

**Evaluating Production Performance of  
Permian Basin Wells to Improve  
Hydrocarbon Recovery**  
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**PhD Candidate, Petroleum Engineering**  
**2023**



COLORADO SCHOOL OF  
**MINES**  
**MUDTOC**

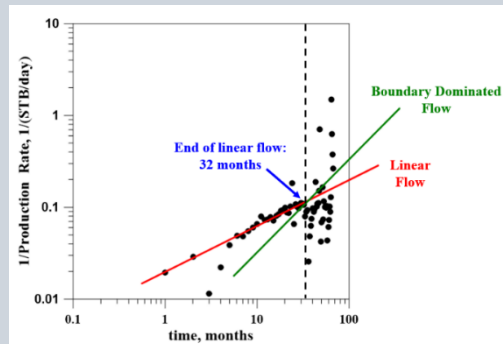
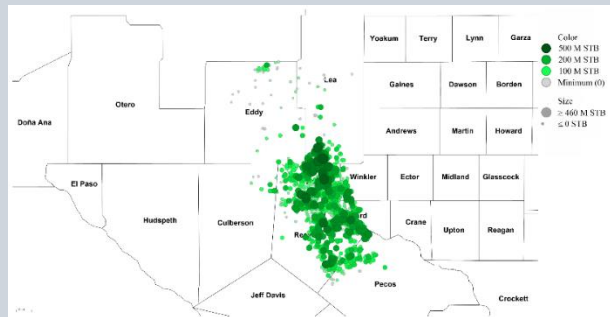
# Drivers and Motivation

- **Permian Basin** is the most prolific oil and gas producing geologic basins in the United States—spanning West Texas and Southeastern New Mexico. It has produced more than 33.4 Bbbl of oil and 118 Tcf of natural gas during a 100-year period (EIA 2018).
- The ever-increasing water production and usage in the Permian Basin is a major issue and continues to require attention.
- Classical waterflooding in unconventional reservoirs is not plausible because of the small pore size and low permeability of the mudstone matrix. A practical alternative is cyclic gas injection.

# Project Plan

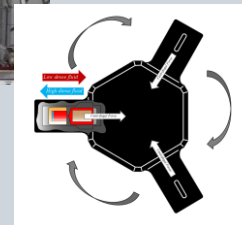
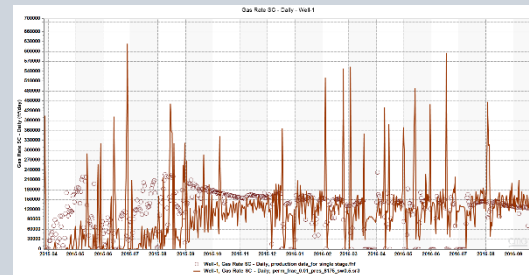
## Phase 1:

- Determine production characteristics of Delaware Basin wells
- Plan for several innovative EOR experiments



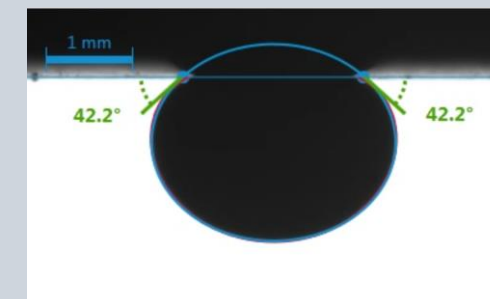
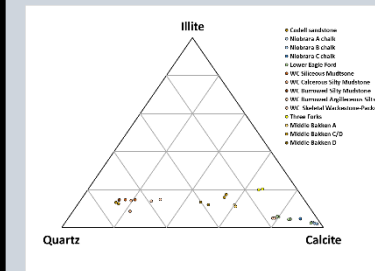
## Phase 2:

- Build an appropriate numerical model to forecast future performance
- Prepare for the EOR experiments



## Phase 3:

- Conduct EOR experiments
- Characterize field performance using numerical model (history match production data)
- Automated interpretation



# Reservoir Properties

- Gross thickness: 600 ft
- Initial res pressure: 8175 psia
- Reservoir temp: 181.5 °F
- Porosity: 0.06
- Matrix permeability: 0.0003 mD
- Matrix pore compressibility:  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  psia<sup>-1</sup>

# Numerical Model Grid Structure

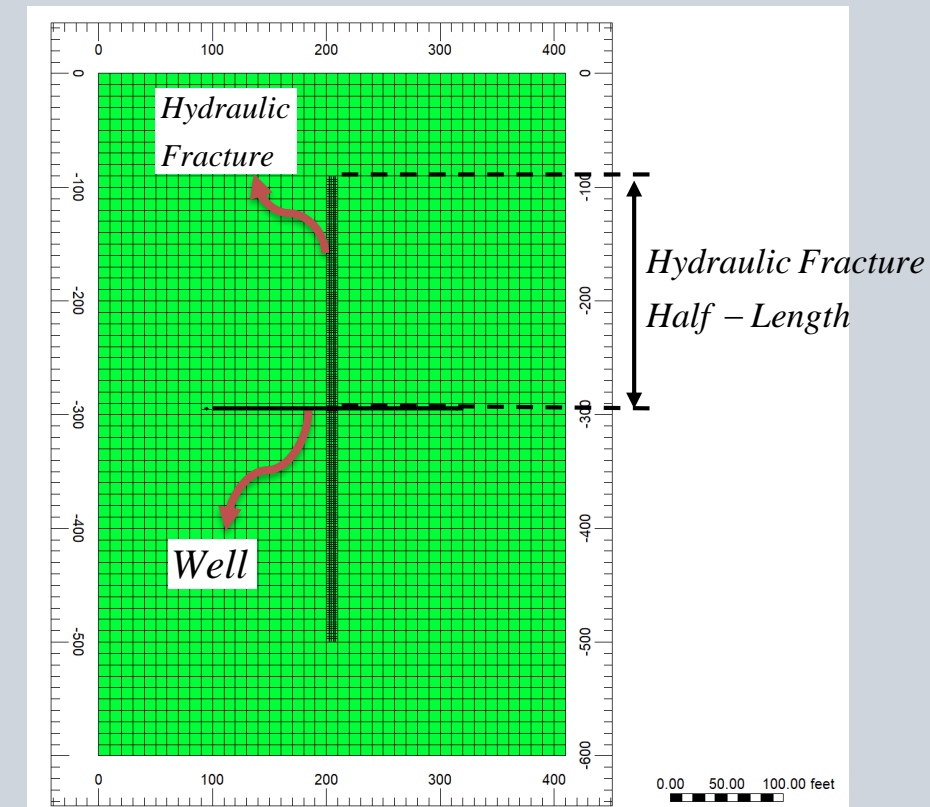
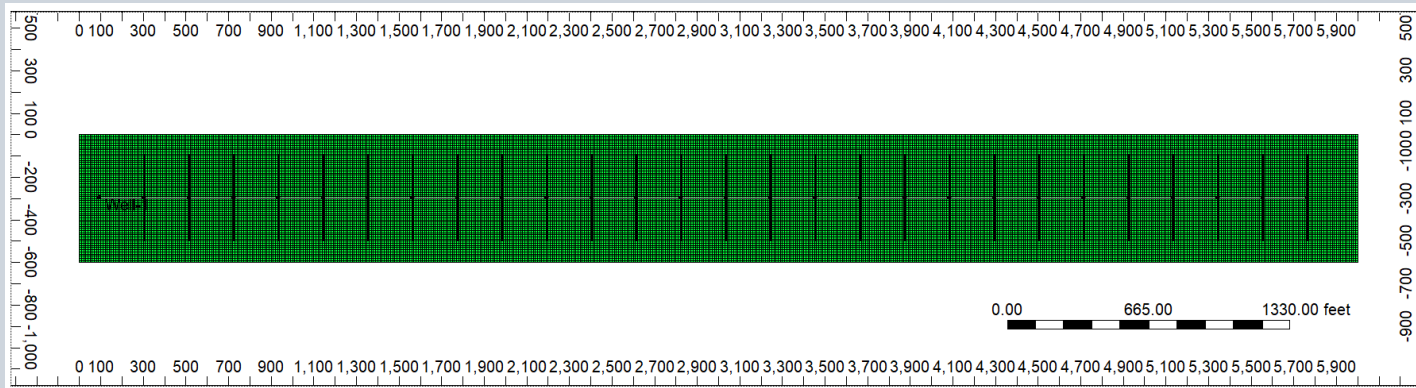
- IMAX : 600
- JMAX : 60
- KMAX : 60

$\Delta x$  : 10 ft

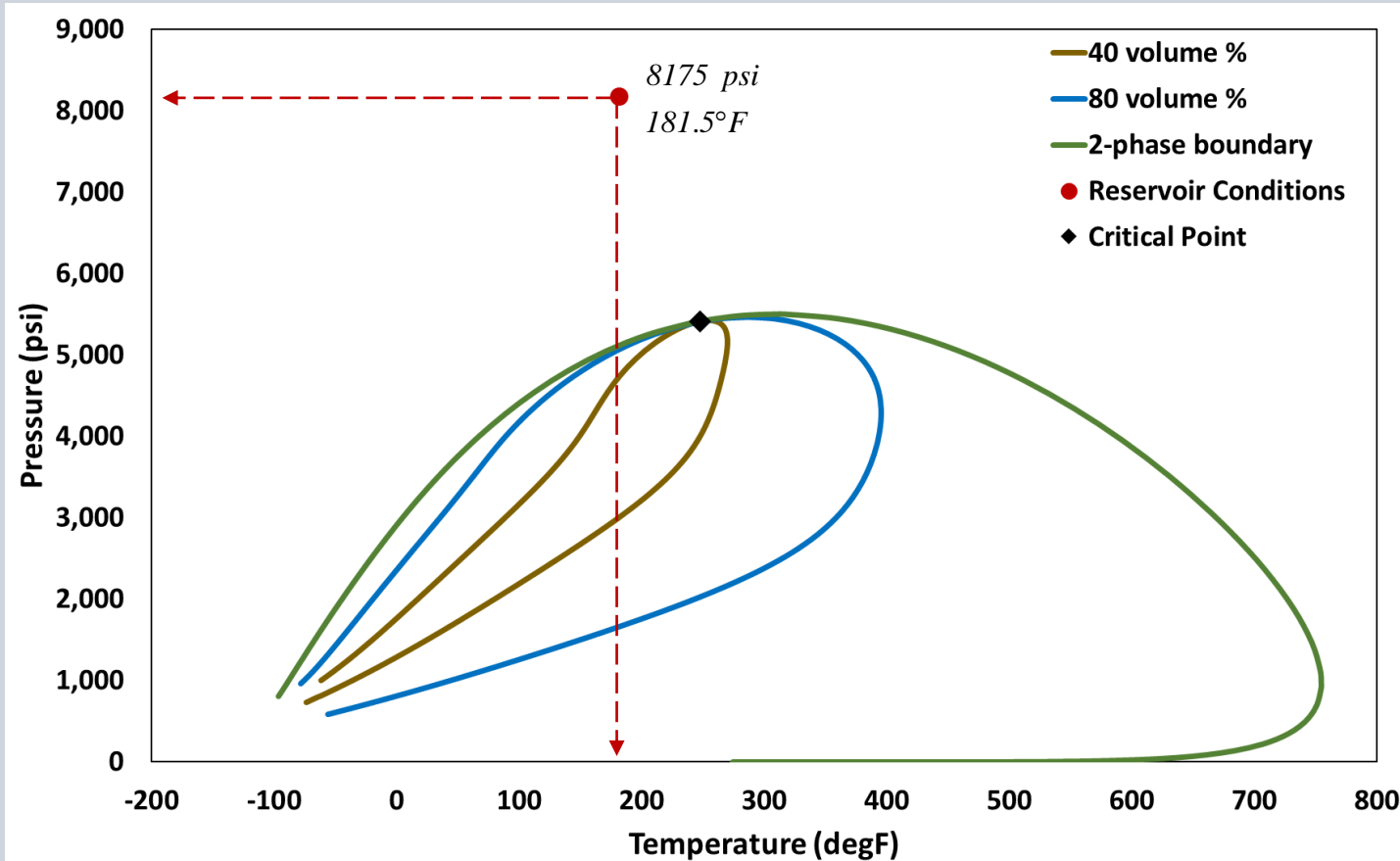
$\Delta y$  : 10 ft

$\Delta z$  : 10 ft

27 HF stages

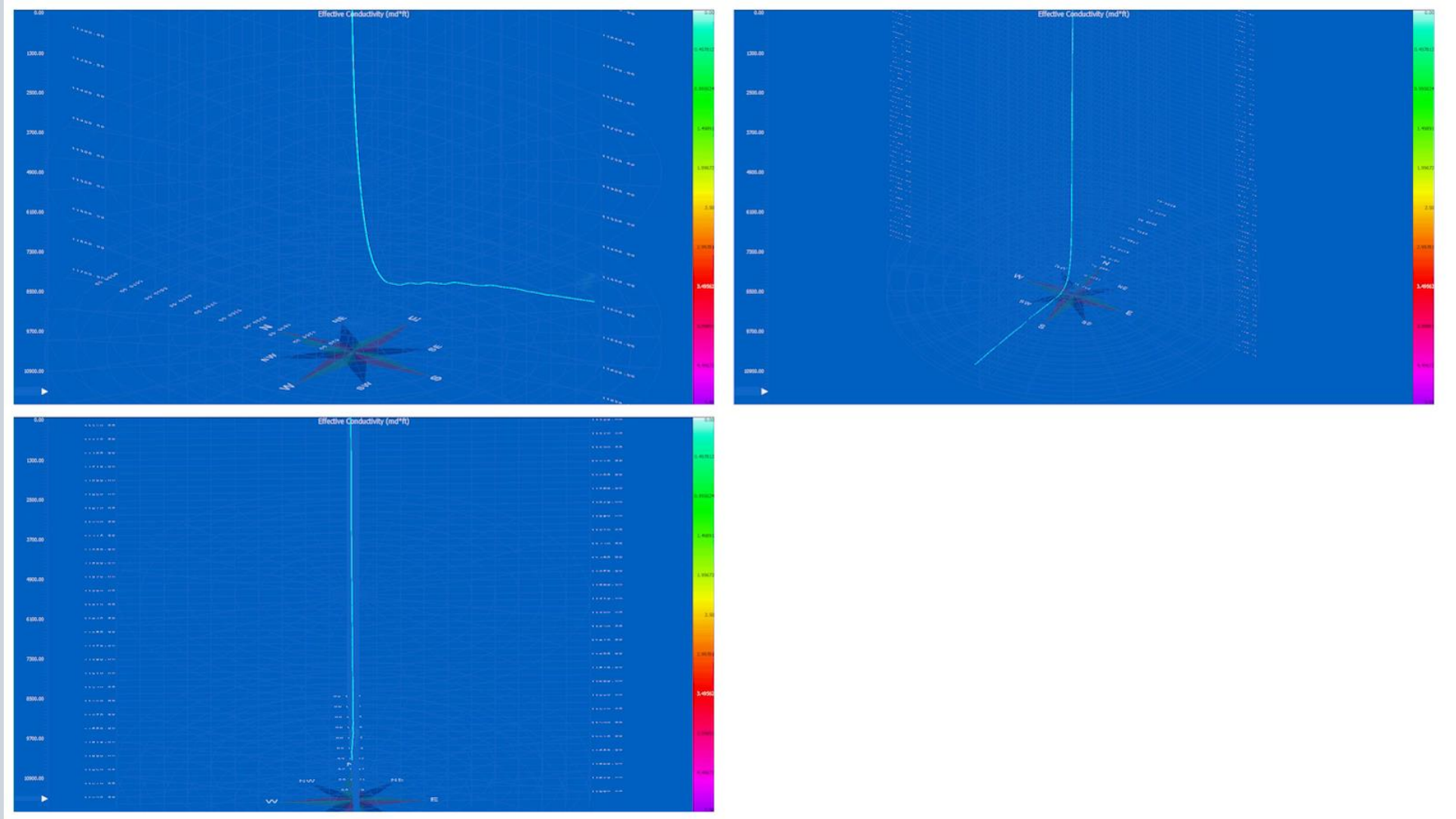


# Hydrocarbon Fluid Model



Component	Mole Percent
N <sub>2</sub> to CO <sub>2</sub>	0.9
CH <sub>4</sub>	67.59
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	9.24
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	5.51
IC <sub>4</sub> - NC <sub>4</sub>	2.79
IC <sub>5</sub> - FC <sub>6</sub>	2.31
FC <sub>7</sub> - FC <sub>10</sub>	5.62
FC <sub>11</sub> - C <sub>15</sub>	2.98
FC <sub>16</sub> - C <sub>22</sub>	1.69
FC <sub>23</sub> - C <sub>30+</sub>	1.35

# GOHFER Hydraulic Fracture Model

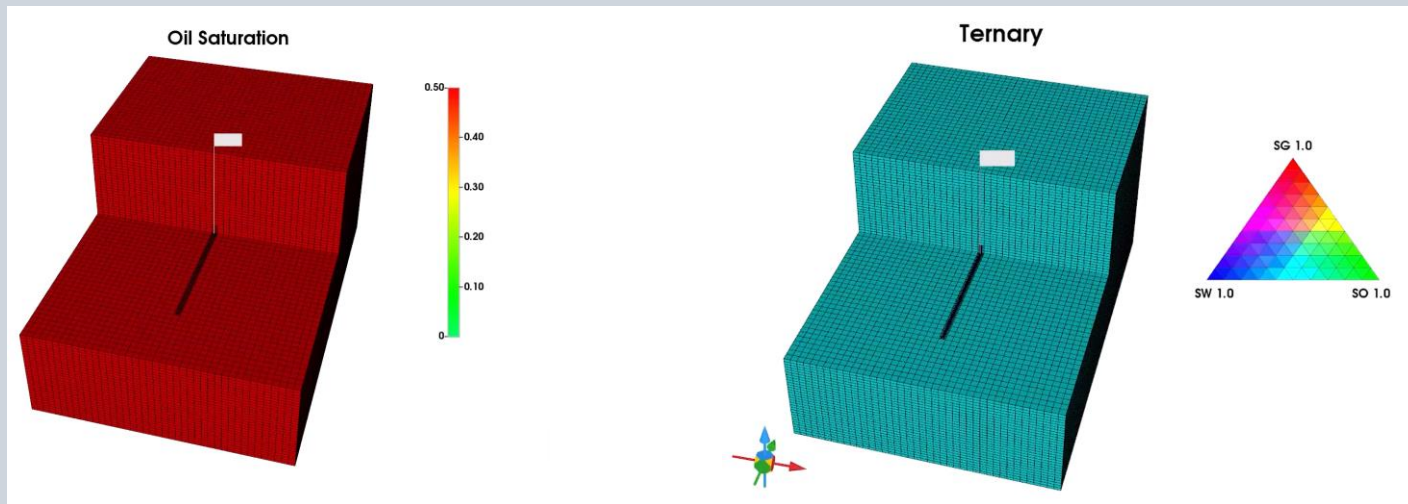
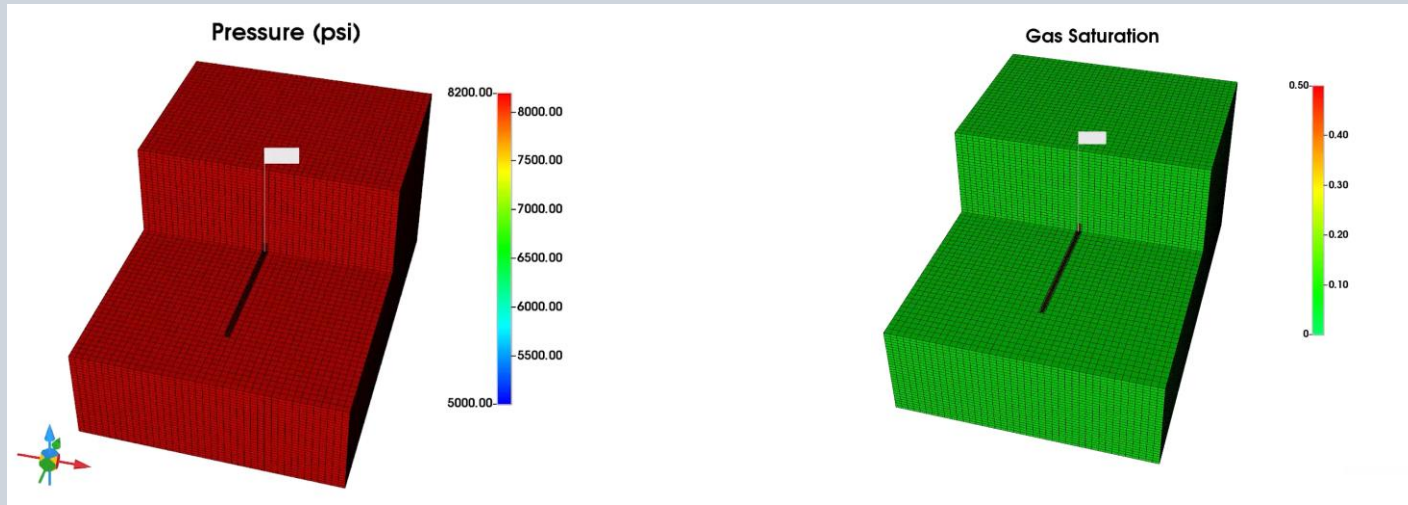
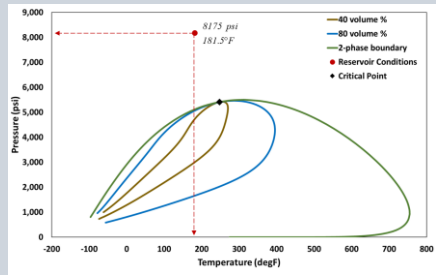


# GOHFER Hydraulic Fracture Model Results

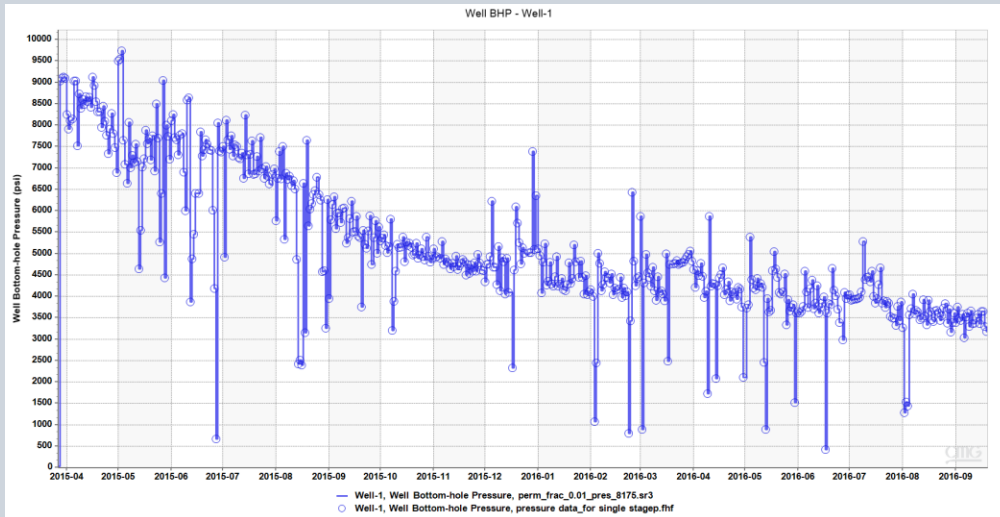
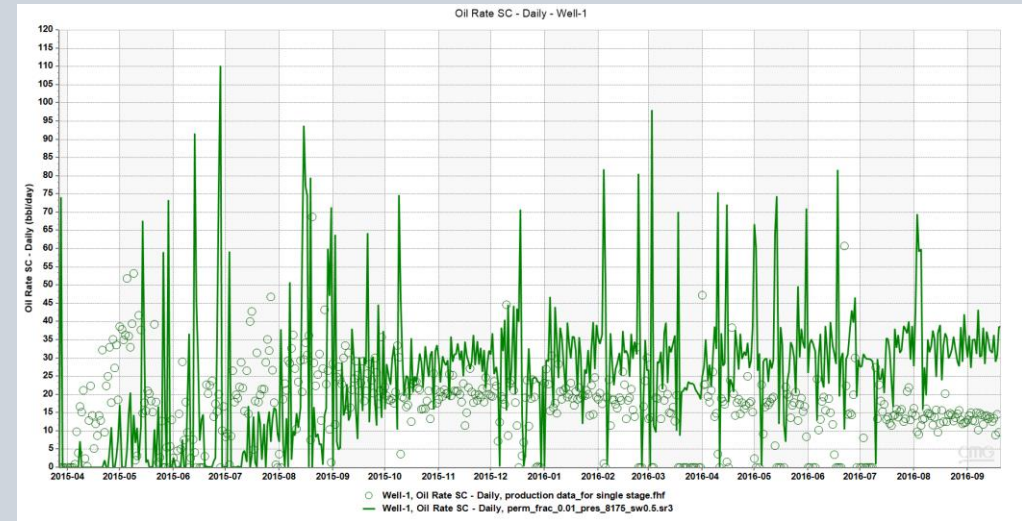
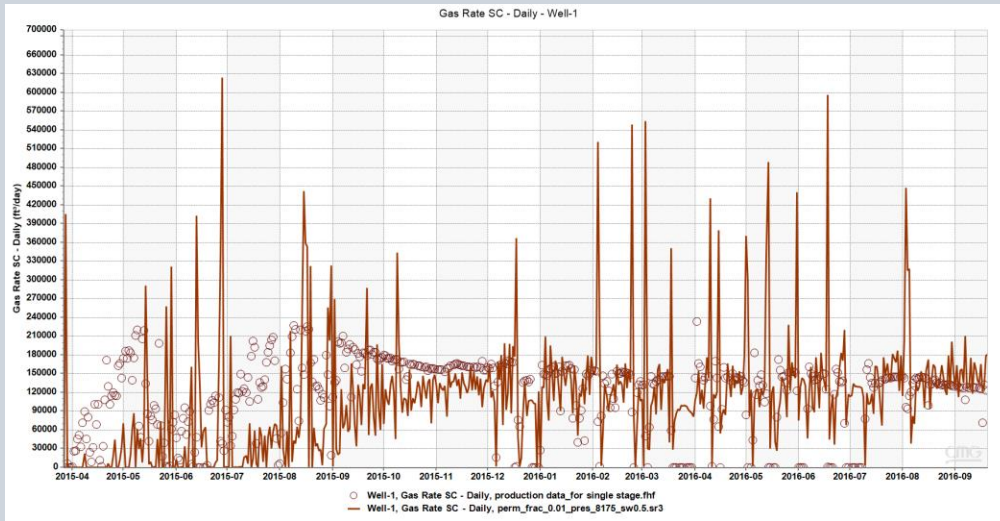
INPUT PARAMETERS	Number of Stages	27
	Cluster per stage	4
	Stage Length (ft)	212
	Cluster Spacing (ft)	52
	Total Perforation shot per stage	24
	Perforation Diameter (in)	0.54/0.46
OUTPUT PARAMETERS	Average Proppant Concentration (lb/ft <sup>2</sup> )	0.24
	Average Fracture Width (in)	0.32
	Proppant Cutoff Length (ft)	350.34
	Estimated Flowing Fracture Length (ft)	27.34
	Fracture Height (ft)	48.41
	Average Effective Conductivity (mD.ft)	0.78



# CMG Model (GEM) History Match Results



# CMG Model History Match Results

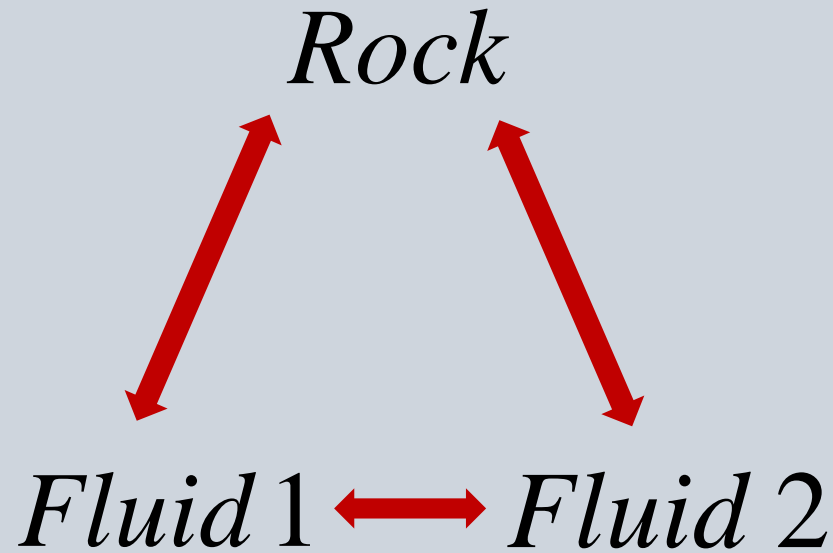
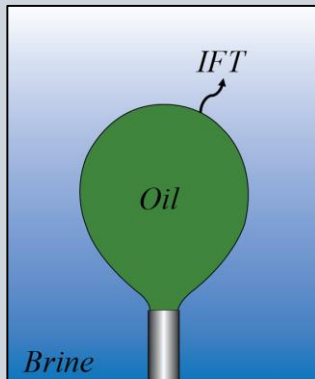


Experimental data is required to tune the history matching

# Fluid- Rock Interactions

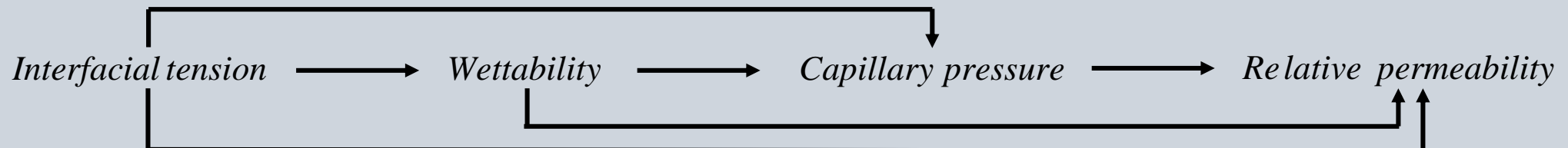
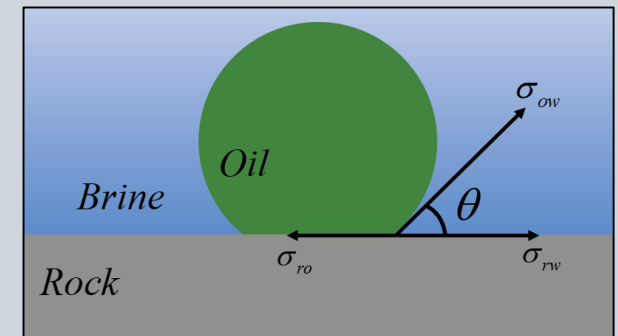
## Fluid-Fluid Interactions

**IFT:** The force of attraction between the molecules at the interface of two fluids.



## Fluid-Rock Interactions

**Wettability:** Tendency of a fluid to spread on (or adhere to) a solid surface in the presence of another immiscible fluid.

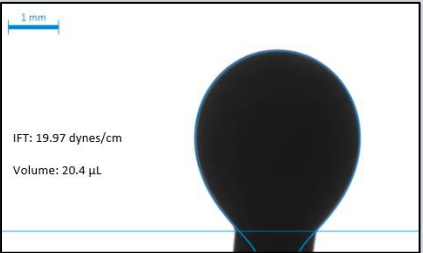
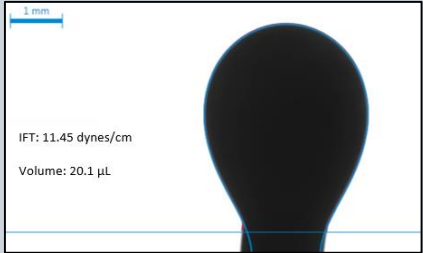
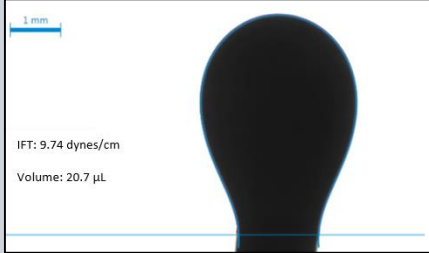
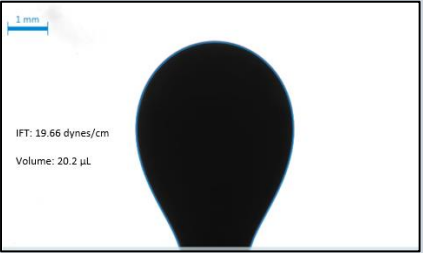
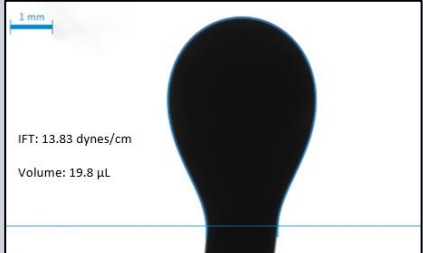



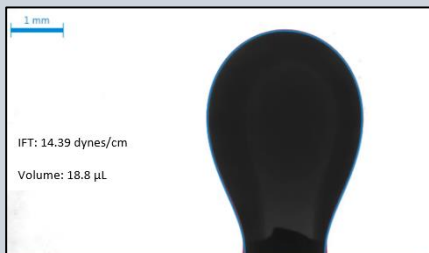


# Typical IFT Measurements for Four Basins

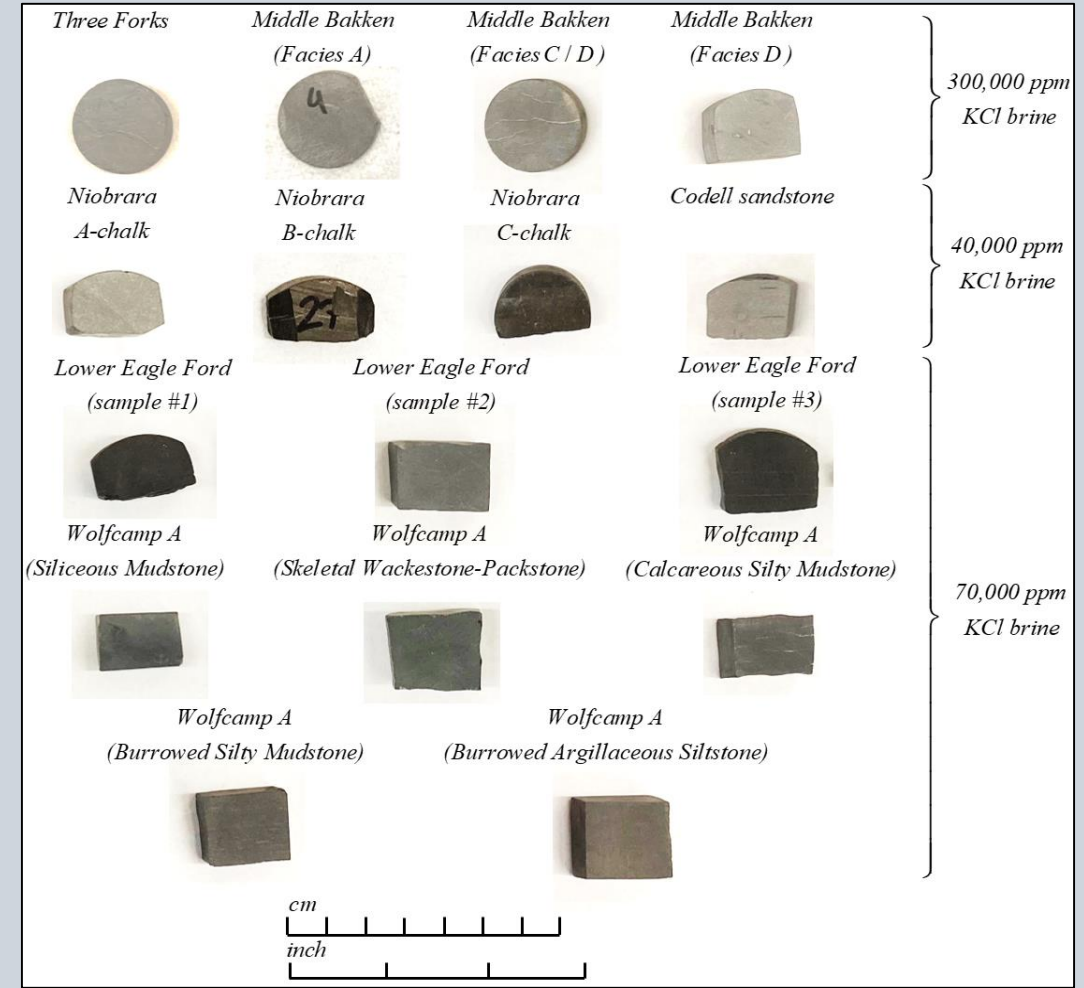
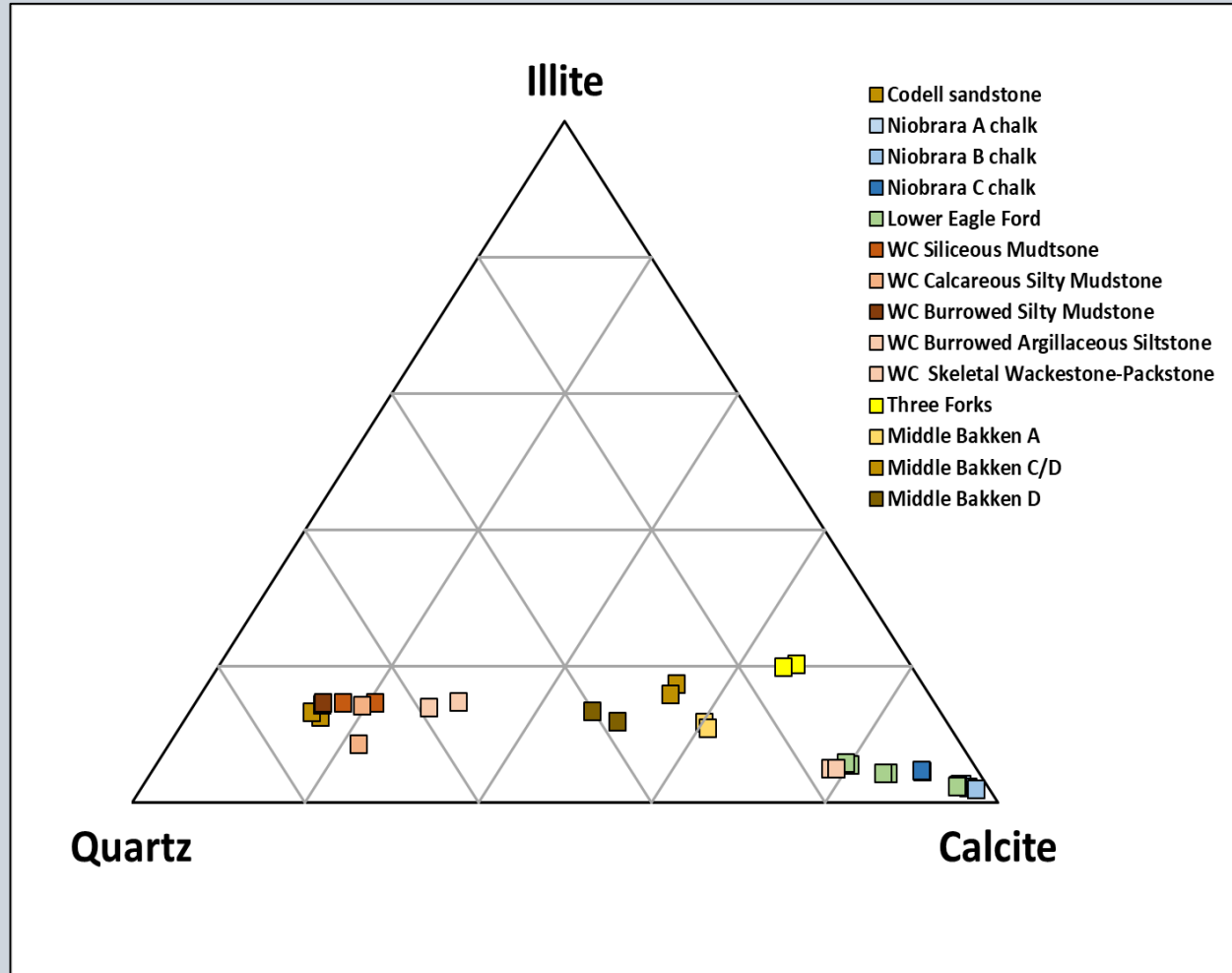
**Ambient  
Conditions**

**Reservoir  
Conditions**

**Reservoir Conditions  
with CO<sub>2</sub>**

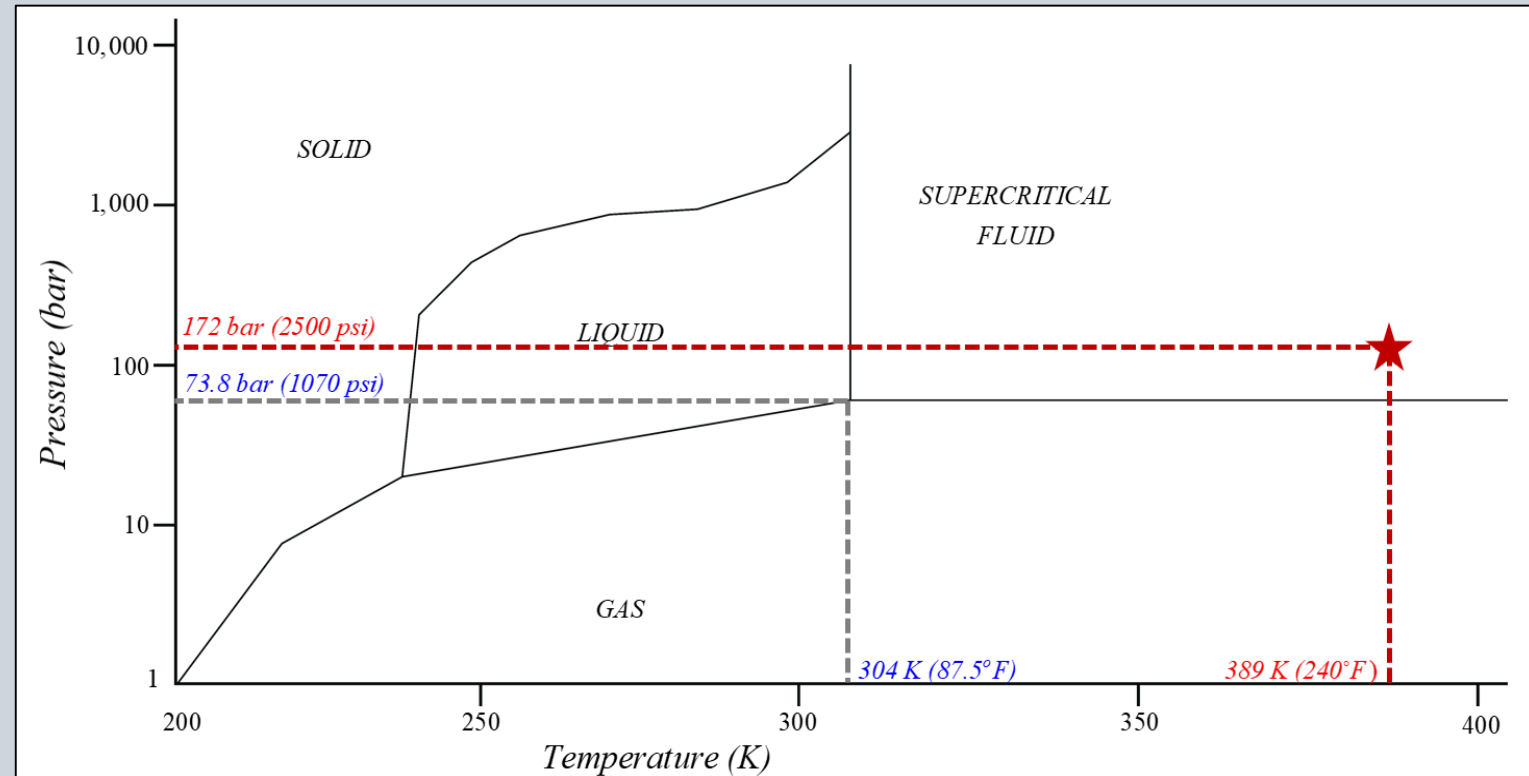
<p><b>DJ Basin</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 19.97 dynes/cm Volume: 20.4 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=19.97 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 11.45 dynes/cm Volume: 20.1 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=11.45 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 9.74 dynes/cm Volume: 20.7 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=9.74 dynes/cm</b></p>
<p><b>Eagle Ford and Wolfcamp</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 19.66 dynes/cm Volume: 20.2 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=19.66 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 13.83 dynes/cm Volume: 19.8 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=13.83 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 11.64 dynes/cm Volume: 19.2 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=11.64 dynes/cm</b></p>
<p><b>Williston Basin</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 17.14 dynes/cm Volume: 19.9 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=17.14 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 15.57 dynes/cm Volume: 19.1 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=15.57 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p>IFT: 14.39 dynes/cm Volume: 18.8 <math>\mu</math>L</p> <p><b>IFT=14.39 dynes/cm</b></p>

# Rock Samples Used in Contact Angle Measurements



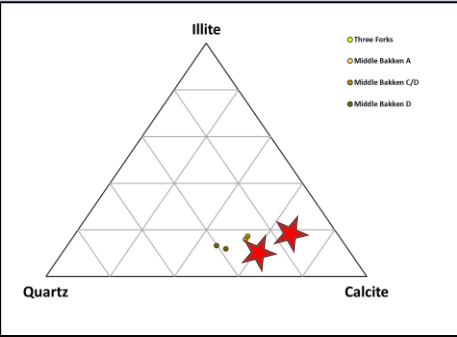

# Experimental Procedure for Contact Angle Measurements


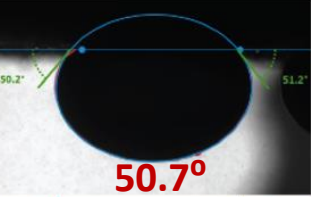

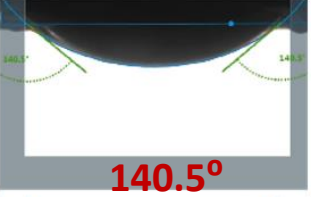


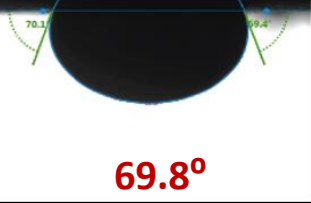
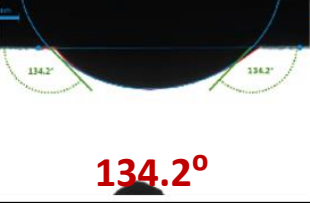
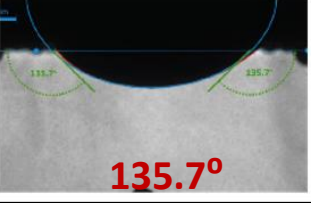

- 1) Measuring contact angle of unaged samples in ambient conditions and reservoir conditions (240°F & 2500 psi).
- 2) Measuring contact angle of aged samples in ambient conditions and reservoir conditions (240°F & 2500 psi).
- 3) Injecting CO<sub>2</sub> to the cell above supercritical conditions.



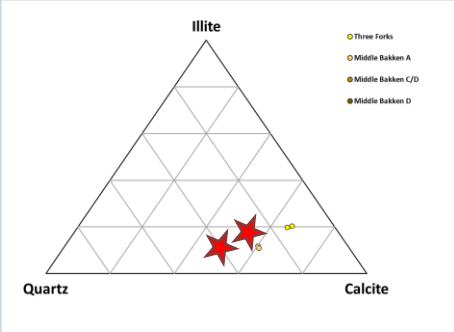

(Modified from Budisa and Schulze-Makuch 2014)





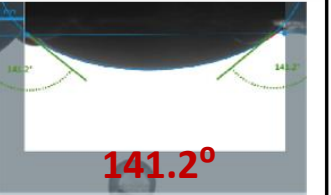
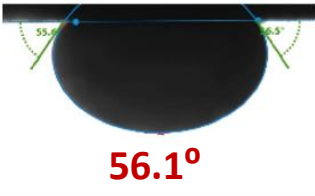




# Contact Angle Measurements

Williston Basin	Parameters		Location
	Formation Brine Salinity (ppm)	300,000	
	Formation Brine Density (g/cc)	1.1743	
	Oil Density (g/cc)	0.8812	

	<i>Unaged</i>		<i>Aged</i>		
	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions with CO<sub>2</sub></i>
<i>Three Forks Formation</i>	 <p>45.9°</p>	 <p>50.7°</p>	 <p>134.8°</p>	 <p>140.5°</p>	 <p>131.4°</p>
<i>Middle Bakken Formation (Facies A)</i>	 <p>52.4°</p>	 <p>69.8°</p>	 <p>134.2°</p>	 <p>135.7°</p>	 <p>132.1°</p>

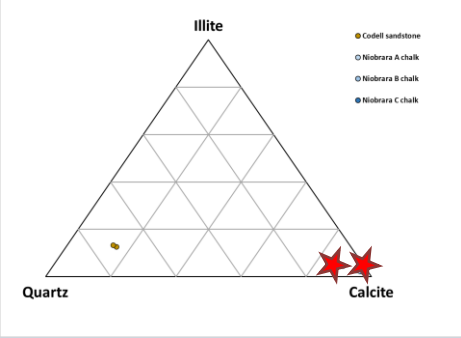

# Contact Angle Measurements









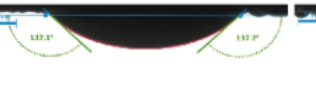
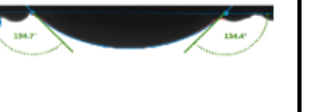
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	Formation Brine Salinity (ppm)	300,000	
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	<i>Unaged</i>		<i>Aged</i>		
	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions with CO<sub>2</sub></i>
<i>Middle Bakken Formation (Facies C/D)</i>	 <p><b>52.7°</b></p>	 <p><b>68.5°</b></p>	 <p><b>146.8°</b></p>	 <p><b>147.9°</b></p>	 <p><b>141.2°</b></p>
<i>Middle Bakken Formation (Facies D)</i>	 <p><b>56.1°</b></p>	 <p><b>62.0°</b></p>	 <p><b>139.8°</b></p>	 <p><b>140.1°</b></p>	 <p><b>137.4°</b></p>

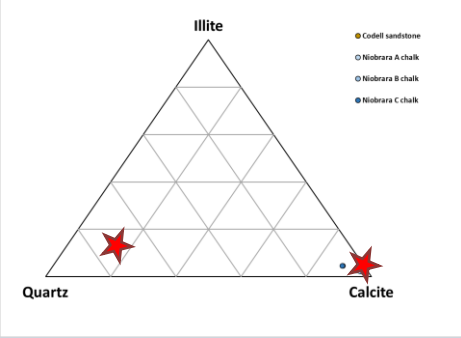



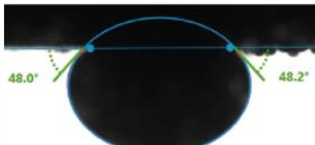
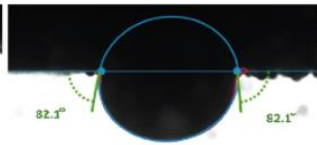






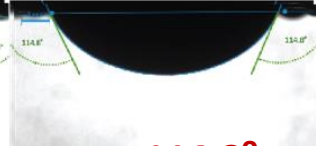

# Contact Angle Measurements

DJ Basin	Parameters		Location
	Formation Brine Salinity (ppm)	40,000	
	Formation Brine Density (g/cc)	1.0406	
	Oil Density (g/cc)	0.8634	

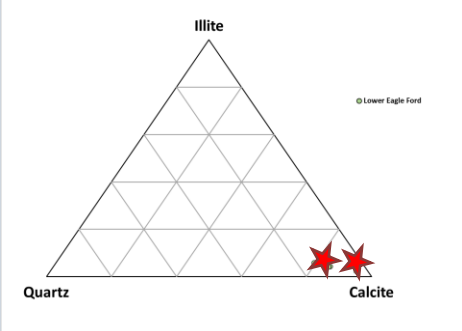

	<i>Unaged</i>		<i>Aged</i>		
	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions with CO<sub>2</sub></i>
<i>Niobrara Formation (Chalk A)</i>	 <b>70.7°</b>	 <b>86.8°</b>	 <b>95.2°</b>	 <b>110.3°</b>	 <b>107.3°</b>
<i>Niobrara Formation (Chalk B)</i>	 <b>49.8°</b>	 <b>82.1°</b>	 <b>124.1°</b>	 <b>137.2°</b>	 <b>134.6°</b>











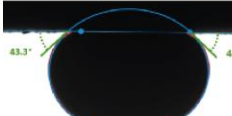

# Contact Angle Measurements

DJ Basin	Parameters		Location
	Formation Brine Salinity (ppm)	40,000	
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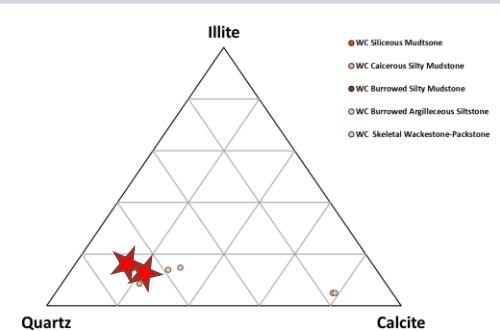

	<i>Unaged</i>		<i>Aged</i>		
	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions with CO<sub>2</sub></i>
<i>Niobrara Formation (Chalk C)</i>	 <b>48.1°</b>	 <b>82.1°</b>	 <b>103.6°</b>	 <b>107.7°</b>	 <b>102.8°</b>
<i>Codell sandstone</i>	 <b>54.4°</b>	 <b>82.2°</b>	 <b>114.2°</b>	 <b>114.8°</b>	 <b>111.8°</b>

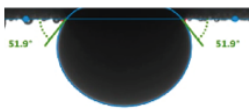
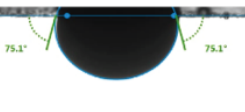
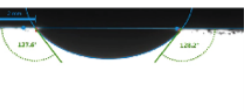
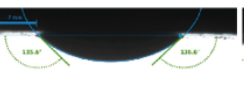
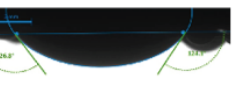
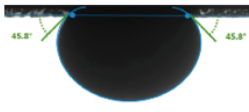
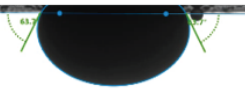


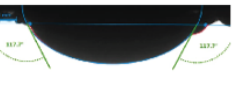
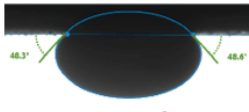




# Contact Angle Measurements

Eagle Ford	Parameters		Location
 <p>© Lower Eagle Ford</p>	Formation Brine Salinity (ppm)	70,000	
	Formation Brine Density (g/cc)	1.0566	
	Oil Density (g/cc)	0.8634	

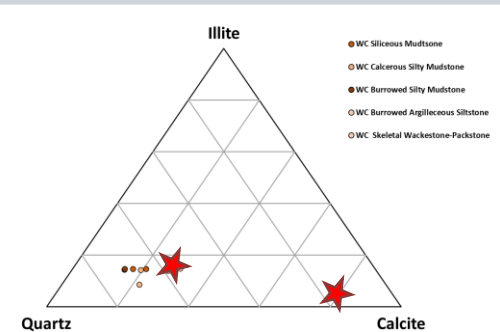

	<i>Unaged</i>		<i>Aged</i>		
<i>Lower Eagle Ford</i>	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions with CO<sub>2</sub></i>
	 <p><b>49.3°</b></p>	 <p><b>78.6°</b></p>	 <p><b>144.1°</b></p>	 <p><b>146.1°</b></p>	 <p><b>144.4°</b></p>
	 <p><b>57.6°</b></p>	 <p><b>112.1°</b></p>	 <p><b>145.3°</b></p>	 <p><b>148.4°</b></p>	 <p><b>148.1°</b></p>
	 <p><b>43.5°</b></p>	 <p><b>74.3°</b></p>			











# Contact Angle Measurements

Permian Basin	Parameters		Location
	Formation Brine Salinity (ppm)	70,000	
	Formation Brine Density (g/cc)	1.0566	
	Oil Density (g/cc)	0.8634	

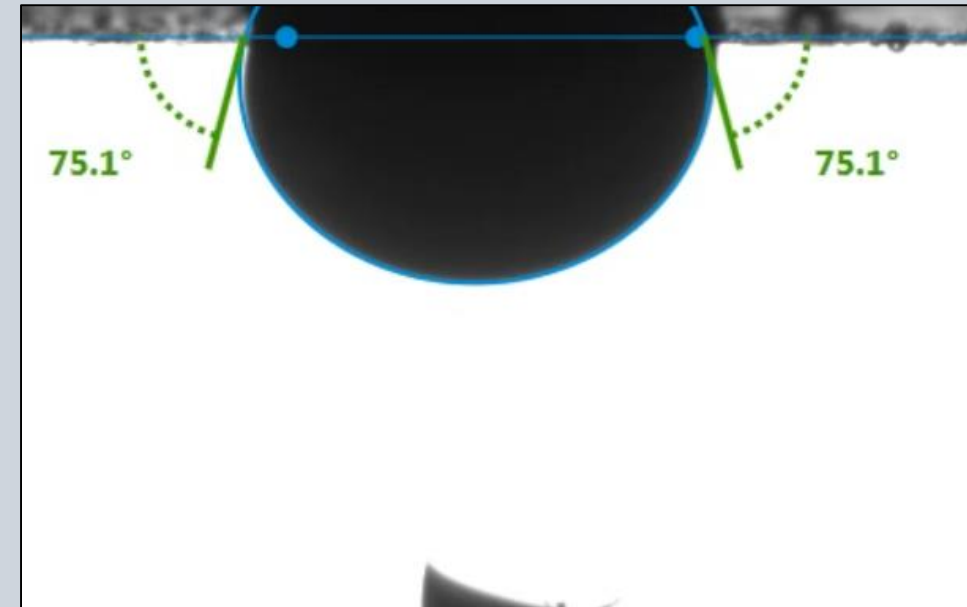
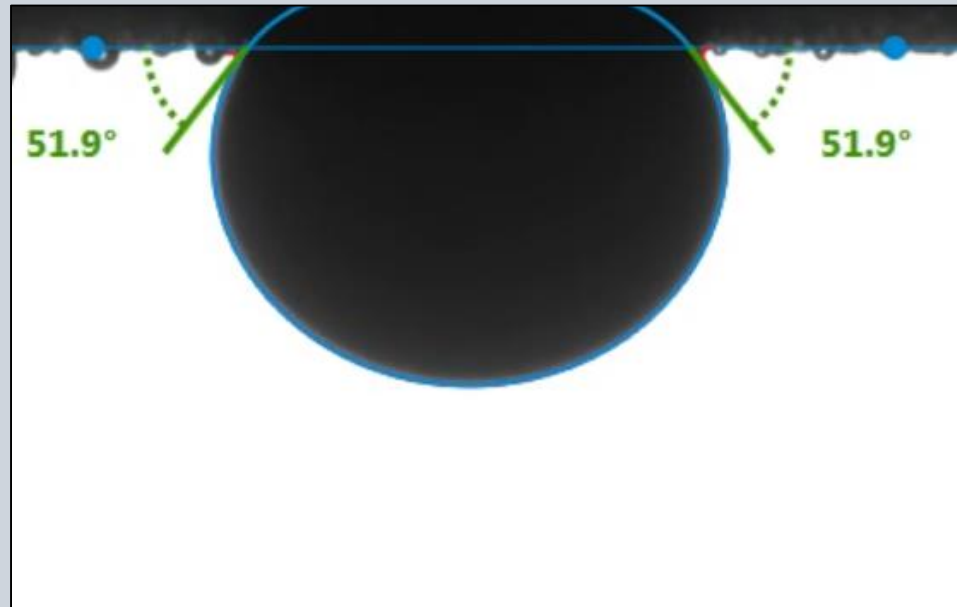
	<i>Unaged</i>		<i>Aged</i>		
	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions with CO<sub>2</sub></i>
<i>Wolfcamp A (Siliceous Mudstone)</i>	 <b>51.9°</b>	 <b>75.1°</b>	 <b>127.9°</b>	 <b>129.5°</b>	 <b>125.5°</b>
<i>Wolfcamp A (Calcareous Silty Mudstone)</i>	 <b>45.8°</b>	 <b>63.7°</b>	 <b>112.8°</b>	 <b>120.9°</b>	 <b>117.7°</b>
<i>Wolfcamp A (Burrowed Silty Mudstone)</i>	 <b>48.5°</b>	 <b>61.5°</b>	 <b>100.8°</b>	 <b>108.5°</b>	 <b>106.4°</b>

# Contact Angle Measurements

Permian Basin	Parameters		Location
	Formation Brine Salinity (ppm)	70,000	
	Formation Brine Density (g/cc)	1.0566	
	Oil Density (g/cc)	0.8634	

	<i>Unaged</i>		<i>Aged</i>		
	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Ambient Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions</i>	<i>Reservoir Conditions with CO<sub>2</sub></i>
<i>Wolfcamp A</i> (Burrowed Argillaceous Siltstone)	 <b>49.3°</b>	 <b>72.3°</b>	 <b>146.4°</b>	 <b>152.2°</b>	 <b>148.6°</b>
<i>Wolfcamp A</i> (Skeletal Wackestone-Packstone)	 <b>69.2°</b>	 <b>91.4°</b>	 <b>103.8°</b>	 <b>116.7°</b>	 <b>114.7°</b>

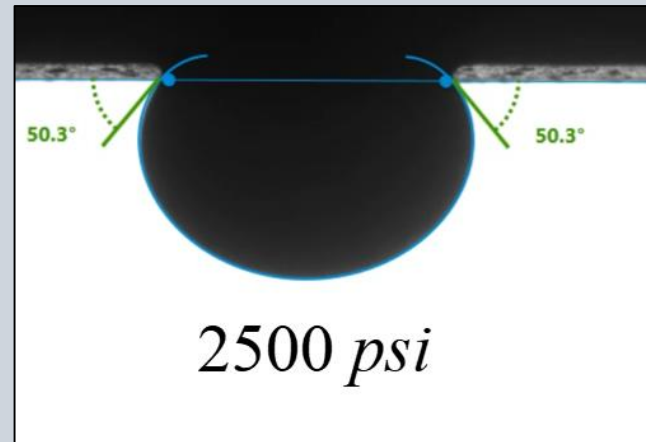
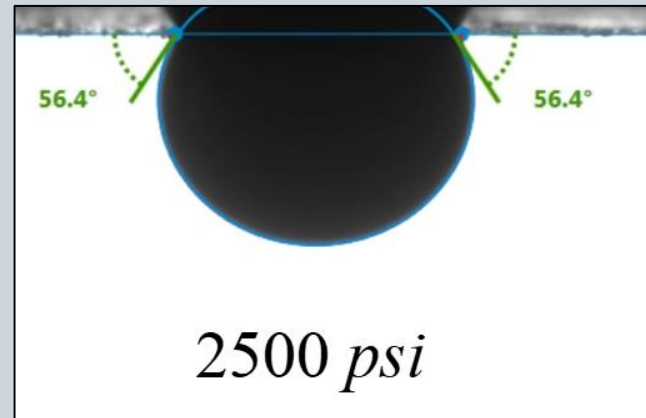
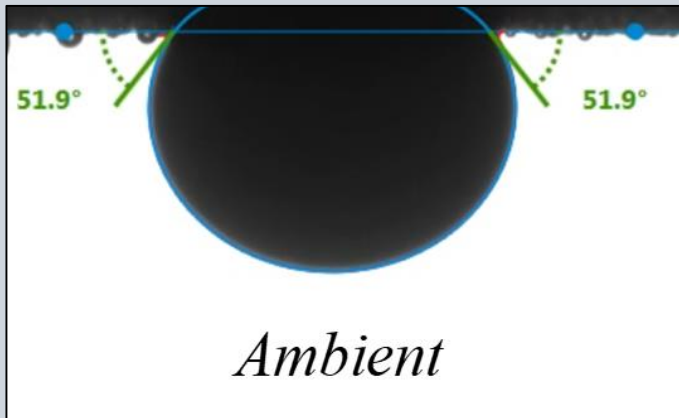
# Effect of Temperature



- Rapid increase (<3 hrs)
- Permanent
- Change varies

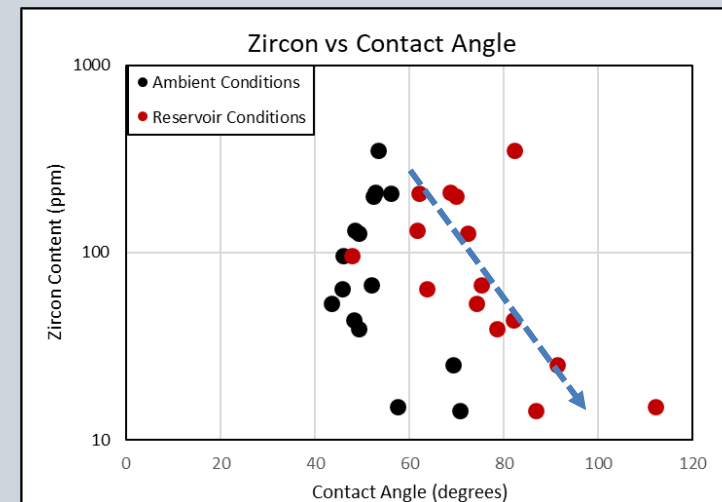
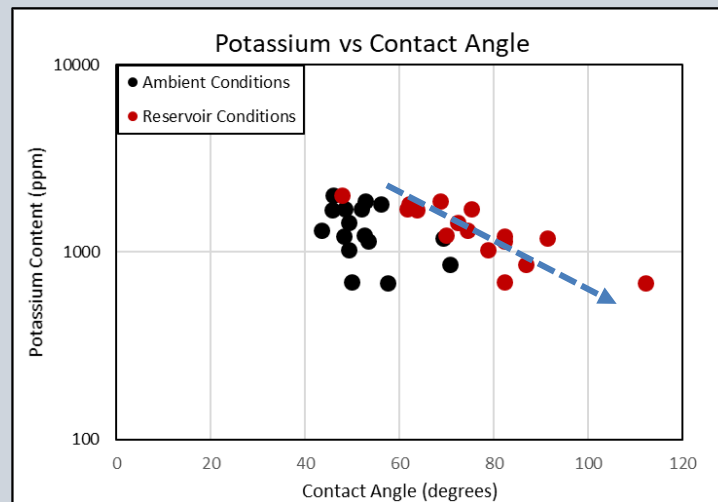
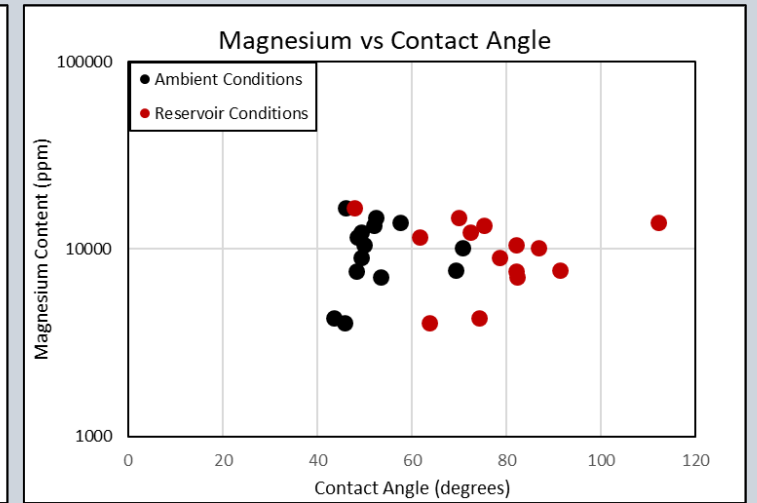
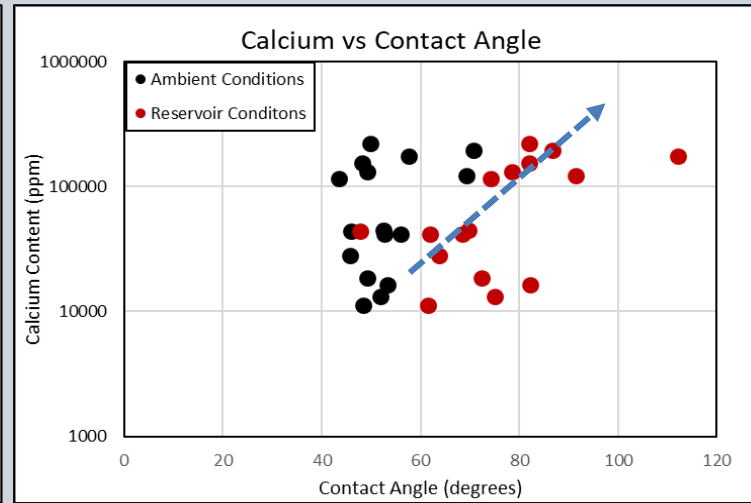
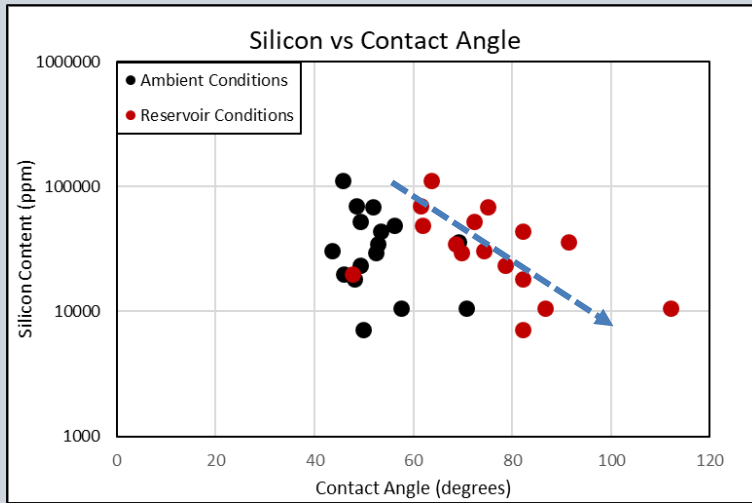
Sample Basin/Formation	Change (in degrees)
Williston Basin	5-7
DJ Basin	16-34
Eagle Ford	29-54
Wolfcamp	13-23

# Effect of Pressure



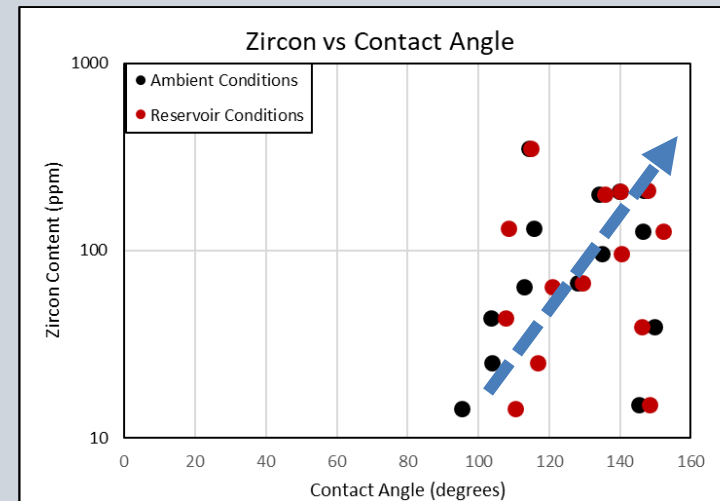
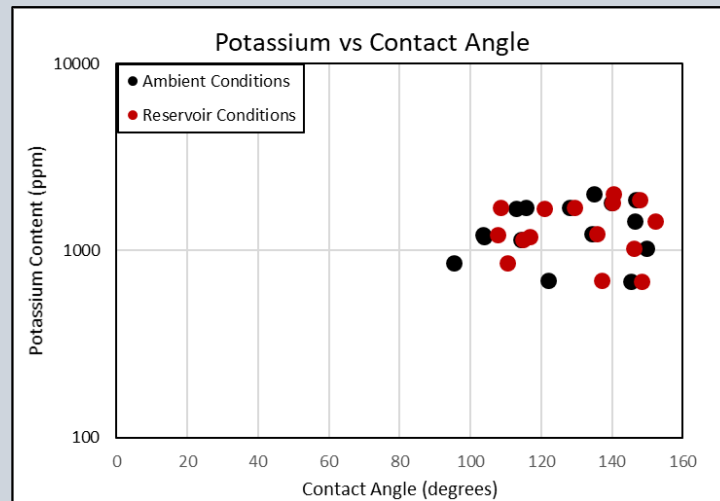
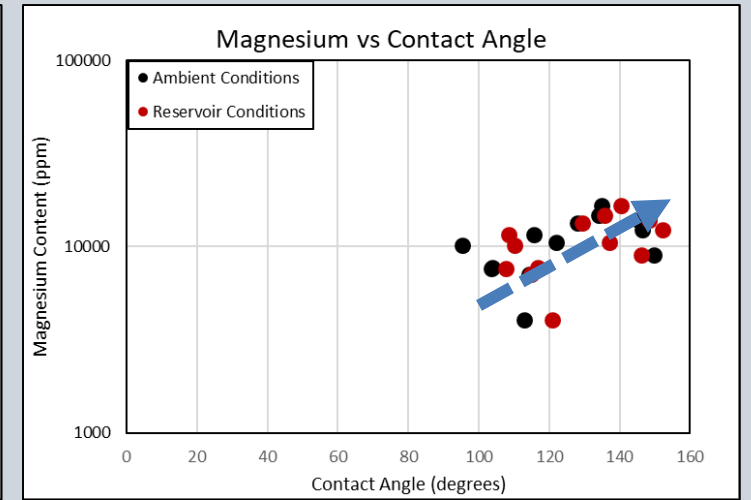
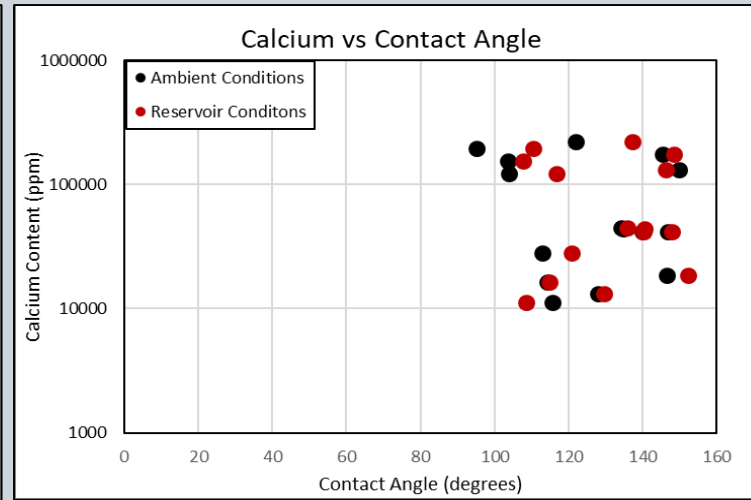
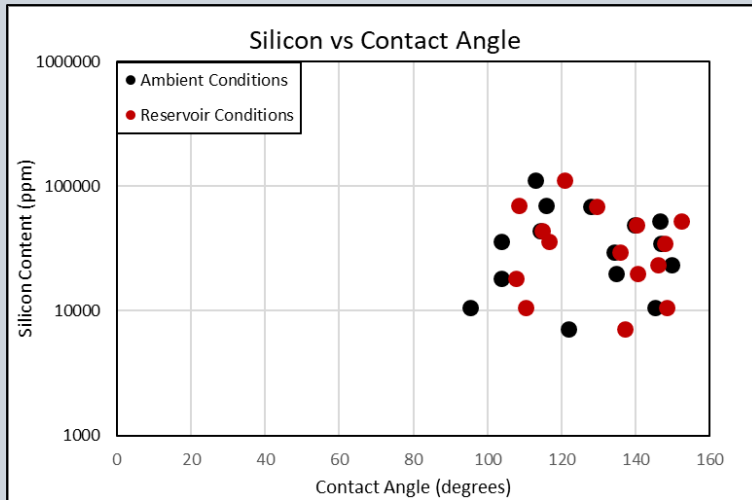
- Immediate increase
- Temporary
- Change is same on all samples ( $\sim 4.5^\circ$ )

# Effect of Mineralogy on Contact Angle Changes (Unaged Cores)

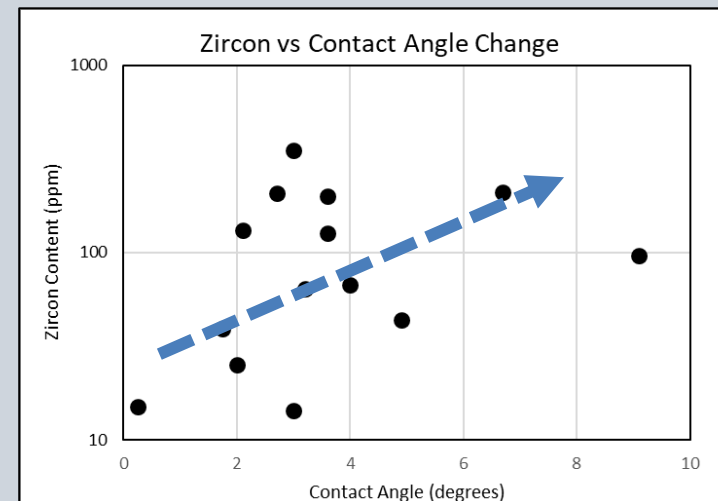
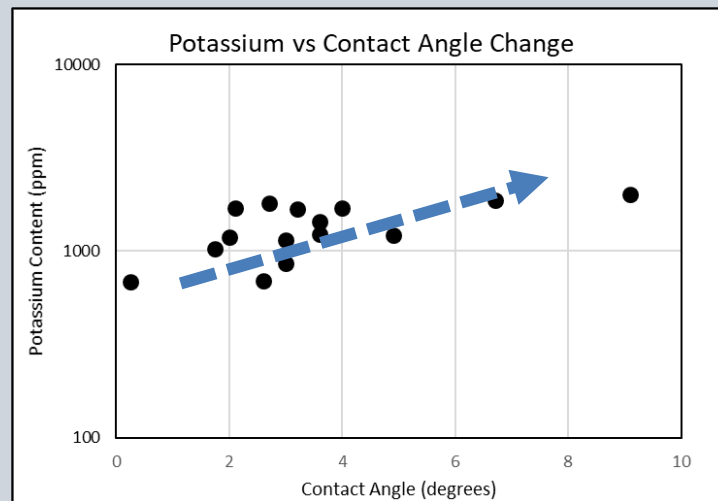
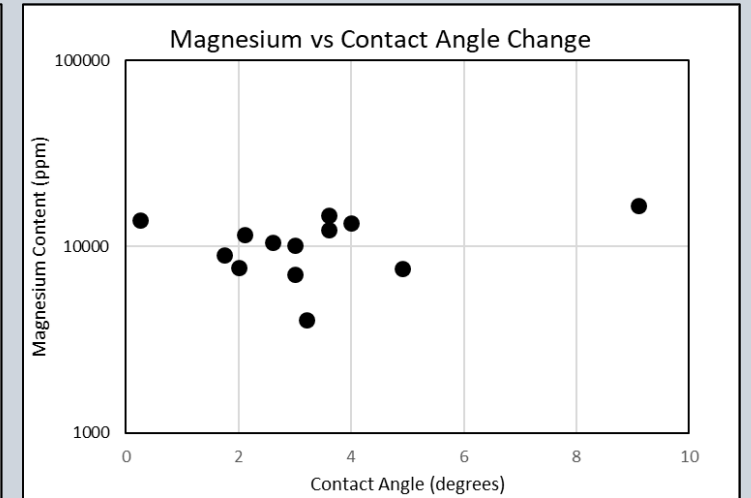
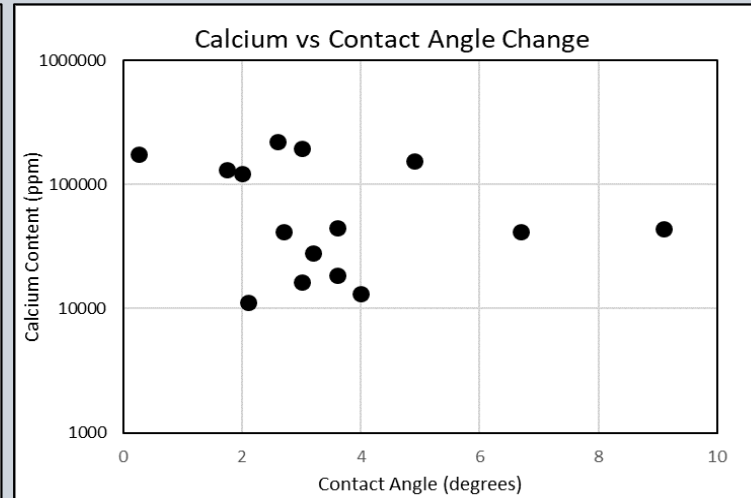
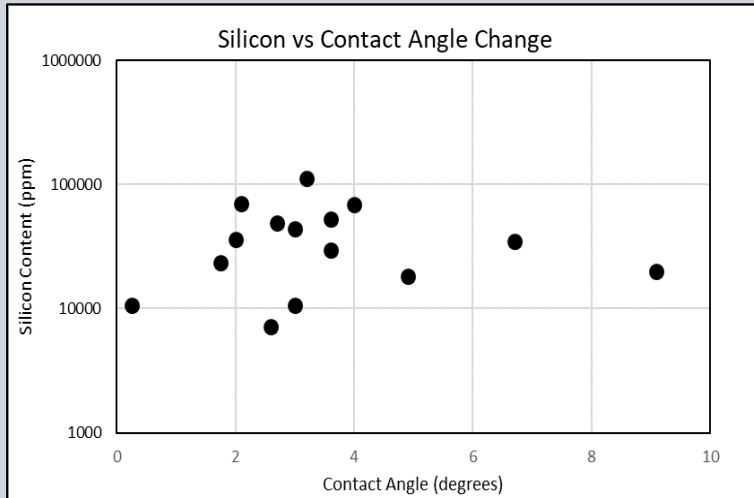




# Effect of Mineralogy on Contact Angle Changes (Aged Cores)



# Effect of Mineralogy on Contact Angle Changes (Aged Cores with CO2)



# Comparison of Results

Sample	Unaged		Aged		Aged+CO2	Change by CO2
	Ambient	Reservoir P & T	Ambient	Reservoir P & T	Reservoir P & T	
Middle Bakken (Facies A)	52.4	69.75	134.2	135.7	132.1	3.6
Middle Bakken (Facies C/D)	52.7	68.5	146.8	147.9	141.2	6.7
Middle Bakken (Facies D)	56.05	61.95	139.8	140.1	137.4	2.7
Three Forks	45.85	47.75	134.8	140.5	131.4	9.1
Niobrara A-Chalk	70.65	86.75	95.2	110.3	107.3	3
Niobrara B-Chalk	49.8	82.1	121.9	137.15	134.55	2.6
Niobrara C-Chalk	48.1	82.1	103.6	107.7	102.8	4.9
Codell sandstone	53.4	82.15	114.2	114.8	111.8	3
Lower Eagle Ford	49.3	78.6	144.2	146.1	144.35	1.75
Lower Eagle Ford	57.55	112.05	145.3	148.35	148.1	0.25
Lower Eagle Ford	43.45	74.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wolfcamp A (Siliceous Mudstone)	51.9	75.1	127.9	129.45	125.45	4
Wolfcamp A (Calcareous Silty Mudstone)	45.8	63.7	112.8	120.9	117.7	3.2
Wolfcamp A (Burrowed Silty Mudstone)	48.45	61.5	100.8	108.5	106.4	2.1
Wolfcamp A (Burrowed Argillaceous Siltstone)	49.3	72.3	146.4	152.2	148.6	3.6
Wolfcamp A (Skeletal Wackestone-Packstone)	69.2	91.35	103.8	116.7	114.7	2

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