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IFE tracer innovationa step change in oil saturation measurements

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Outline

- IFE tracer history
- Oil saturation measurements
- Two cases
 - PITT
 - SWCTT
- Future activities







Tracer timeline at IFE

- 1950ies Ground water, process equipment and different assignments for local authorities
- 1983 Tracers for oil field applications
- 1986 First interwell tracer study at Ekofisk
- 1991 Development of chemical tracers for reservoir studies (Tracer Club)
- 2001 Tracer studies of offshore process equipment
- 2005 Resman was established, partly based on IFE technology
- 2009 SPE award: For distinguished contribution to petroleum engineering in the area of reservoir description and dynamics
- 2012 Qualified tracers for Partitioning Interwell Tracer Test (PITT)
 2013 Restrack was established, based on IFE technology

The Tracer Club







Experience in field applications



Oil saturation measurements using tracer technology



Tracers can be used for measuring oil saturation in the water swept well.

Simultaneously injection

$$S_O = \frac{T_R - T_W}{T_R + T_W(K - 1)}$$



Partitioning tracer

Passive tracer



How can such measurements be used?

- Identification of IOR/EOR targets
- Evaluation IOR/EOR operations/performance.



Oil saturation is measured in two different field operations





Partitioning Interwell Tracer Test

Lagrave pilot (SPE 164059)





Research status prior to the Lagrave pilot: 6 Partitioning tracers qualified and ready for pilot field experiments



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Pilot selection: Lagrave field reservoir data



- According to production profiles and history, reservoir was at Sor.
- Sor had been measured from cores in producer LAV-1
- Excellent lateral reservoir continuity => Sor values for LAV-1 can be extended to other regions of the reservoir.

Calculated oil saturation in the area between injector and LAV-1

Tracer	β	K	<u>S</u> _o [%]
Т8	0.60	1.9	24
Т7	0.75	2.4	24
Т3	0.50	1.5	25
T2	0.50	1.5	25
T1	0.70	2.1	25
Т4	0.80	2.9	22

Comparing oil saturation from field test and core measurements





PITT results:

_ LAV-1: So = 24%

Core measurements LAV-1

- _ Zone A: 25%
- Zone B top: 28%
- Zone B base: 23%

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Conclusion from Lagrave pilot

Six tracers have been qualified in laboratory and field test.

Field pilot confirms the applicability of the tracers

Partitioning tracers can be used to estimate oil saturation in the interwell region



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PITT service by



Single Well Chemical Tracer Test

"New tracers and methods for SWCTT"



Single Well Chemical Tracer Test

Reactive tracers:



EOR verification - Measuring remaining oil





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SWCTT field operation

Typical test parameters

- 100-500 kg EtAc injected
- 100- 500 kg of IPA and NPA injected
- Injection time 1 day
- HSE

- Shut in time 2-3 days
- Back-production 2 days
- Sampling each 15 minute



RCN-KMB project



Participants: 8 companies



RCN-KMB results

Task 1

• Four new tracer families identified, synthesized and tested.

- Task 2
 - A new sample treatment and analytical method has been developed suited for low ppb level tracer analysis.
- Task 4
 - A SWCTT field pilot using three selected tracers has been successfully completed in Middle East in June 2015.

Preparation of injection solutions





Pilot summary

• Operational and technical success





Conclusions

- New tracers work !
 - Same So from new and old tracers
 - Mass balance OK
 - Arrive as cover tracers
- The tracers may be injected in short time interval.





Future activities



Partitioning between oil and water is highly dependent of several factors



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 $K=C_O/C_W$

It is a need for tracers covering different conditions

- Tracers qualified for different conditions.
- A task included in The National IOR centre of Norway.



The National IOR Centre of Norway



Thank you!

