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Sandersen, Sara Bülow; von Solms, Nicolas; Stenby, Erling Halfdan

Publication date: 2011

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA): Sandersen, S. B., von Solms, N., & Stenby, E. H. (2011). *Phase Behavior in EOR Surfactant Flooding*. Poster session presented at Thermodynamics 2011, Athens, Greece.

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Phase Behavior in EOR Surfactant Flooding

¹Sara Bülow Sandersen, ²Erling H. Stenby & ¹Nicolas von Solms

Center for Energy Resources Engineering (CERE), ¹Department of Chemical & Biochemical Engineering, ²Department of Chemistry

Technical University of Denmark (DTU)

Water (Brine)

Winsor II

Results

#4

3 to 2

40

Contact: sbs@kt.dtu.dk

Introduction

Worldwide there are an increasing demand for improved enhanced oil recovery techniques as significant amounts of oil is left in the swept zone after primary and secondary recovery techniques are applied. To keep an efficient oil production Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) is introduced, where the main target is to displace the crude oil trapped in the reservoir, often due to capillary and viscous forces. Among several techniques, surfactant flooding is one way to apply tertiary oil recovery, which is the injection of water mixed with appropiate surfactants (and co-surfactants) to control the phase behavior properties inside the reservoir.

Surfactant systems are typically considered as the so-called Winsor type systems as pictured. The aim of this process is to lower the interfacial tension (IFT) to ultra low by forming a microemulsion phase as is shown as Winsor III, which will mobilize the crude oil.





Winsor I

Winsor III

This project is concerned about the effect from increased pressures and temperatures on the phase behavior of surfactant systems, hopefully to get a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms. Pressures are varied from 1 to 400 bar at 40 to 60 °C. Experiments are conducted on a DBR JEFRI PVT cell, allowing volume measurements and visual observations when the surfactant systems is equilibrating.

Experimental Work



The composition of the examined systems who resulted in a change in phase behavior dependent on pressure effect

Exp #	Water	SDS	Butanol	Heptane	NaCl
Composition in wt%					
1	0,423	0,023	0,046	0,478	0,030
2	0,441	0,044	0,089	0,396	0,031
3	0,711	0,028	0,055	0,157	0,050
4	0,532	0,022	0,044	0,365	0,037



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References

[1] D.W. Green and G.P. Willhite, 'Enhanced Oil Recovery', SPE Textbook Series, vol 6, 7, (1998)

[2] J. Van Nieuwkoop and G. Snoei, Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, (1985), 103, 400-41

Facts generally accepted in literature

- An increase in temperature entails an increase in optimal salinity.
- Effect of pressure is debatable.
- Surfactant systems are sensitive to salinity.
- Surfactant compositions in the system are challenged by chromatographic separation.

Surfactant systems are sensitive to the salinity and the temperature, [1]. An increase in temperature increases the optimal salinity and therefore it is a demand that the surfactant systems can resist the present physical reservoir conditions. Note that both high temperatures and pressures will be reservoir conditions.

It is crucial that the Winsor III type system is formed (thus achieving the ultra low IFT when the microemulsion is formed) and as this can be correlated to the salinity, the salinity of the injection water must be designed to match the single reservoir.

Emulsions

Formed in mixtures of liquids as droplets either as macroscopic or microscopic size. In surfactant flooding either water/oil or oil/water microemulsions are required, as the microemulsion reduces the IFT between oil and water.

