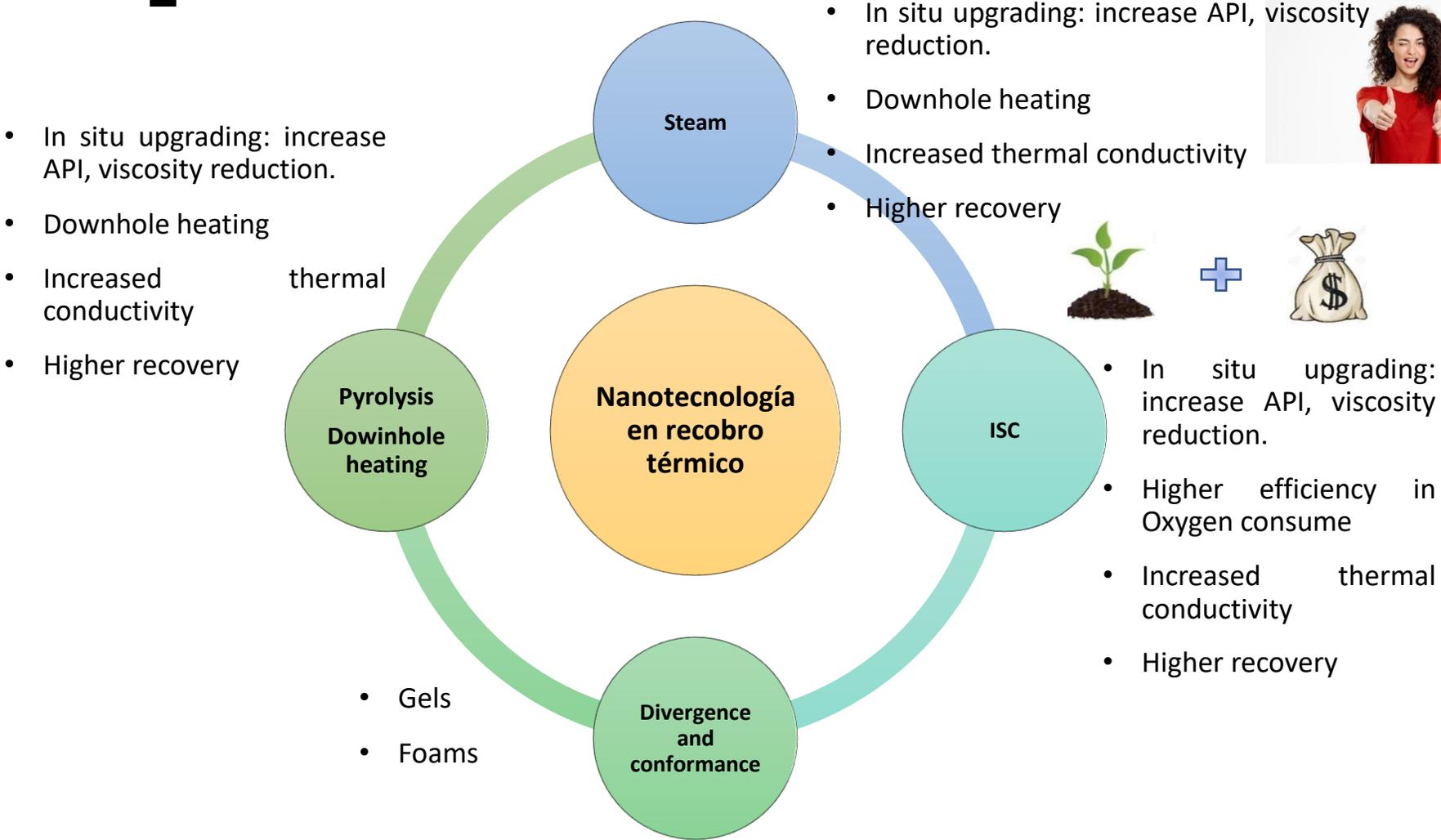
Oil production,
perdurability tests and
quality assurance

Production increase
Crude oil quality assurance
(BSW, API, viscosity)

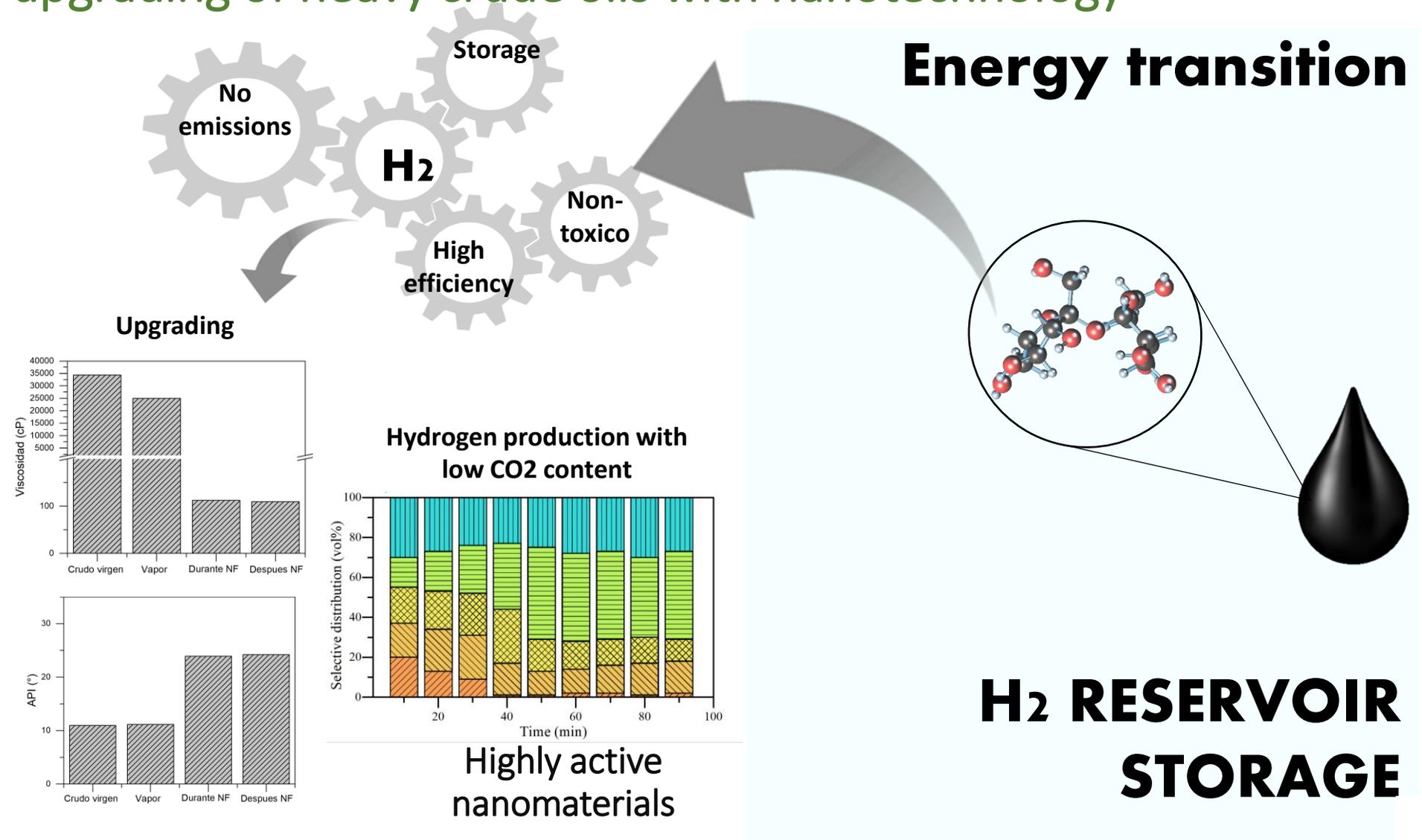
Field trial application



Ad portas +EOR



Co-existing energies: H2 production during in-situ and on-site upgrading of heavy crude oils with nanotechnology



Co-existing energies: tEOR Geothermal

Table 9. Summary of Research in the Study of the Application of Geothermal Resources with Operations of Enhanced Thermal Recovery of Oil in Oilfields

title	authors	year	EOR method	power and thermal output/efficiency	energy utilization system	energy carried fluid	country
letting off steam and getting into hot water-harnessing the geothermal energy potential of heavy oil reservoirs	Teodoriu et al. ¹¹⁸	2007	steam flooding, hot water flooding	24 kWe, 195 kWt/12%		water	
artificial geothermal energy potential of steam-flooded heavy oil reservoirs	Limpasurat et al. ¹¹⁷	2011	steam flooding	134 kW		water	
cascade utilization of waste heat in heavy oil exploitation by SAGD technology	Liu et al. ¹²⁶	2013	steam assisted gravitational drainage	43,679 kW	ORC	water	China
creating enhanced geothermal systems in depleted oil reservoirs via in situ combustion	Cina ⁵⁵	2013	in situ combustion	11,000–3000 kW	geothermal flash plant	water	
modeling of geothermal power generation from abandoned oil wells using in-situ combustion technology	Tian et al. ⁵⁶	2018	in situ combustion	200–120 kW	ORC	water	China
the numerical simulation and wellbore modeling of steam injection and stored heat recovery from a light oil reservoir	Zafar et al. ¹²³	2021	steam injection	1831–708 kW		water	Pakistan

Cano et al. Power from Geothermal Resources as a Co-product of the Oil and Gas Industry: A Review. Just Accepted. ACS Omega. 2022

ITHANKS!

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