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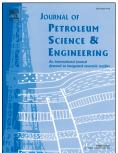
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1 Influence of Polymer Properties on Selection of Production Strategy for a

2 Heavy Oil Field

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6 **1. Abstract**

7 Polymer flooding is an enhanced oil recovery method (EOR) where water-soluble polymer is added to 8 the injection brine. This increases brine viscosity and reduces water mobility, aiming to increase 9 volumetric sweep and thus oil recovery. Selection and development of a production strategy for oil field 10 is a complex task. Polymer properties bring additional complexity to this process and it is important that 11 each of them is properly treated and considered. This paper discusses the selection of production 12 strategy considering different approaches: (1) water flooding, (2) ideal polymer (only viscosifying effect of polymer) and (3) polymer flooding, including separately four of the most influencing polymer 13 14 properties i.e. retention, viscoelasticity, salinity and degradation. The analysis is extended to a 15 probabilistic point of view, where scenarios were generated combining geological and polymer uncertainties. Selected production strategies are compared to quantify the impact of each property on 16 17 field indicators. Comparisons were made in terms of net present value (NPV), produced oil, injected and 18 produced water, oil recovery factor and polymer mass. Two different situations were considered: (1) to optimize considering each property since beginning (design + control variables, meaning development, 19 20 and management stages) and (2) considering design variables (development stage) for ideal polymer, 21 optimizing only control variables (management stage) for each property. The methodology is applied to a synthetic field, based on characteristics of an offshore field with high permeability (~1000 mD) and 22 23 containing heavy and viscous oil (~100 cP, 14° API). Ranking the properties according to overall impact 24 on the project NPV, it was found the impact of each variable in a descending order: degradation, 25 salinity, viscoelasticity, and retention. Water and ideal polymer strategies limit indicators results, giving an idea of the performance of strategies. Considering the key polymer properties from the beginning of 26 27 optimization process resulted in similar values in terms of NPV when compared with strategies that 28 considered ideal polymer in the selection of project variables. Risk curves show that conclusions can be 29 extended to a probabilistic point of view. The results allow a comprehensive understanding of the 30 influence of each polymer property on selection of production strategy considering uncertainties. The 31 results also show that it is possible to select a good strategy using Ideal polymer model. Finally, results 32 show that strategies selected for water and for ideal polymer model act as lower and upper limits of Download English Version:

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