

Sudan University of Science and Technology



College of Petroleum Engineering and Technology

Department of Petroleum Enginerring Department of Petroleum Enginerring

Steam Flooding Pilot Test Design in FULA Central (Case Study)

Project submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements of the Degree of B.Sc in Petroleum Engineering.

Prepared by:

Abozer EL-rasheed Mahjoub Ahmed.

Osman Mohammed Ahmed Osman.

Mohammed Abduelwhab Mergani.

Muaz Khider Mohammed Abdulmajed.

Supervisor:

T. Fatima Khalid Khider.

September 2014



Juniall 1

قال تعالحي:

{وَأُونُوا الْكَيْلَ إِذَا كِلْتُمْ وَزُنُوا بِالْقِسْطَاسِ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ ذِلِكَ حَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنِ ثُلَّا (35) وَلا تَفْفُ مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمُ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ ذِلِكَ حَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنِ ثُلُوا الْكَيْلَ إِذَا كِلْتُمْ وَزُنُوا بِالْقِسْطَاسِ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ ذِلِكَ حَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنِ ثُولِياً (36) وَلا تَمْشَ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا إِنَّكَ كَنِ السَّمْعَ وَالْبَصَرَ وَالْفُؤَادَ كُلُّ أُولِئِكَ كَانِ عَنْهُ مَسْؤُلًا (36) وَلا تَمْشَ فِي الْأَرْضَ وَلَا شَكُو وَهَا (38) } تَخْرِقَ الْأَرْضَ وَلَنِ ثُلُغُ الْجِبَالَ طُولًا (37) كُلُّ ذِلِكَ كَانِ سَيَّئُهُ عِنْدَ رَبِّكِ مَكْرُوهَا (38) }

صدق الله العظير

[مورة (الإمراء: (الآياس 35-38]



This project is dedicated to our Moms and Dads For their Countless sleepless nights filled with prayers for our success in our life, the least we can do is to dedicate the fruit of our efforts for the most two influential people in our life, this is for you.

Our professors and teachers who have given us all their renewed support with singularly honest, Thank you for bring us to this stage.

Our colleagues who gave us those wonderful moments in the arena of scientific, socialand Cultural.

To all those with whom we have shared life difficulties, we will never really find those perfect words to thank you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost we thanks Almighty ALLAH for blessing us with the strength and the ability needed to finish this thesis and present it in the best possible form.

Secondly we want to express our appreciation and gratitude to our Teacher Fatima Khalid for her supervision, guidance and endless support until the completion of this project, you've overwhelmed us inspiration and creativity. Thank you, it has been an honor and a privilege working on this project with you, we are indebted to you.

Great thanks to Eng. Husham Awadelssied Ali for his constant guidance, patience and support to help us to complete this project in a satisfactory manner. Telling you that you're "appreciated" does not do your assistance justice. You're the best! ... Your support has made us better persons and we shall forever be grateful.

We are heartily thankful to Ministry of Petroleum for the great support, the data that you have provided to us was invaluable ... Sincere thanks.

We would like to extend our thanks and recognition to our teachers and the staff of Faculty of the Petroleum Engineering for offering their assistance and aid whenever needed.

Abstract

With the decline in oil discoveries during the last decades it is believed that Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) technologies will play a key role to meet the energy demand in years to come. Enhanced oil Recovery methods had been used around the world for enhancing oil production and getting higher recovery factor from oil reserves, Sudan also seeks to take advantage of the enhanced oil recovery techniques.

Steam injection is one of the most common and widely spread thermal recovery methods. It is mainly used in heavy oil reservoirs. In this project, the design of pilot test has been conducted.

Sudanese field contain heavy oils which required applying Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) techniques to be capable to increase the cumulative oil production therefore, recovery factor increase. Also represented in this project a description for Fula Sub-basinand Bentiu formation. CMG Thermal simulator STARS had been used for simulation implementing.

The pilot test results showed that the cumulative production raised to 22,230bbl. When applying steam flooding with increasing volumetric percentage of 31%, so we recommended implementing of steam flooding to Bentiu formation.

التجريد

تراجع الاكتشافات النفطية خلال العقود الماضية أدى إلى زيادة الاعتقاد بأن تقنيات الاستخلاص المعزز للنفط ستلعب دورا رئيسيا لتلبية الطلب على الطاقة في السنوات المقبلة ، حيث تم استخدام طرق الاستخلاص المعزز للزيت حول العالم حتى يتم زيادة كميات النفط المنتجة و بالتالي زيادة معامل الاستخلاص الكلي من الاحتياطي النفطي ، كما يسعى السودان إلى الاستفادة من تقنيات الاستخلاص المعزز للنفط.

حقن البخار من أكثر طرق الاستخلاص الحراري شيوعاً وانتشاراً على نطاق واسع ، كما يستخدم بشكل أساسي في مكامن النفط الخام الثقيل ، حيث تم في هذا المشروع تصميم اختبار تجريبي لطريقة تدفق البخار (Flooding).

الحقل السوداني يحتوي على خام النفط الثقيل مما يتطلب استخدام تقنيات الاستخلاص المعزز للنفط من أجل التمكن من زيادة الكميات الكلية المنتجة من النفط الخام، و بالتالي زيادة معامل الاستخلاص ، كماتم في هذا المشروع وصف حوض الفولة و تشكيل بانتيو ، تم استخدام برنامج محاكاة حاسوبي (CMG,STARS) من أجل تنفيذ المحاكاة . أوضحت نتائج الاختبار التجريبي لطريقة تدفق البخار (Steam Flooding) أن الإنتاج الكلي للزيت الخام ارتفع عند تطبيق تقنية تدفق البخار (Steam Flooding) نسبة زيادة حجميه %31، بناءً على النتائج المتحصل عليها تم

التوصية بتطبيق تقنية تدفق البخار (Steam Flooding) على طبقة بانتيو في حوض الفولة الأوسط.

Key words:

- Thermal EOR.
- Steam flooding.
- Pilot test design.
- CMG software.

Table of Contents

الاستهلال	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgement	III
Abstract(English)	IV
Abstract(Arabic)	V
Table of contents	VI
List of Figure	IX
List of tables	XI
Nomenclature	XII
Chapter 1	
Introduction	1
1.1. Problem statement	2
1.2. Objectives of the project.	2
1.3. Introducing to stars technology launcher	2
1.4. Thesis outline	3
Chapter 2	3
Literature review and theoretical back ground	4
2.1. Literature review	4
2.2. EOR in Sudan	5
2.3. Reserves	6
2.4. Primary Recovery	7
2.4.1. Water Drive	7
2.4.2 Solution gas Drive	7

2.4.3. Rock and fluid expansion	8
2.4.4. Gas cap Drive	8
2.4.5. Gravity Drainage	8
2.5. Secondary Recovery	8
2.6. Tertiary Recovery	9
2.7. Understanding Unconventional Oil	11
2.7.1 Unconventional Oil Definitions and Properties	11
2.7.2. Heavy Oil Importance	13
2.7.3. Heavy Oil Resources	14
2.7.4. Changing Geography of Oil	15
2.7.5. Heavy oil in Sudan	17
2.8. Enhanced Oil Recovery	18
2.8.1 Definitions and Method	18
2.8.2. EOR Objectives and Goals	20
2.9. Thermal Recovery Methods	20
2.9.1. Cyclic Steam Injection	21
2.9.2. In-Situ Combustion	22
2.9.3. Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD)	23
2.9.4. Steam flooding	23
2.10. Flooding patterns	25
2.11. Mechanism of steam flooding	28
Chapter 3	
3. Methodology	31
3.1 Methodology of the Project	31

Chapter 4	
4.Results and Discussion	33
4.1. Field Introduction	33
4.2. CMG Soft ware	35
4.3. DATA Required	36
4.3.1. Reservoir Rock and Fluid Properties	36
4.3.2. Wells and Recurrent	40
4.4. Steam Parameters	42
4.5. Results and comparison	45
4.5.1 Total Volume Injected	46
Chapter 5	
5. Conclusion and Recommendation	47
2.1. Conclusion	47
2.2. Recommendation	47
References	48

List of Figures

Figure	Subject	Page
1.1	Crude Oil Demand	1
1.2	Gas-Cap Drive	8
1.3	Enhanced oil Recovery subdivided according to the target oil	10
1.4	Variety of Viscous Oils with API Gravity	12
1.5	Oil Sand, Crude Bitumen and Synthetic Crude Oil	13
1.6	Rate of Liquid-Fuel Supply by Various Types of Oil	14
1.7	Percentage of Oil Types of World Proven Reserves	15
1.8	New Geographies of Unconventional Oils	16
1.9	Top African Proven Oil Reserve Holder	17
1.10	Enhanced Oil Recovery Production Rate Around The World	20
1.11	Steam Stimulation, Steam Soak	21
1.12	In-situ Combustion Process	22
1.13	Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage Process	23
1.14	Steam Flooding Process	25
1.15	Irregular Injection Patterns	26
1.16	RegularFlooding Patterns	27
1.17	Crystal and Basal Injection Patterns	28
1.18	Steam Flooding Mechanism	28
1.19	Steam Flooding Profile	30
3.1	Methodology Steps	31
3.2	Main Window of CMG	32
4.1	Fula Sub-Basin Top Bentiu TWT Map	33

4.2	Main Fula Block	34
4.3	Main Window of CMG	35
4.4	Structure Map in 2D	36
4.5	Location of the Wells	37
4.6	Relative Permeability Data	38
4.7	Relative Permeability Curve	39
4.8	Type of Well FC-13 (producer)	40
4.9	Type of Well FC1-3 (injector)	41
4.10	Rate of Volume Injected	41
4.11	Steam Injection Parameter	42
4.12	Production of FC-18	42
4.13	Production of FC-20	43
4.14	Cumulative Oil Production(base case and steam flooding)	44
4.15	Oil Flow rate and Cumulative Oil production (Base Case an Steam Flooding)	45

List of Tables

Tables	Subject	Page
2.1	conventional oil, heavy oil, extra heavy oil and natural bitumen	12
4.1	Statutes of Hydrocarbon Resources in Fula	34
4.2	Average Production in Jun 2013	35
4.3	Reservoir Rock and Fluid Properties	36
4.4	Data of Relative Permeability Curve	39
4.5	Cumulative Oil for both Base case and Steam Flooding	46

Nomenclature

Abbreviation	Meaning
AOR	Advance Oil Recovery
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASP	Alkyne, Surfactant and
Bbl	Barrel
bbl/bbl	Barrel per barrel
BOPD	Barrel Oil per Day
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CMG	Computer Measuring Group
CO2	Dioxide
CSS	Cyclic Steam
EIA	Energy International Agency
EOR	Enhanced Oil Recovery
F	Fahrenheit
Fig	Figure
FN	Fula North
Ft	Feet
GEM	Generalized Equation-of-State Model Reservoir Simulator
H2	Hydrogen Gas
IEA	International Energy Agency
Inc.	Incorporated
IMEX	Implicit-Explicit Black Oil Simulator
IOR	Improved Oil Recovery

JPT	Journal of Petroleum Technology
Kro	Oil Relative Permeability
Krow	Oil Relative Permeability in Water Phase
Krw	Water Relative Permeability
md	Mile-Darcy
M3/d	Cubic Meter per Day
MS	Microsoft
N2	Nitrogen Gas
NNW	North-Northwest
Nov	November
OEPA	Oil Exploration and Production Authority
OGJ	Oil and Gas Journal
OOIP	Oil Originally in Place
PC	Capillary Pressure
PDVSA	Petroleum de Venezuela, S.A
Prod	Production
RF	Recovery factor
SAGD	Steam Assisted Gravity drainage
SF	Steam Flooding
STARS	Steam, Thermal and Advanced Process Reservoir Simulator
SPE	Society of Petroleum Engineering
STB/D	Stock Tank Barrel/day
SW	Water SATURATION
US	United American States

Т	Temperature
TEOR	Thermal Enhanced Oil Recovery
TWT	Two-Time Way
0	Degree
\$	United American State Dollar