

**Production Performance of Permian Basin  
Wells & Potential for Improving Oil  
Recovery**  
**Ozan Uzun**  
**PhD Candidate, Petroleum Engineering**  
**2023**



COLORADO SCHOOL OF  
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**MUDTOC**

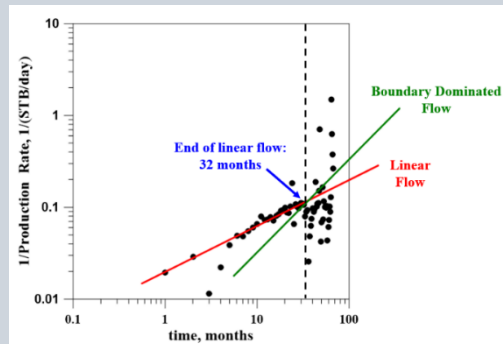
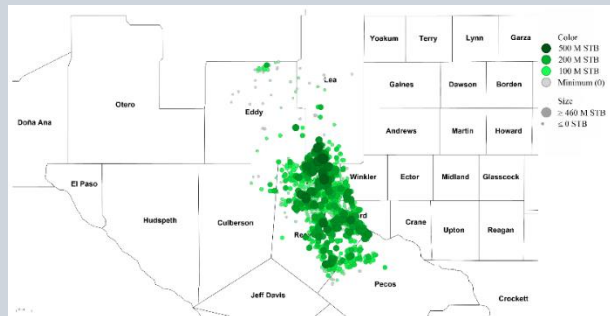
# Drivers and Motivation

- **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 decline in oil recovery and ever-increasing water production require new solutions.
- Classical waterflooding in unconventional reservoirs is not plausible because of the small pore throat dimension causing very low permeabilities of the mudstone matrix. Two practical alternative are: (1) cyclic gas injection and (2) cyclic injection of special surface-active aqueous solutions which have shown great promise.
- Plan is to provide background material and two procedures to improve oil recovery in the Permian Basin tight formations such as the Wolfcamp.

# Project Plan

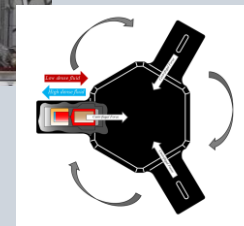
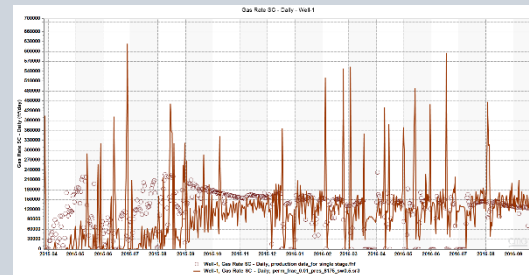
## Phase 1:

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



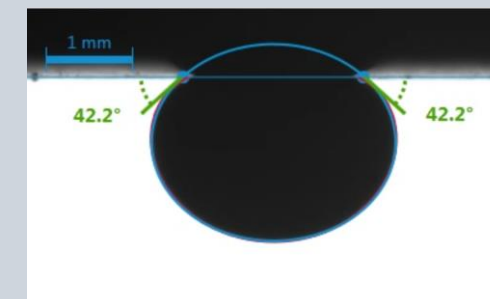
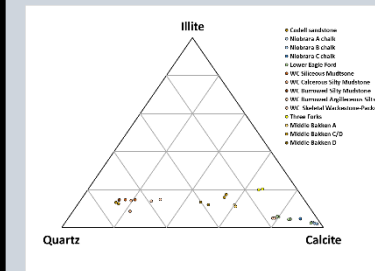
## Phase 2:

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

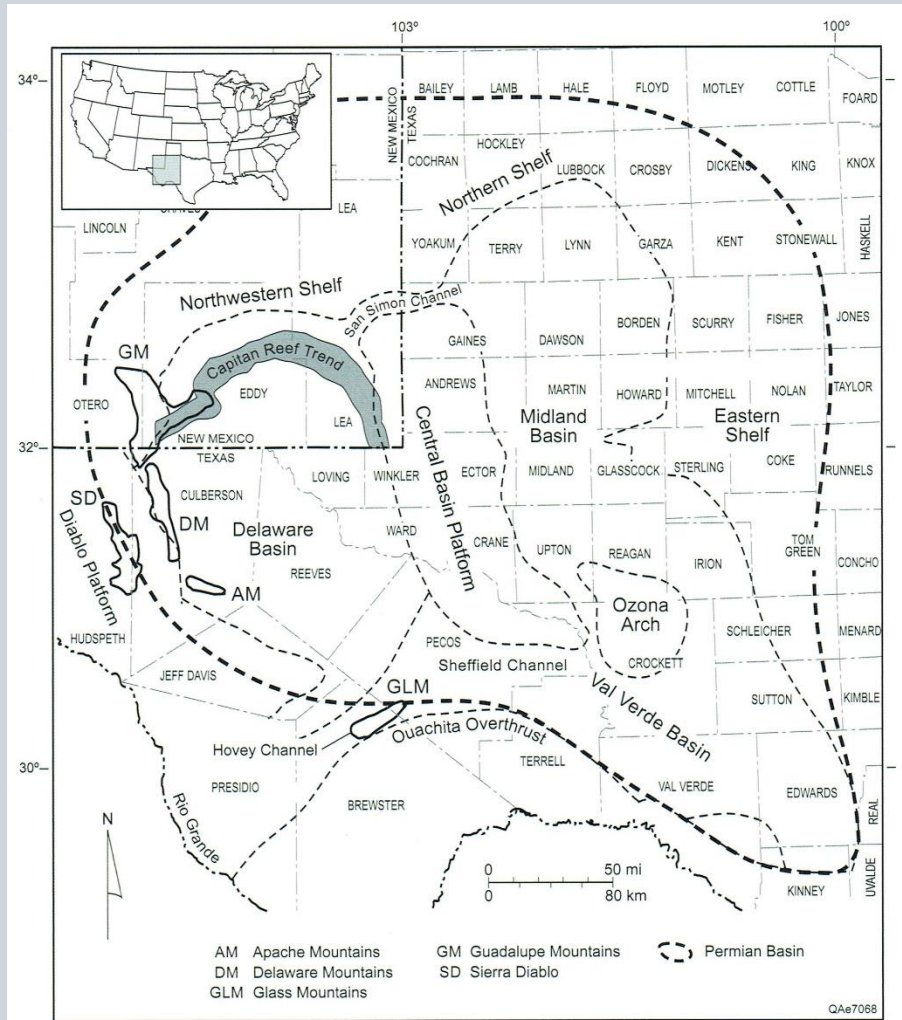


## Phase 3:

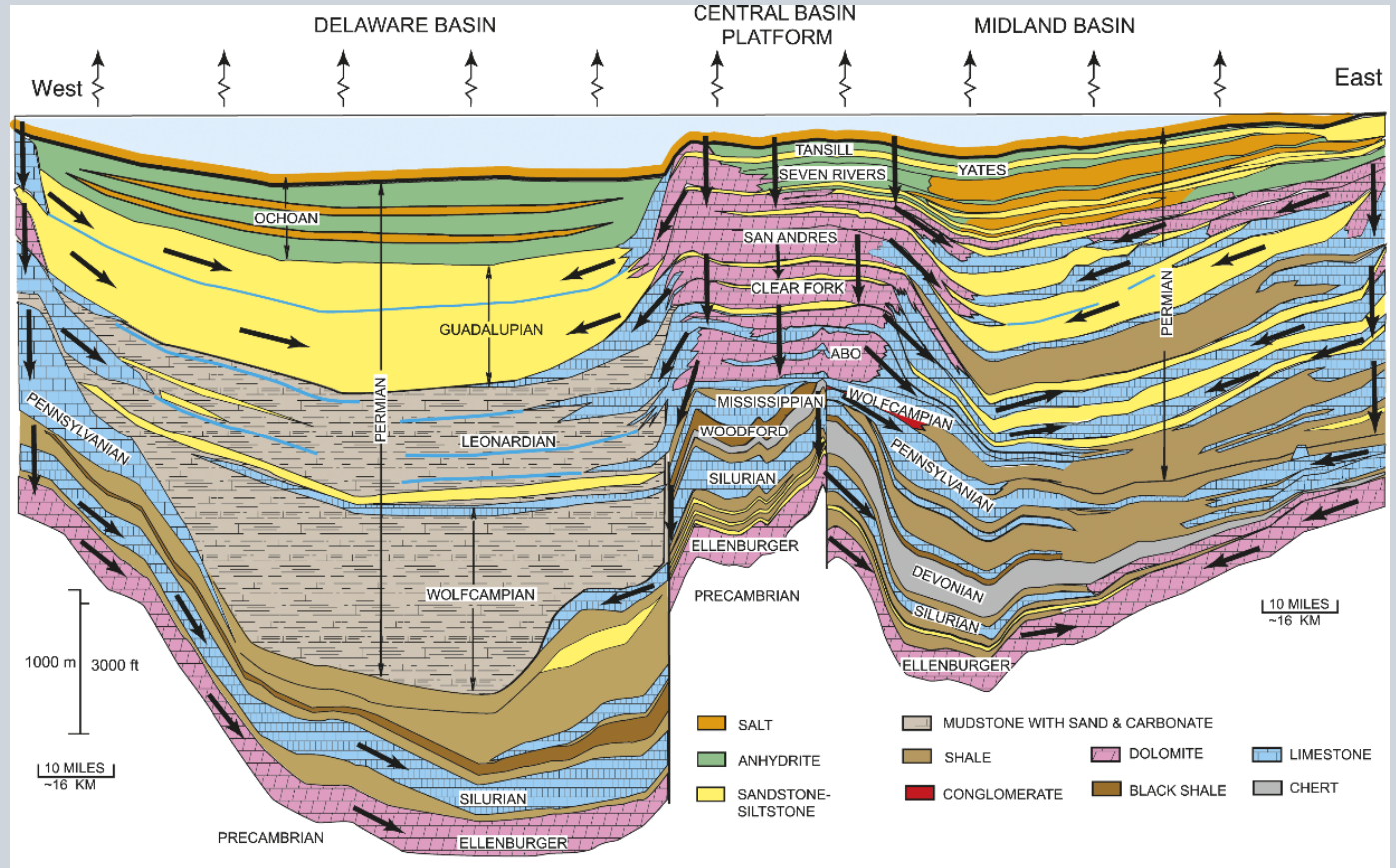
- Conduct EOR experiments
- Characterize field performance using numerical model (history match production data)



# Permian Geology



(Ruppel 2019)

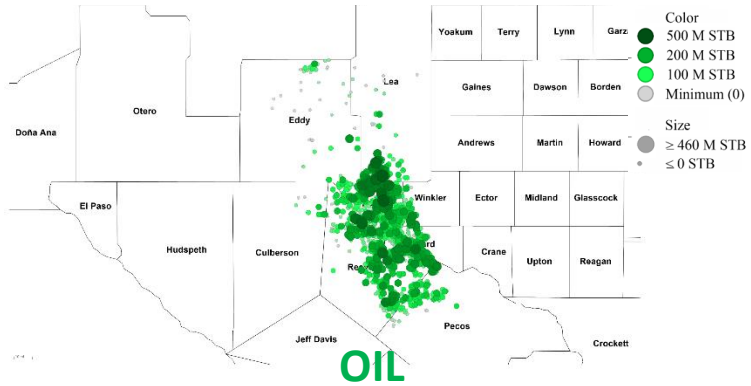


(Saller and Stueber, 2018)

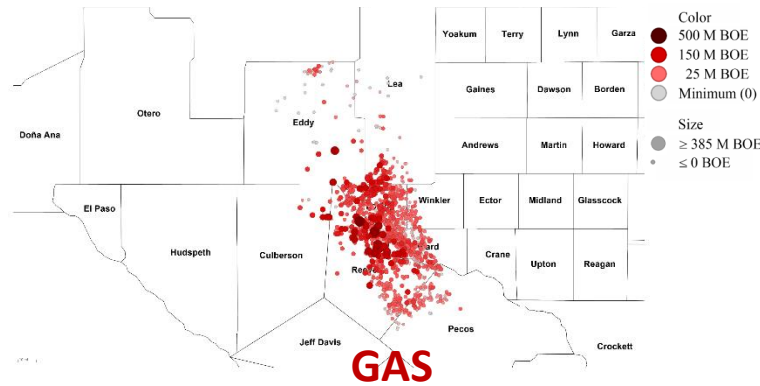
# Production Trends

## Performance of Oil Wells

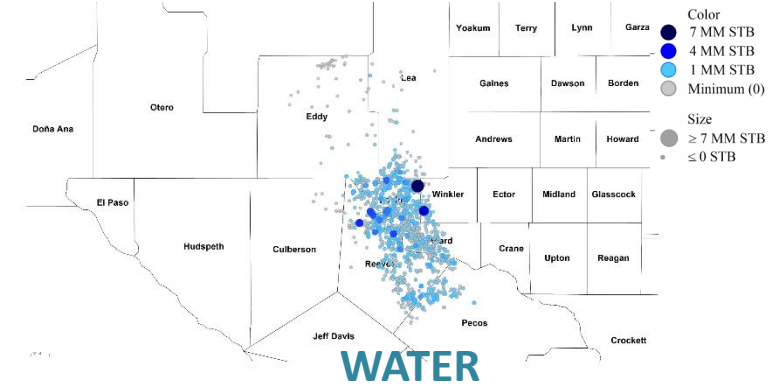
12 Months



12 Months

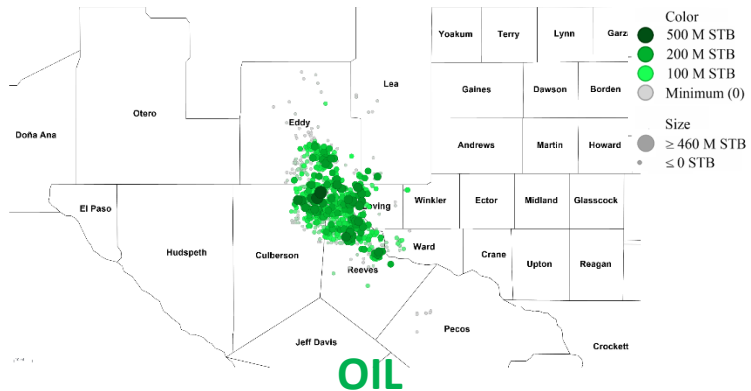


12 Months

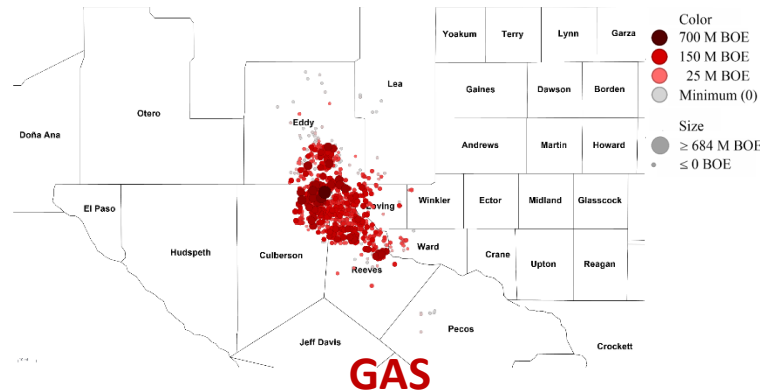


## Performance of Gas Wells

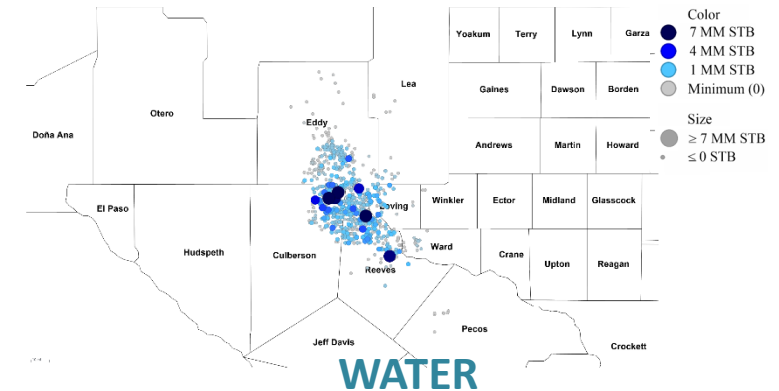
12 Months



12 Months

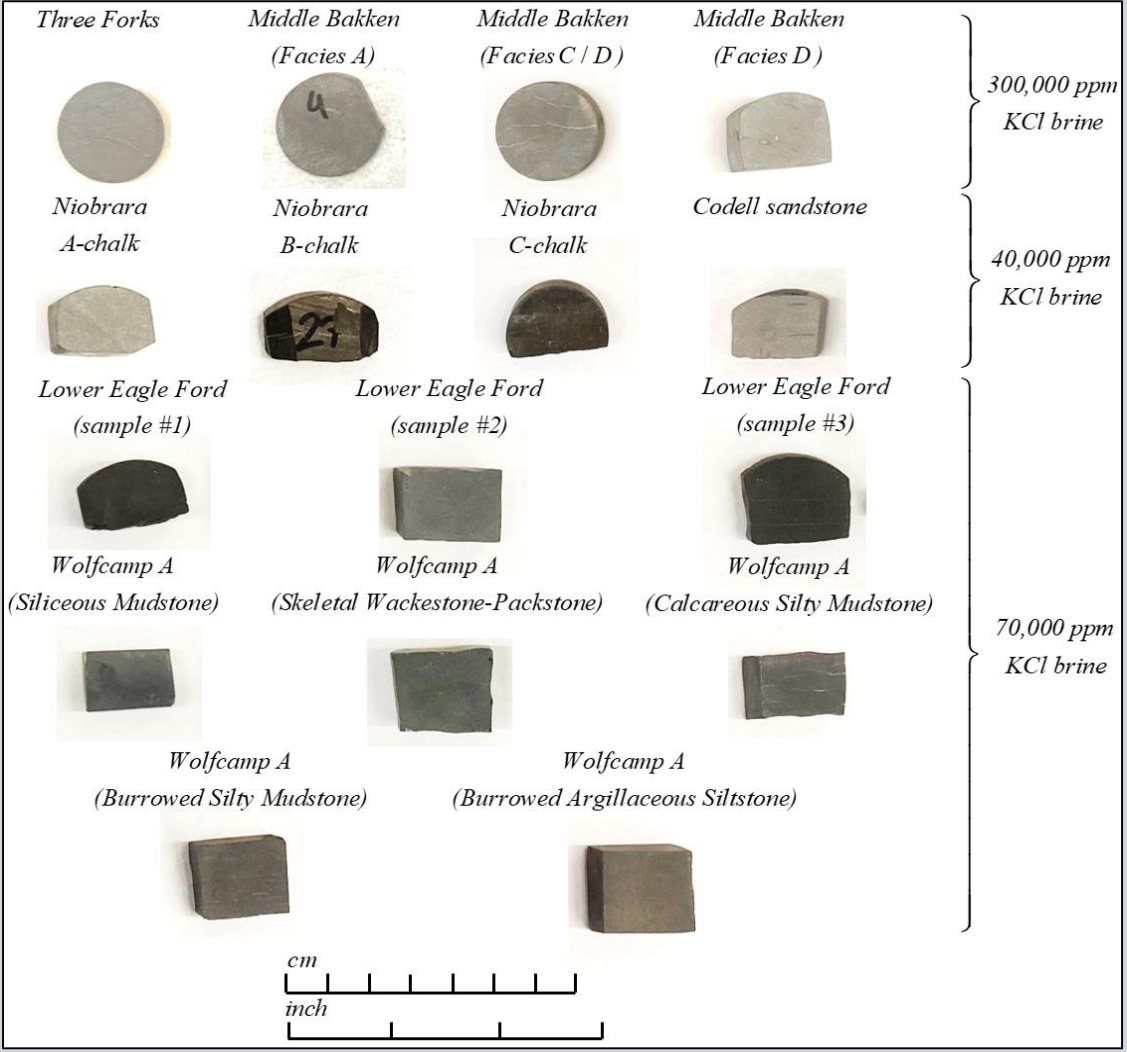
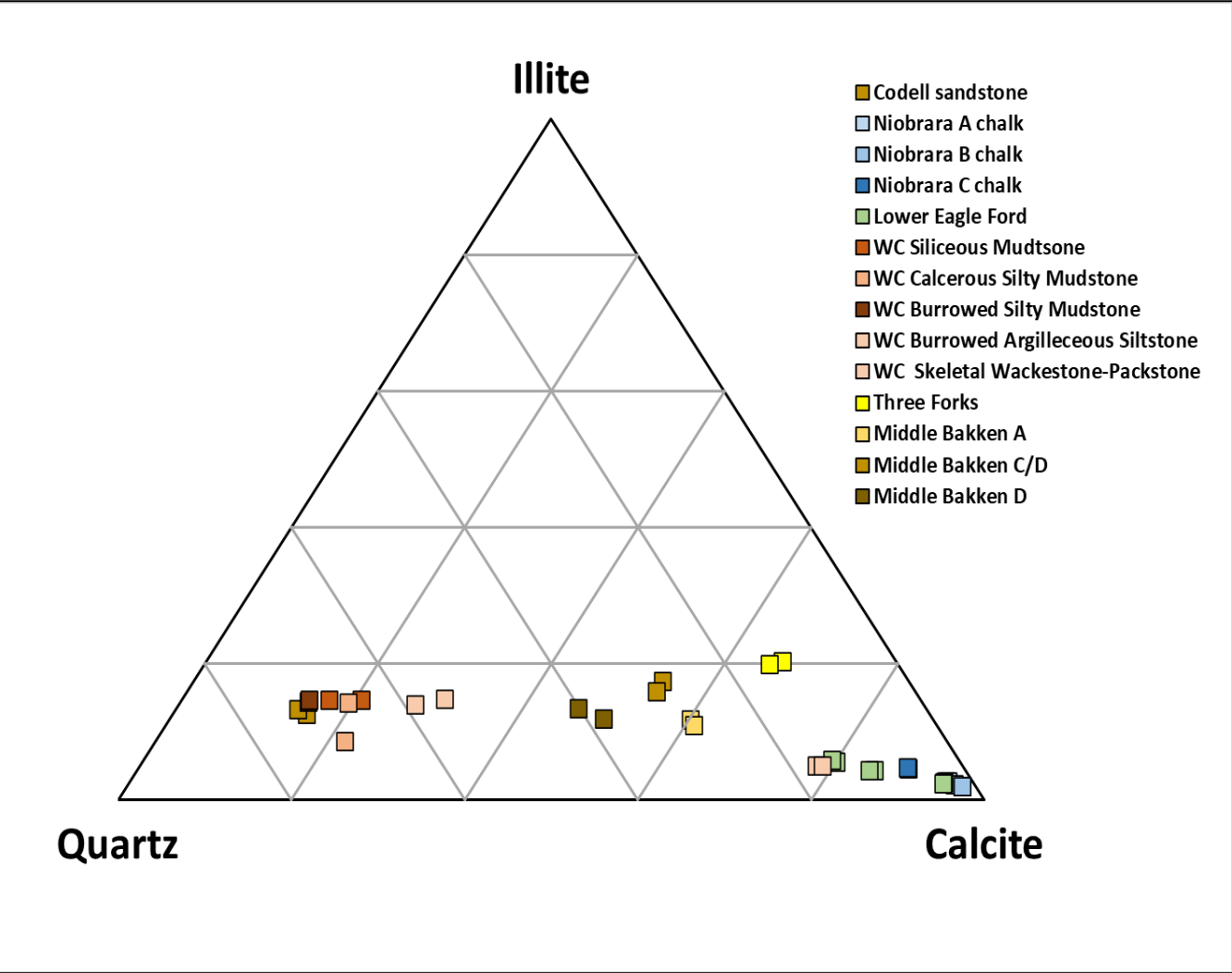


12 Months



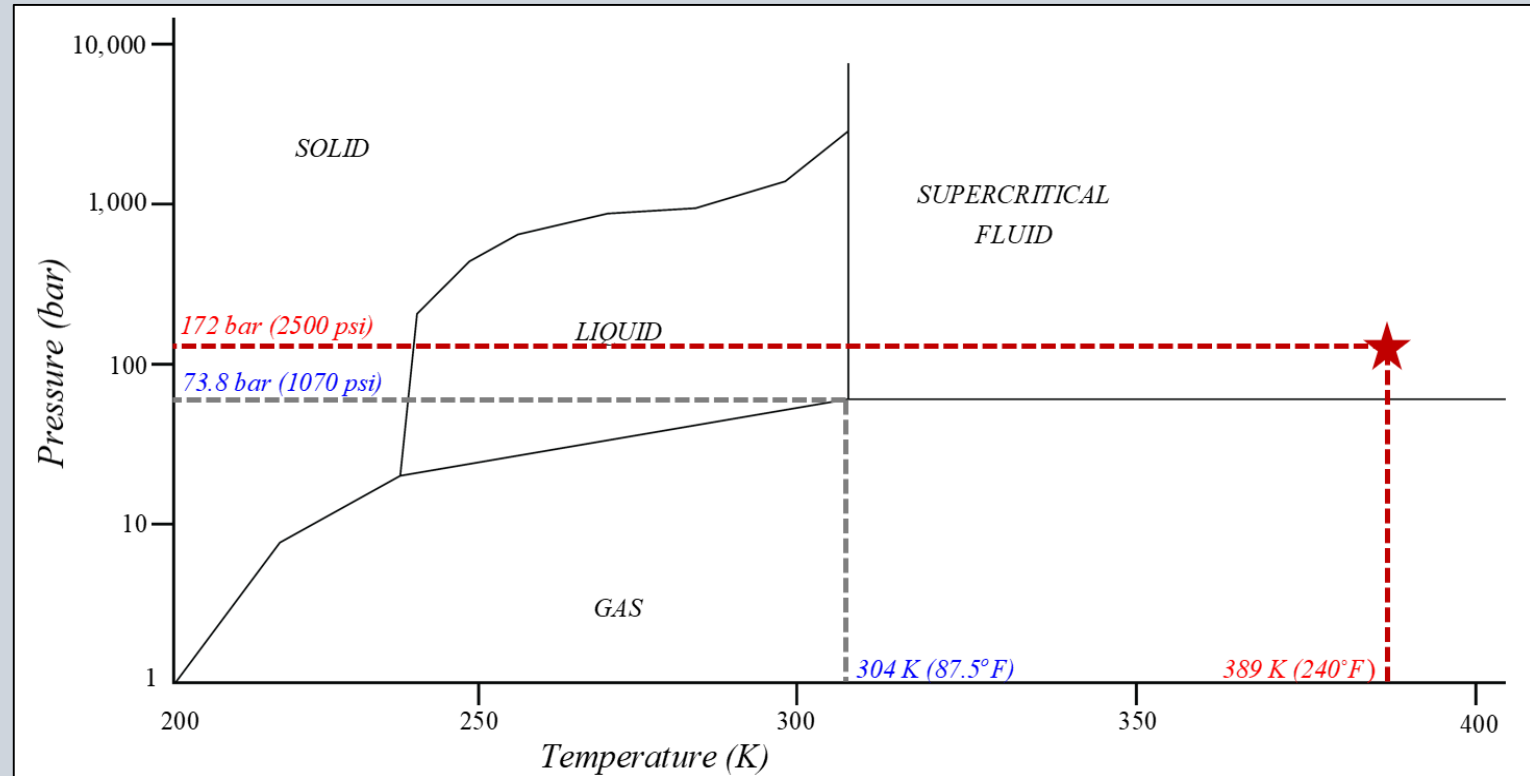
(Source: Enverus 2022)

# Samples Used for Experiments



# Experimental Procedure

- 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.



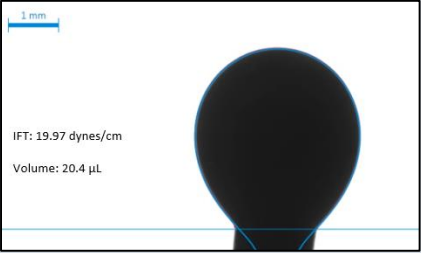
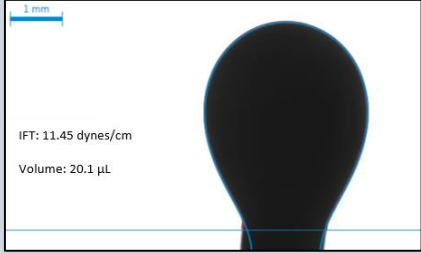
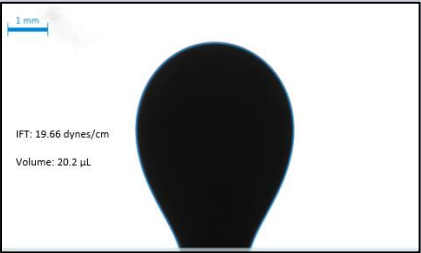
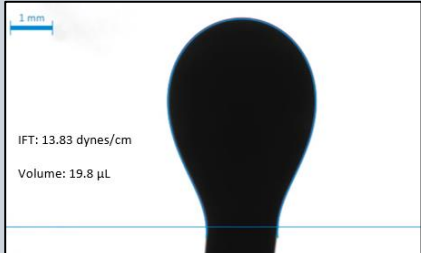



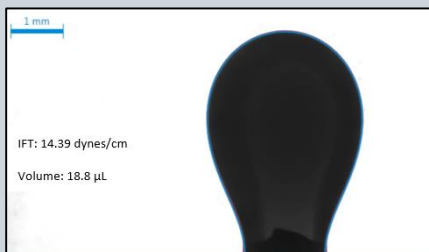
(Modified from Budisa and Schulze-Makuch 2014)

# Experiment Results

**Ambient  
Conditions**

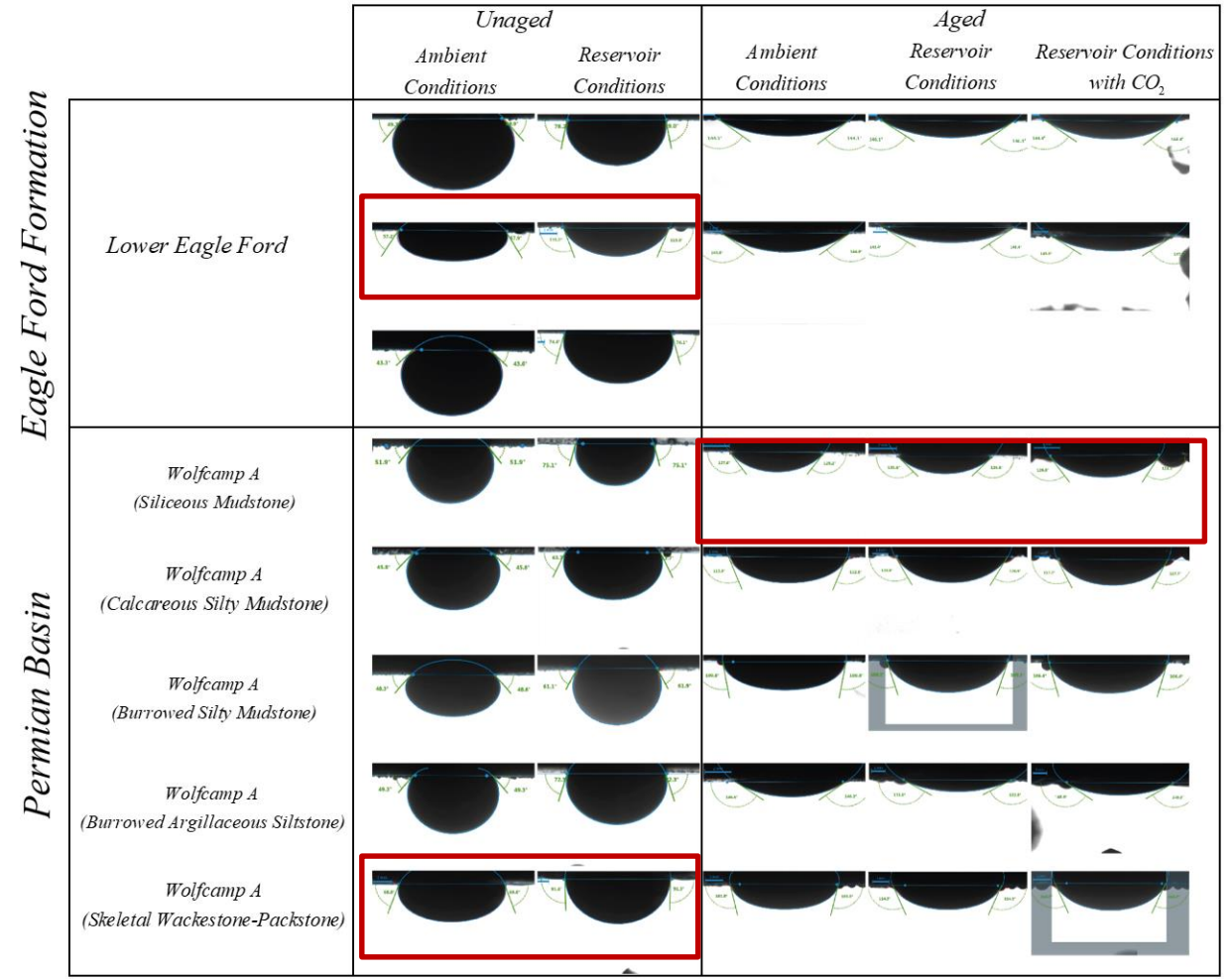
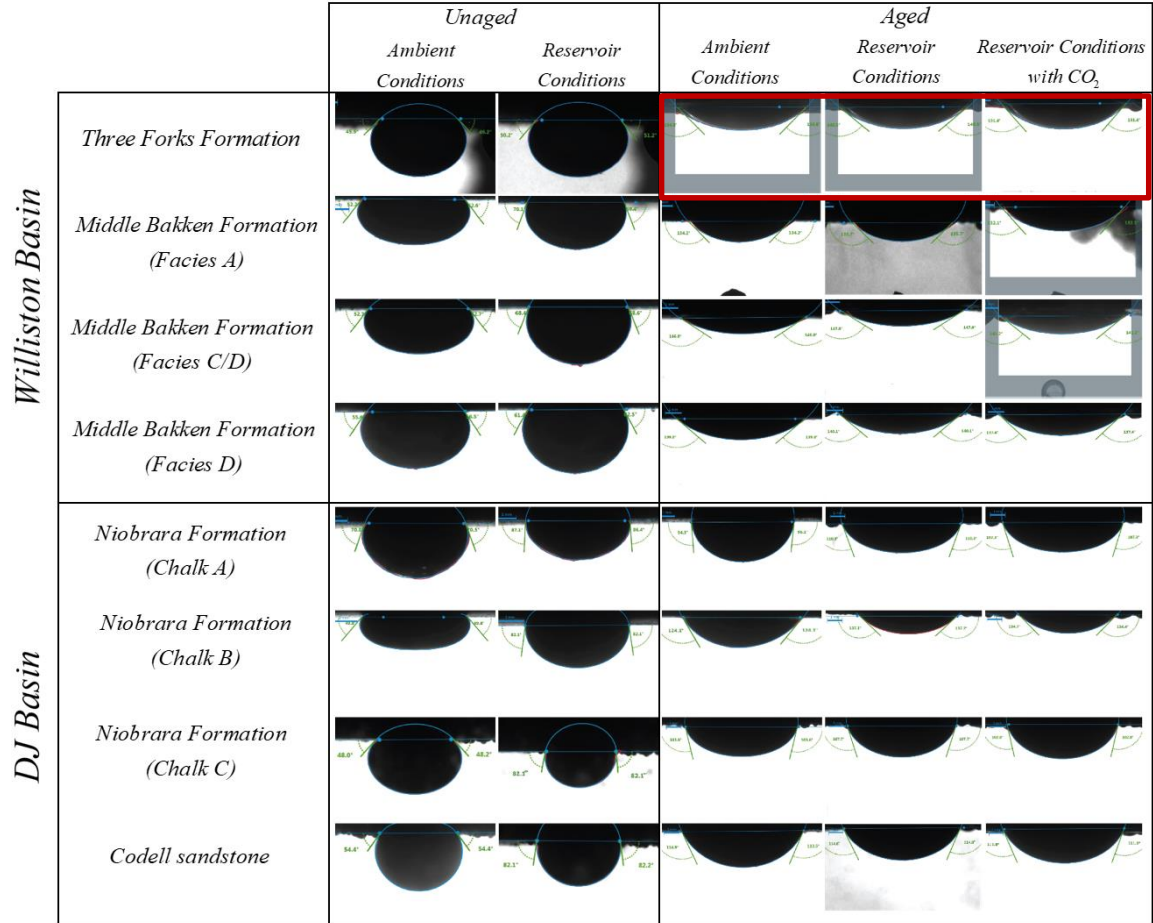
**Reservoir  
Conditions**

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

<p><b>DJ Basin</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=19.97 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=11.45 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=9.74 dynes/cm</b></p>
<p><b>Eagle Ford and Wolfcamp</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=19.66 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=13.83 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=11.64 dynes/cm</b></p>
<p><b>Williston Basin</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=17.14 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=15.57 dynes/cm</b></p>	 <p><b>IFT=14.39 dynes/cm</b></p>

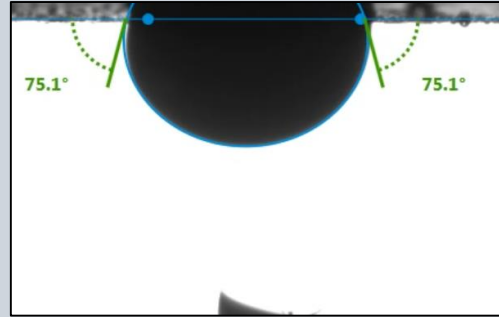
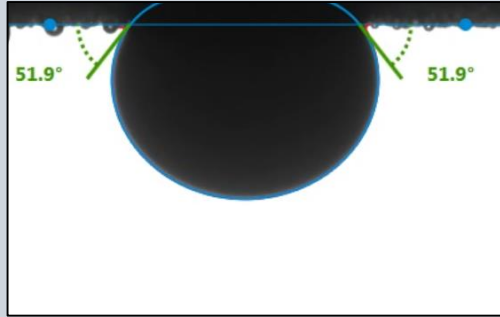


# Experiment Results



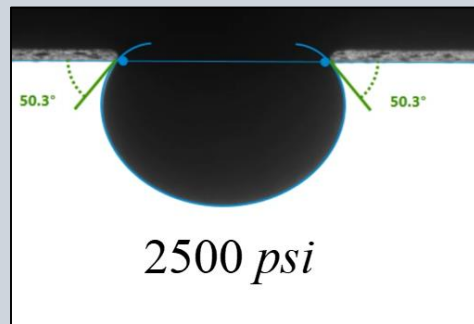
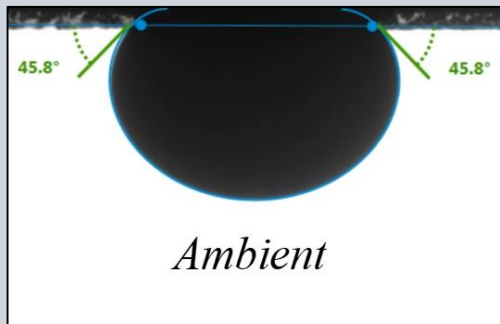
# Effect of Temperature & Pressure

## Temperature



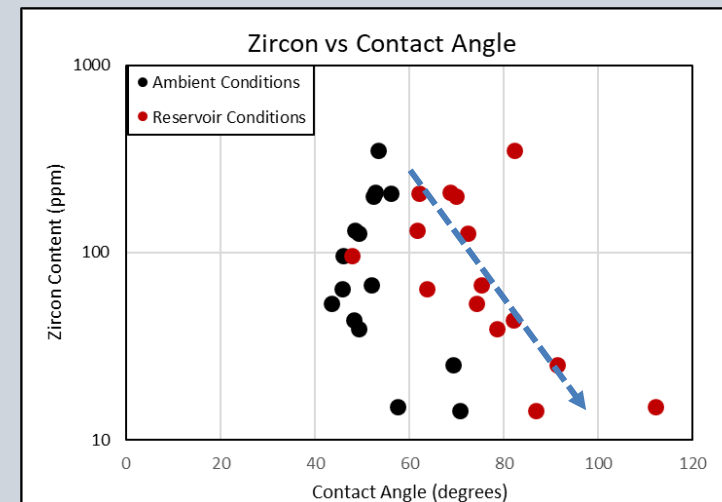
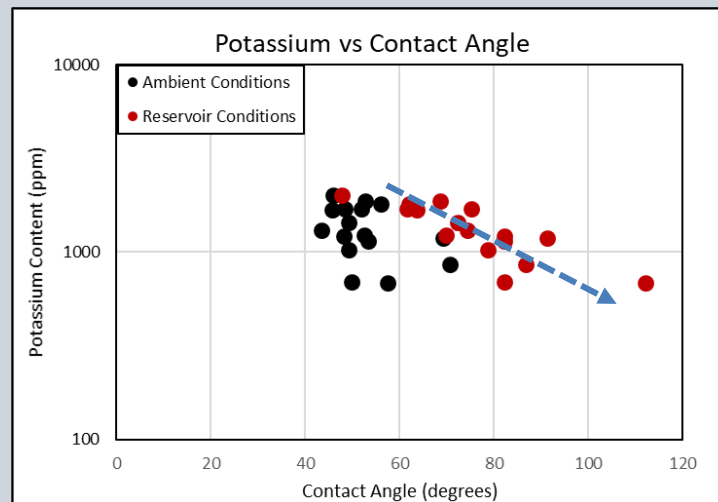
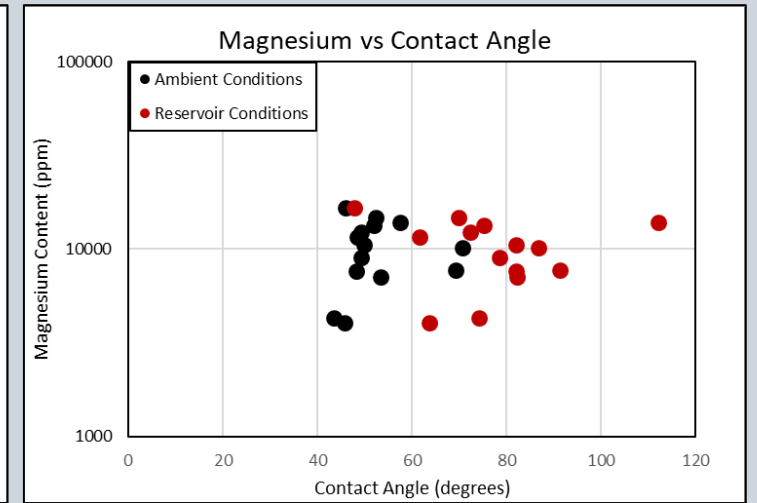
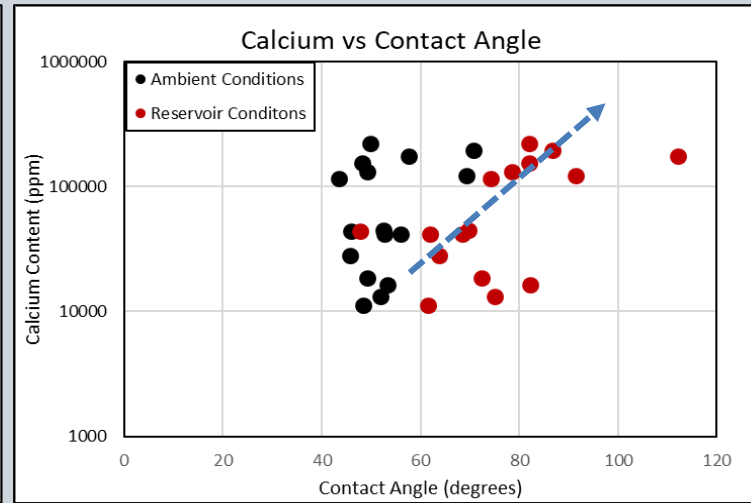
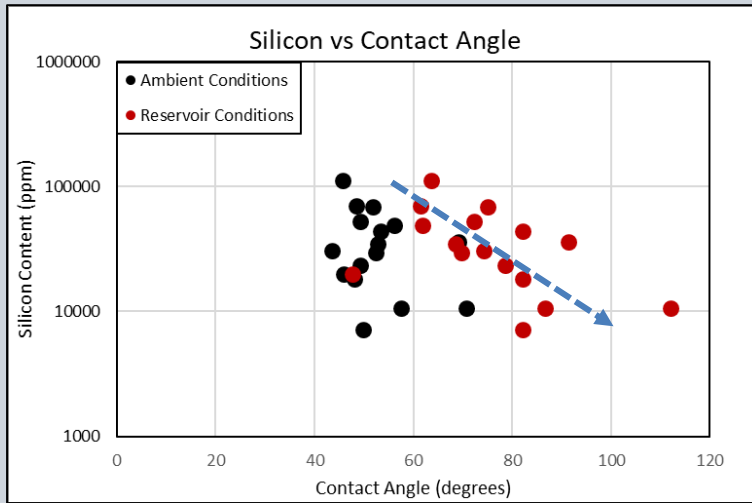
- Rapid increase (<3 hrs)
- Permanent
- Change varies (5-54 °)

## Pressure

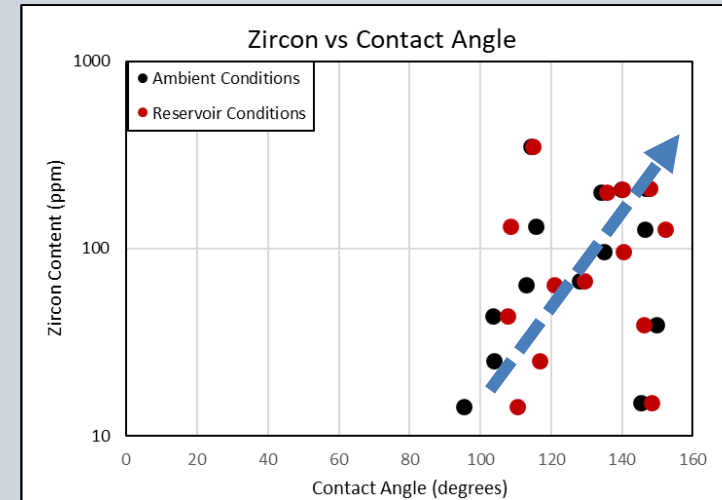
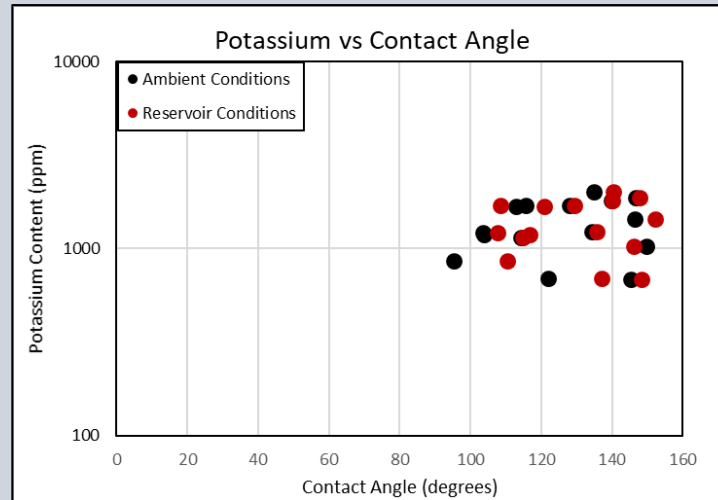
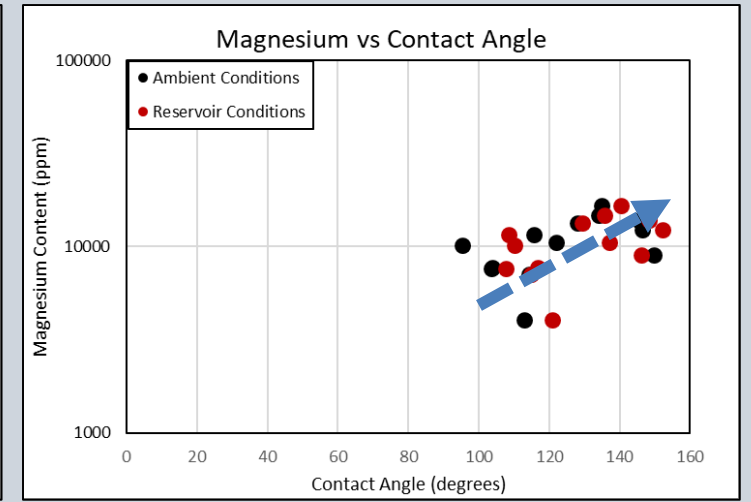
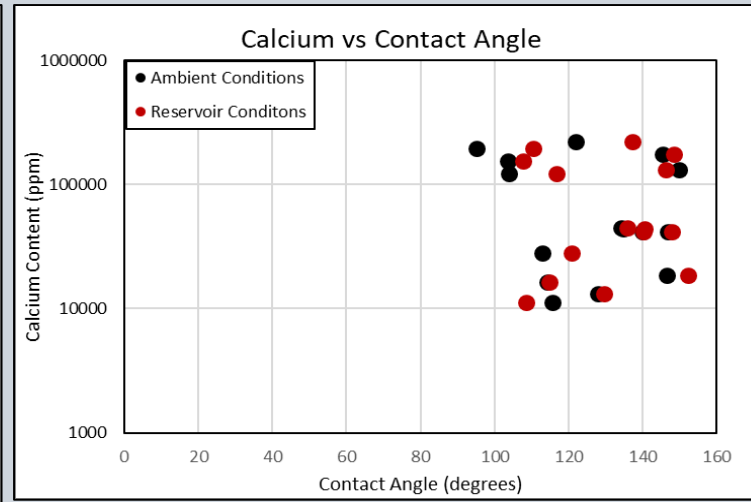
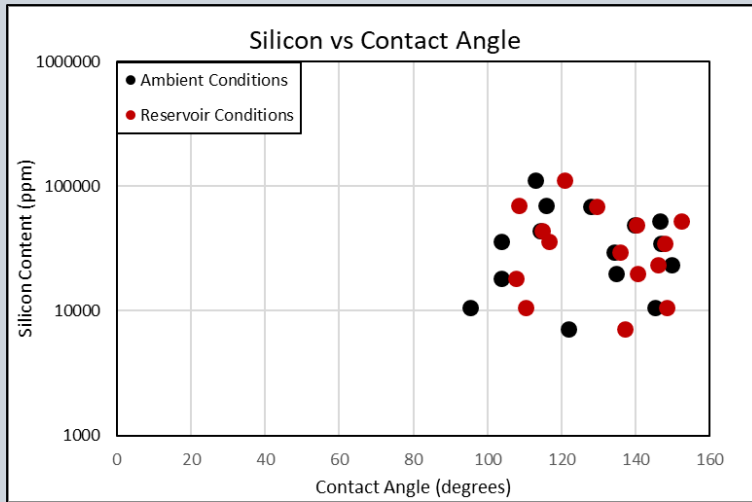


- Immediate increase
- Temporary
- Change is same on all samples ( $\sim 4.5^\circ$ )

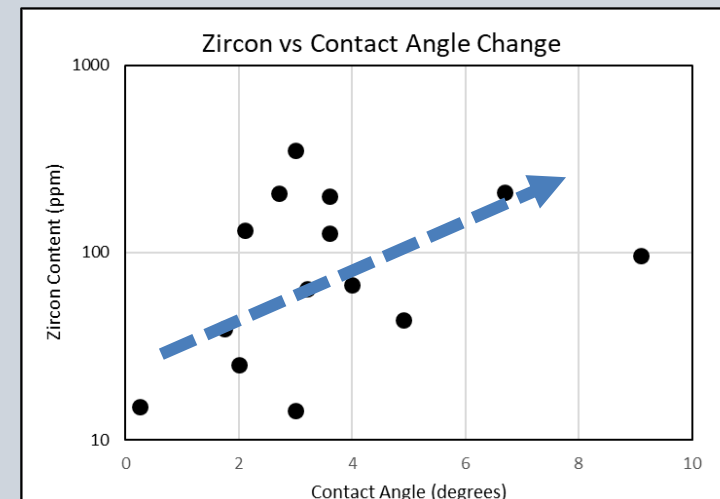
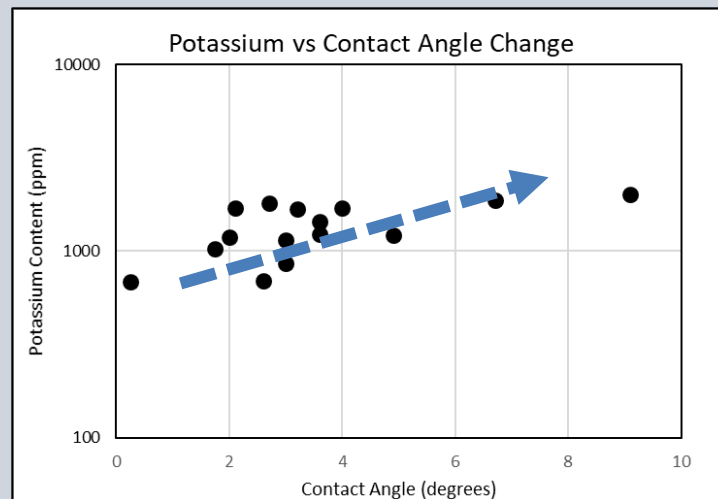
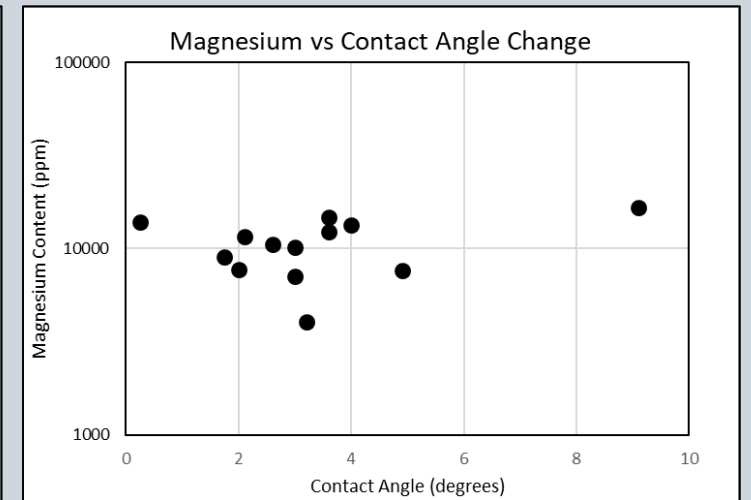
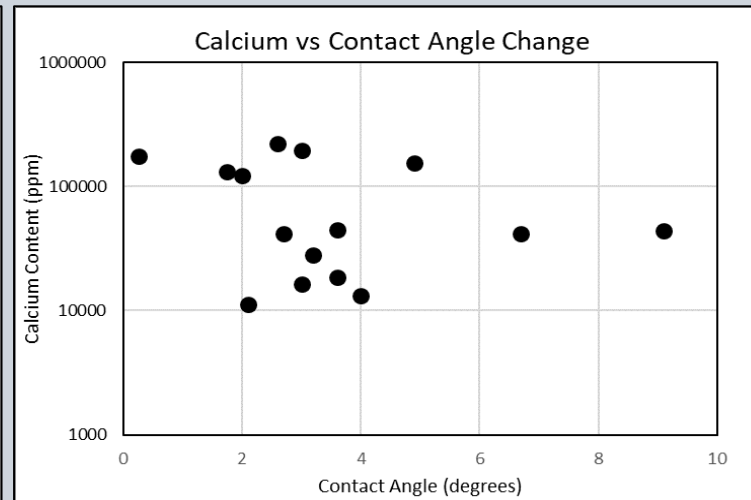
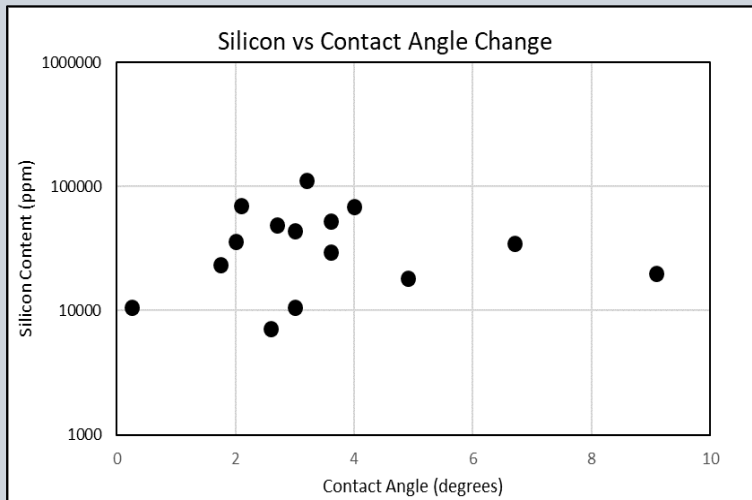
# Effect of Mineralogy on Contact Angle Changes (Unaged Cores)



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



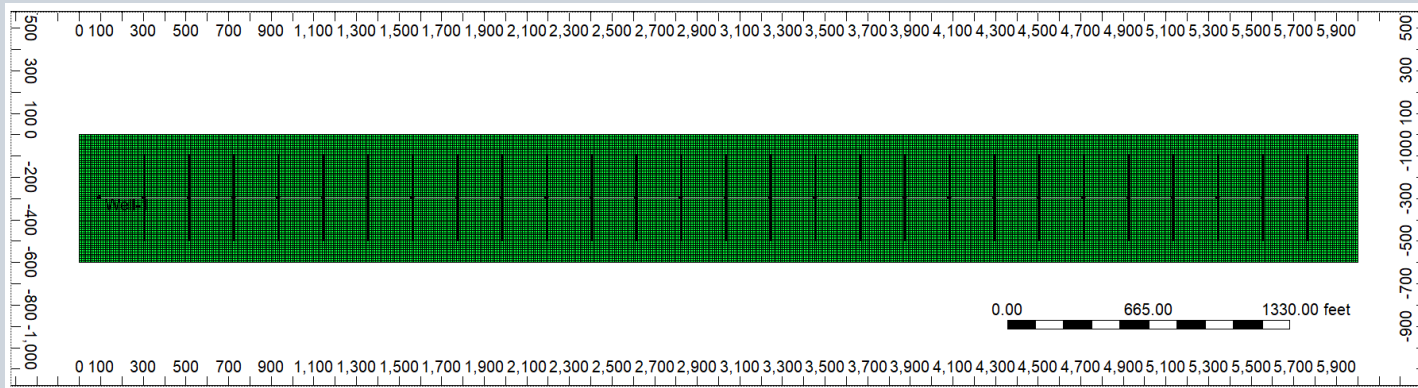
# Effect of Mineralogy on Contact Angle Changes (Aged Cores with CO2)



# CMG-GEM Numerical Model

## Reservoir Properties & Numerical Grid Structure

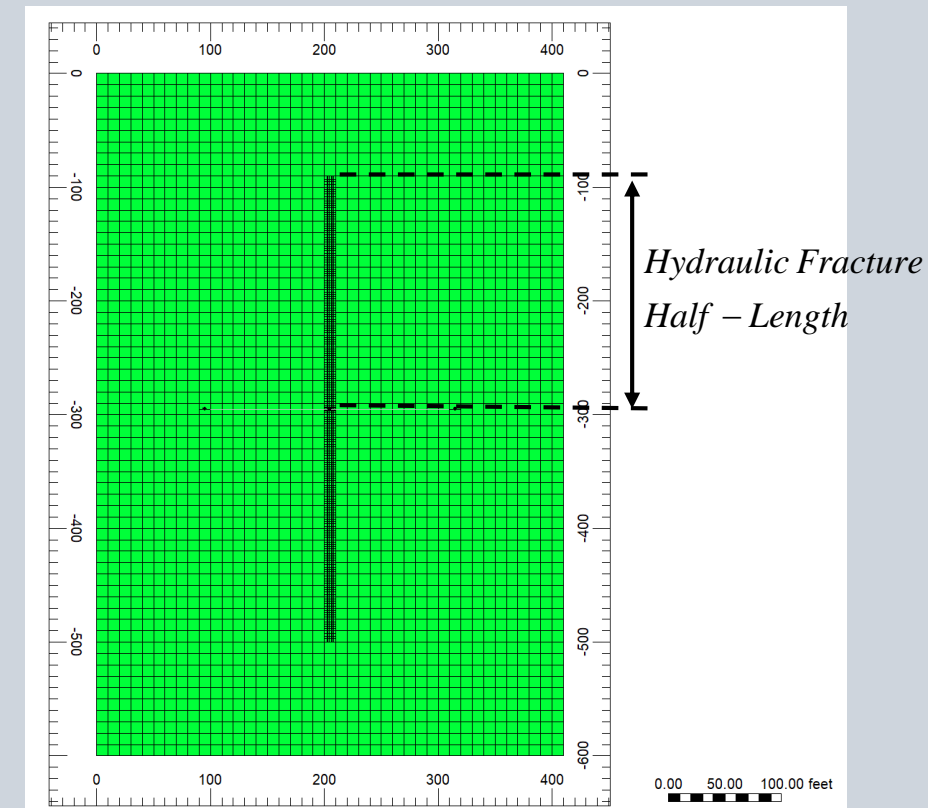
- Gross thickness: 600 ft
- Initial res pressure: 8175 psia
- Reservoir temp: 181.5 °F
- Porosity: 0.06
- Matrix permeability: 0.0003 mD
- Matrix pore compressibility:  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  psia<sup>-1</sup>



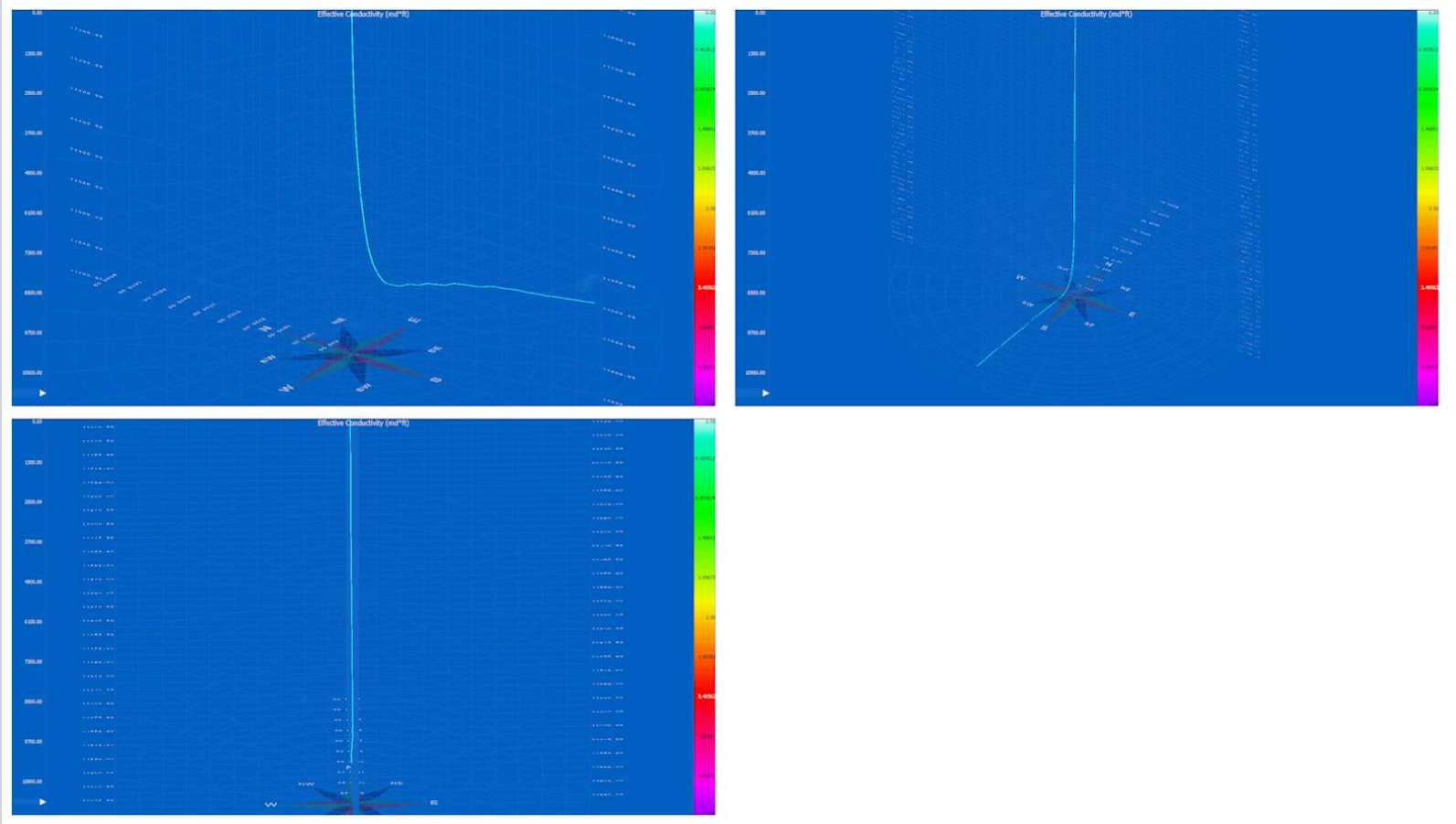
IMAX : 600  
 JMAX : 60  
 KMAX : 60

$\Delta x$  : 10 ft  
 $\Delta y$  : 10 ft  
 $\Delta z$  : 10 ft

27 HF stages

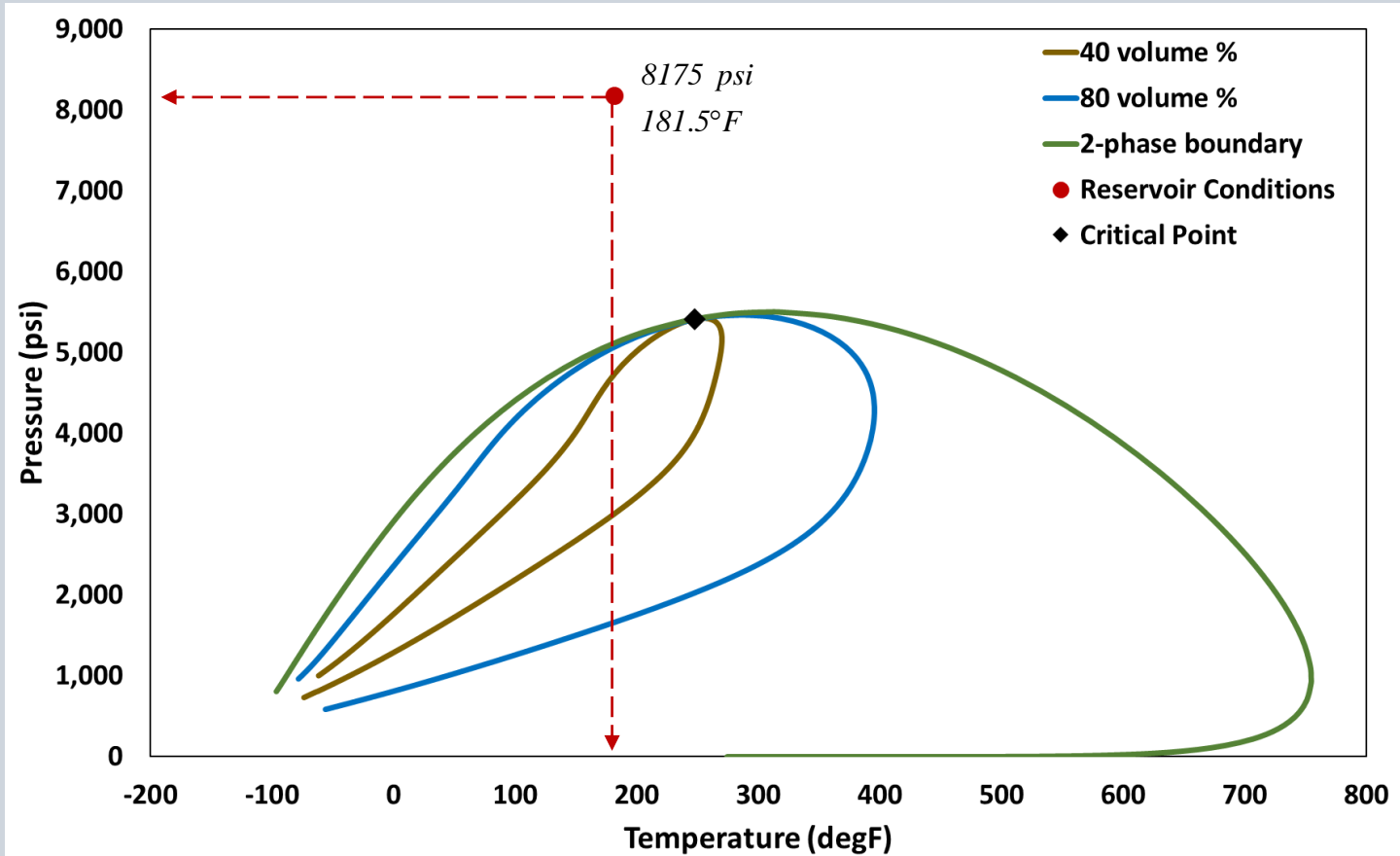


# GOHFER Hydraulic Fracture Model



<b>Number of Stages</b>	27
<b>Cluster per stage</b>	4
<b>Stage Length (ft)</b>	212
<b>Cluster Spacing (ft)</b>	52
<b>Total Perforation shot per stage</b>	24
<b>Perforation Diameter (in)</b>	0.54/0.46

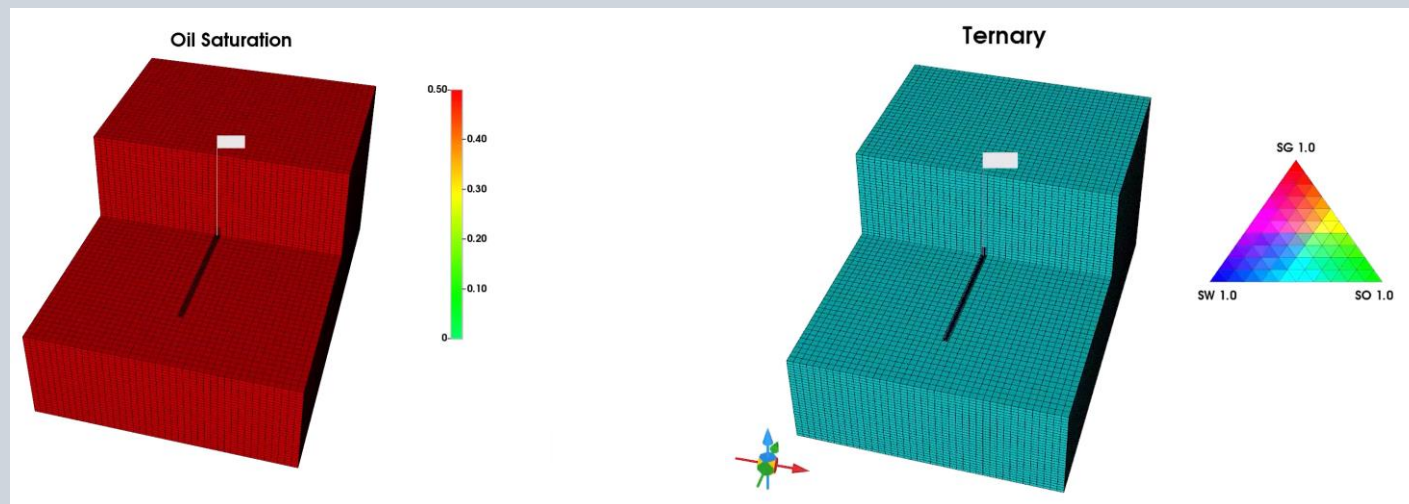
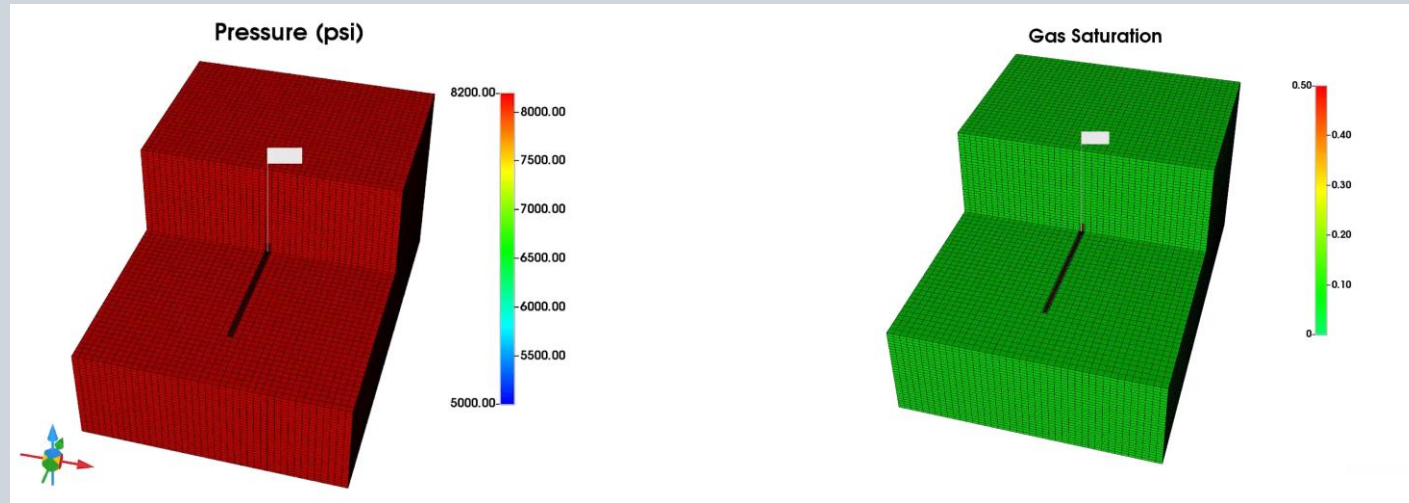
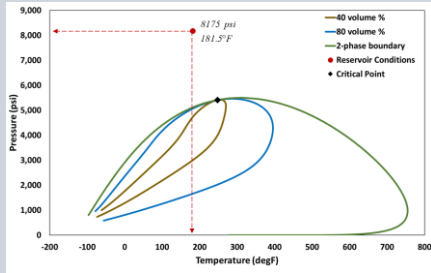
# Hydrocarbon Fluid Model



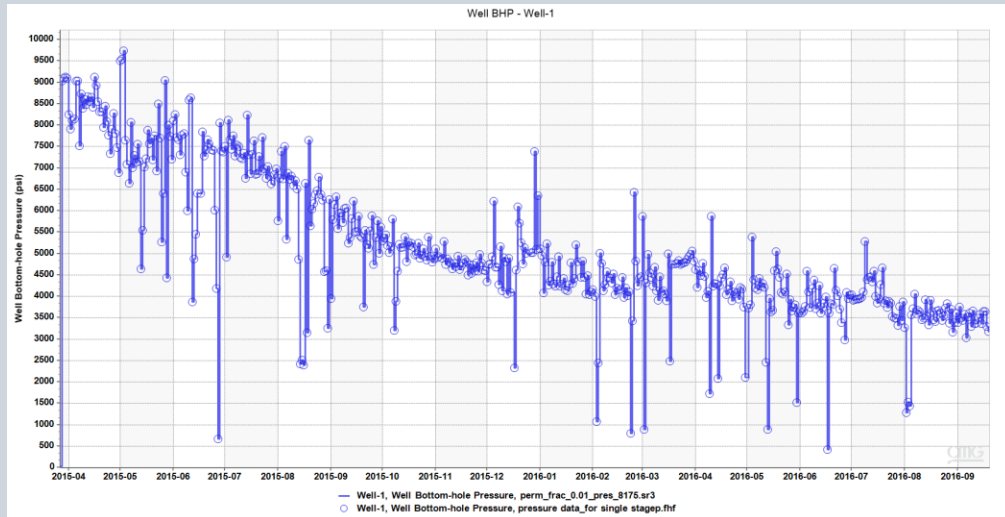
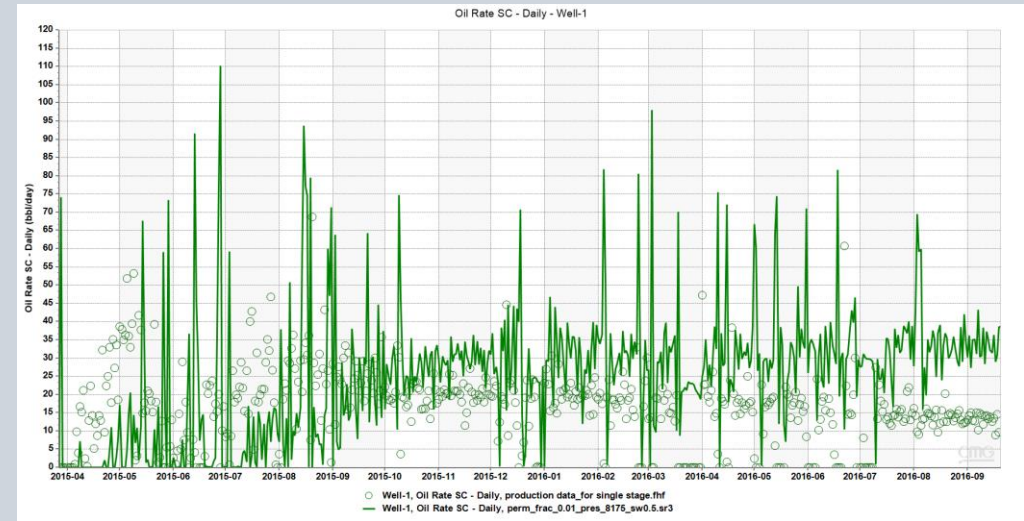
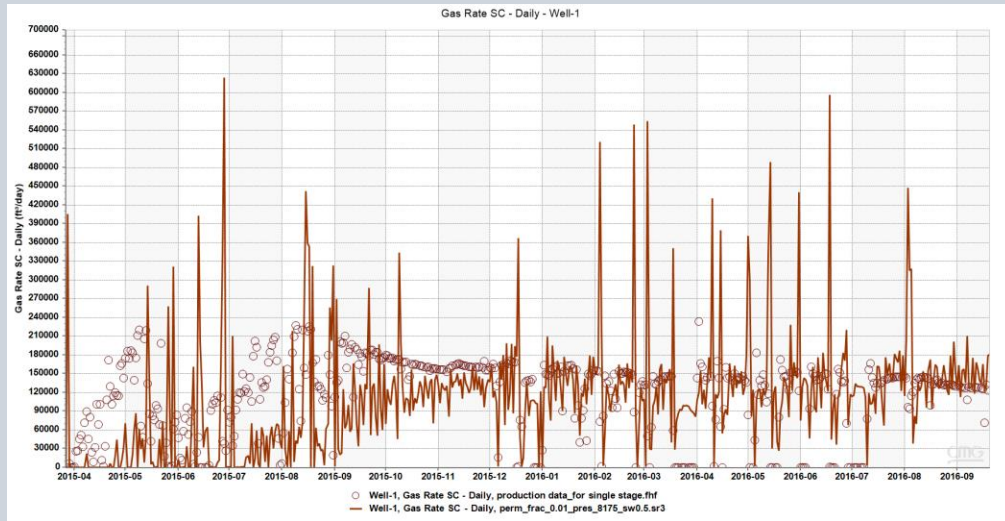
Component	Mole Percent
N <sub>2</sub> to CO <sub>2</sub>	0.9
CH <sub>4</sub>	67.59
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	9.24
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	5.51
IC <sub>4</sub> - NC <sub>4</sub>	2.79
IC <sub>5</sub> - FC <sub>6</sub>	2.31
FC <sub>7</sub> - FC <sub>10</sub>	5.62
FC <sub>11</sub> - C <sub>15</sub>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



# CMG-GEM Numerical Model History Match Results

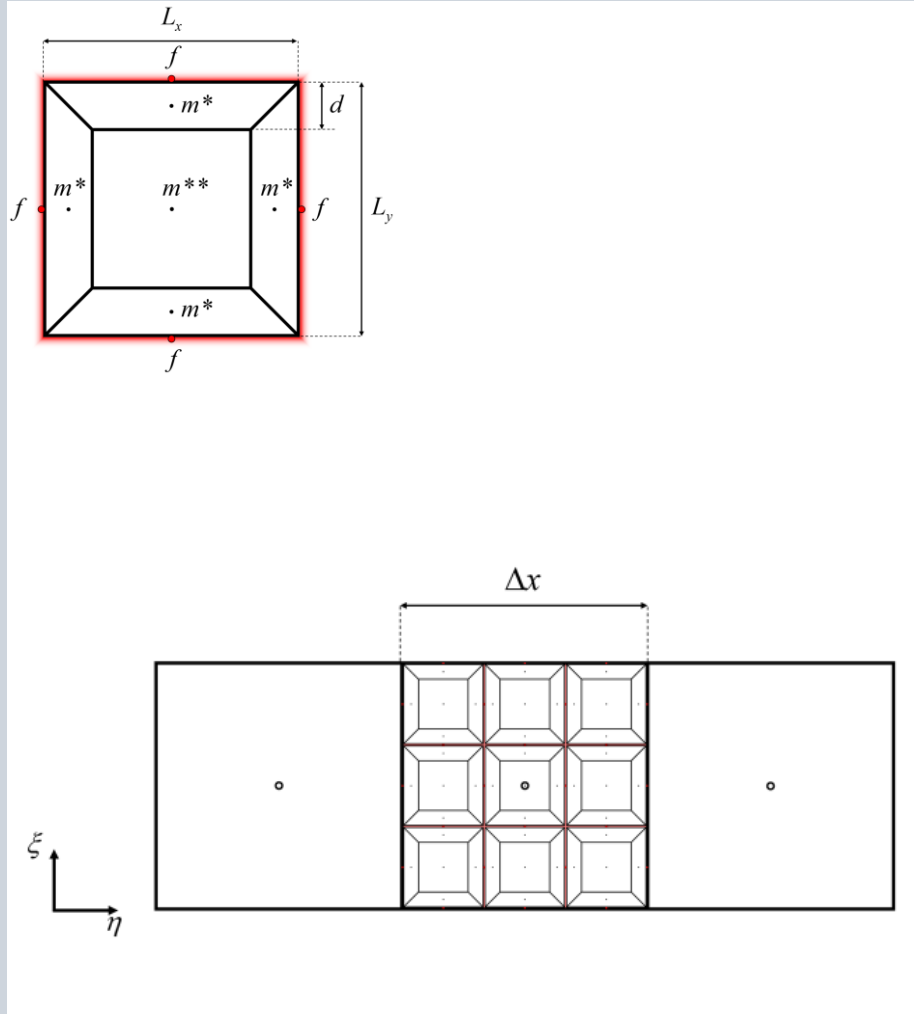


# CMG-GEM Numerical Model History Match Results



Tuning the numerical model & history matching

# Matrix Refinement Numerical Model



## Fracture:

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{k_{f,eff}}{\mu} \nabla p_f - \tau + \hat{q} = (\phi c_t)_f \frac{\partial p_f}{\partial t}$$

$$\tau = \sigma_1 \frac{k_m}{\mu} (p_f - p_m)$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{4}{d^2}$$

## Matrix\*:

$$\frac{k_{m^*}}{\mu} \left[ \sigma_1 (p_f - p_{m^*}) - \sigma_2 (p_{m^{**}} - p_{m^*}) \right] = (\phi c_t)_m \frac{\partial p_{m^*}}{\partial t}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{4}{d^2}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{2}{d} \left( \frac{1}{L_x - d} + \frac{1}{L_y - d} \right)$$

## Matrix\*\*:

$$\frac{k_{m^{**}}}{\mu} \left[ \sigma_3 (p_{m^*} - p_{m^{**}}) \right] = (\phi c_t)_m \frac{\partial p_{m^{**}}}{\partial t}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{4}{(L_x - 2d)(L_x - d)} + \frac{4}{(L_y - 2d)(L_y - d)}$$

where;

$c_t$  = total compressibility (psi<sup>-1</sup>)

$d$  = distance between matrix blocks (ft)

$k_{f,eff}$  = effective permeability (mD)

$L_x, L_y, L_z$  = matrix block size (ft)

$q$  = flow rate (ft<sup>3</sup>/d)

$f$  = porosity

$p_f$  = fracture pressure (psi)

$p_m$  = matrix pressure (psi)

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