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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

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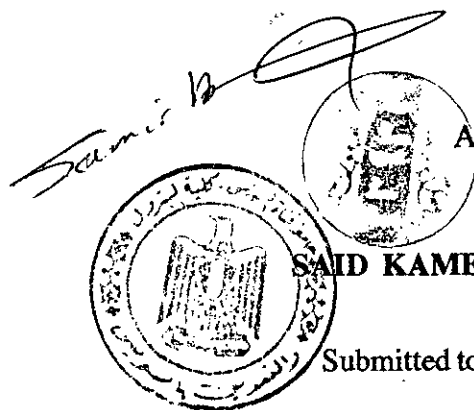


بالرسالة صفحات

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**EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL DETERMINATION
OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CO₂/HYDROCARBON
MIXTURES FOR ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY**



A Dissertation

by

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Submitted to Suez Canal University

for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY


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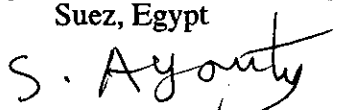
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ABSTRACT

CO₂ flooding is considered to have multi-contact miscibility displacement mechanisms. It changes the reservoir fluid in a complex manner. This type of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) technique is very economically viable, readily available, and environmentally acceptable. CO₂ flooding is one of the EOR techniques in the gas processes category.

In evaluating a field for possible CO₂ flooding certain data are required that can either be measured in the laboratory or, in the absence of measurements, be estimated from fundamental and theoretical considerations. The required data include the following: a) Minimum miscibility pressure (MMP), b) Swelling of crude oil, c) Viscosity reduction.

Miscibility is defined as physical condition between two or more fluids that will permit them to mix in all proportions without the existence of an interface. The minimum pressure required to achieve a multi-contact miscibility between injected fluid and oil, specifically, is called the minimum miscibility pressure (MMP).

The CO₂ MMP is an important parameter for screening and selecting reservoirs for CO₂ injection project to simulate reservoir performance as a result of CO₂ injection.

The objectives of this study were separated into two parts. The first one was to predict the MMP using different correlations available in the literature i.e. Petroleum Recovery Inst., Yellig, Glasø, Alston, and Orr. The thermodynamic MMP was also evaluated using an EOS (Equation Of State). The simulator (PEPPER) was used to obtain the bubble-points and dew-points, based on this data, the thermodynamic minimum miscibility pressures are determined using pseudo ternary diagram. This simulator uses Soave-Redlich-Kwong (SRK) equation of state⁽⁵⁸⁾. The MMP coincides with the plait point, i.e. critical point.

The second part of the objectives is an experimental study. (1) A laboratory study for three types of synthetic oil is set up and experimental procedures were developed using

toluene in the calibration experiment and three types of Hydrocarbon/Carbon dioxide mixtures in the main experiment. (2) Determine CO₂/hydrocarbon systems viscosities at high temperatures and pressures using a high pressure rolling ball viscometer and compare these viscosities with those predicted from Lohrenz-Bray-Clark (LBC), Lansangan and Sandler models in the literature. The same types of oil were used to measure the viscosities.

Results from studies with synthetic oils show that large oil recoveries were obtained at pressures more than the minimum miscibility pressure (MMP). The average oil recoveries were about of the 90 % OOIP (1.2 PV of CO₂ injected).

We have also concluded from these studies, that (1) There was little or no effect of oil composition on the CO₂ MMP (2) A comparative investigation was performed between the experimental results of this study and six different correlations provided in the literature. The comparisons show a good agreement with each of Yellig and Orr correlations. (3) Viscosities for hydrocarbon/CO₂ mixtures were measured and compared with the published values (Cullick, Mathis, Orbey and Sandler). It has been found that the technique is sufficiently accurate for engineering measurement on crude oil systems.(4) According to the comparison between Lohrenz-Bray-Clark (LBC) correlation (which is widely used in oil industry) and the present experimental results, it was found that LBC viscosities are very much lower than the measured values specially at high concentrations of CO₂. Accordingly, such correlation is not recommended to be used.

Finally, a) according to screening pressures of several Egyptian oil reservoirs, it was found that the majority of these reservoirs are not candidates for CO₂ miscible flooding because their current pressures are less than CO₂ MMP. However, Ras Budran field was found to be suitable for such flooding (current pressure is greater than MMP). b) according to the performed theoretical calculations, if CO₂ flooding had been applied on Ramadan oil field at its initial pressure, oil viscosities would have decreased and hence the recovery factor would have increased.

DEDICATION

**This dissertation is lovingly dedicated to my parents, who patiently endured its
preparation, and to my wife, for her
encouragement, understanding, and devotion and my lovely
daughters Aisha and Fatma and my son Mohamed**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank all members of my family for their concern and support.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Maria A. Barrufet for her trust in me to conduct her first research project in Department of Petroleum Engineering at Texas A & M university. I thank her for her guidance through the research. At the very first meeting that we had, she told me that everything can be accomplished as long as we have perseverance. Perseverance does help a lot.

A special thanks to Prof. Dr. Hamed M. Khattab for serving on my advisory committee. I really appreciate the suggestions and comments given to improve my dissertation. Special thanks to Prof. Dr. Shouhdi El-Maghraby Shalaby, Head of the Petroleum Engineering Department for his assistance, guidance and advise during preparing this research.

I would also like to thank Dr. Elsayed D. Elayouty and Dr. Mahmoud Abdou Tantawy for serving on my advisory committee.

I would like to thank all the staff members of the Department of Petroleum Engineering, the Faculty of Petroleum and Mining Engineering for the help they provided during my study.

A special thanks to Dr. Mohamed Abd Eltawab Elgindy, Dean of the Faculty of Petroleum and Mining Engineering for his advice and moral support. I would also like to thank my friends for giving me the moral support during my tough days and many thanks to laboratory technician Matt for the help he provided me during the experimental work.

I would also like to thank all the staff members of the Department of Petroleum Engineering at Texas A & M University for providing me with education and encouragement to complete this work.

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