

Computer Simulation and Comparison of the Efficiency of Conventional, Polymer and Hydrogel Waterflooding of Inhomogeneous Oil Reservoirs

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Article info

Received:
16 November 2016

Received in revised form:
26 March 2017

Accepted:
5 September 2017

Keywords:

Oil field development
Physical-chemical technologies
Polymer
Flooding
Hydrogel flooding
Computer simulation
Two-phase multicomponent
filtration

Abstract

The oil displacement in a layered inhomogeneous reservoir using two types of physical-chemical technologies (polymer flooding and hydrogel flooding) is the subject of this research. In the first case the aqueous polymer solution of the desired concentration is injected into the porous reservoir creating the high-viscous moving fields. Unlike this technology, the hydrogel flooding is characterized by creation and evolution of the moving hydrogel field directly in porous medium in result of chemical reaction between the water solutions of two gel-forming components which one after another are injected into the oil reservoir with given time interruption. The first component is sorbed more intensively and moves slower than the second one, so when it gradually overtakes the first solution, they begin chemically react with creation of hydrogel. Special numerical methods, algorithms and computer software are developed to solve these systems of nonlinear equations, study and compare an efficiency of the oil field development at the different type of waterflooding. It is shown that creations of the moving polymer or hydrogel fields significantly increases the uniformity of oil displacement in all layers of reservoir and improve their basic exploitation parameters due to the cross-flows between layers and creation of the moving structures in the velocity field of two-phase flow. In doing so, hydrogel technology may be much more effectiveness in comparison with polymer flooding.

1. Mathematical theory

Development of reservoirs with complex structure by usual waterflooding is characterized by a low oil recovery due to uneven water-oil displacement of low-permeable areas of the porous medium. To improve this technology highly viscous agents are used to stimulate of the displacing ability of water and for the enlargement of the flooding zone within the oil reservoirs.

One of the ways to redirect the filtrational flow is the creation of motionless (stationary) barriers in the oil reservoir. However, field experiments [1–4] show that these barriers have low efficiency in the layered inhomogeneous reservoirs, consisting of hydraulically interrelated layers with different physical properties. This is because fluid flows round the stationary barriers, so even at a short distance from them these barriers have weak effect on distribution of fluxes within layers. In its turn, the creation of controlled moving areas of the

thickening agent within the inhomogeneous reservoirs can significantly intensify their development [1–6]. Therefore these technologies are preferential for increasing oil extraction efficiency.

It is possible to distinguish two types of physical-chemical technologies for stimulation of oil field development. In the first of them the thickening agent is injected into the reservoir as a finished mixture that is typical for the polymer waterflooding. The filtration theory of finished mixtures is not required to describe their formation. The mixture composition is completely determined by the value of the thickening agent concentration in water [7–10]. By second technology both the filtration and the creation of the highly viscous mixture are due to chemical reactions are interrelated and occur in the porous media at the same time. Mathematical model of this phenomenon includes two groups of differential equations. The first, hydrodynamic group includes the system equations of two-phase filtration [10]:

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$$\frac{\partial mS}{\partial \tau} + \text{div} \mathbf{v}_w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial m(1-S)}{\partial \tau} + \text{div} \mathbf{v}_o = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_w = -\frac{K k_w^*(S)}{\mu_w(C)} \nabla P, \quad \mathbf{v}_o = -\frac{K k_o^*(S)}{\mu_o} \nabla P, \quad (2)$$

$$\mu_w = \mu_w^0 (1 + \alpha_g C).$$

Here τ is the time, S is the water saturation, P is the pressure, C is mass concentration of the thickener; m is the porosity, K is the absolute permeability of porous media, \mathbf{v}_w , \mathbf{v}_o are the velocities of water and oil, respectively; \mathbf{v} is the total filtration velocity of two-phase mixture; μ_w , μ_o are viscosities of water and oil phases; μ_w^0 is viscosity of the thickener water solution of at $C = 0$, α_g is an empirical coefficient; k_w^* , k_o^* are the relative phase permeabilities:

$$k_w^* = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq S \leq S_*, \\ \left((S - S_*) / S_* \right)^3, & S_* \leq S \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$k_o^* = \begin{cases} \left((S^* - S) / (S^* - S_*) \right)^3, & 0 \leq S \leq S^*, \\ 0, & S^* \leq S \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

where S_* is the irreducible water saturation; S^* is the limiting water saturation.

The second group consists of the mass transfer equations of the mixture components

$$\frac{\partial mS(C_1 + a_1)}{\partial \tau} + \text{div}(C_1 \mathbf{v}_w) = -M_1 v_1 \omega, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial mS(C_2 + a_2)}{\partial \tau} + \text{div}(C_2 \mathbf{v}_w) = -M_2 v_2 \omega,$$

$$\frac{\partial mS(C + a)}{\partial \tau} + \text{div}(C \mathbf{v}_w) = -M v \omega, \quad (5)$$

$$\omega = k_R^+ [C_1]^{v_1} [C_2]^{v_2} - k_R^- [C]^v.$$

These equations are written on basis of general principles of hydrogeochemistry [11] and should be used together with Eqs. (1) – (3). Concretization of (4), (5) was done in [10] at the following assumptions. *Firstly*, the thickening agent R is created as a result of the chemical reaction $v_1 R_1 + v_2 R_2 = vR$ in the mixture between its two components R_1 , R_2 , where C , C_1 , C_2 are their mass concentrations. *Secondly*, the composition of the mixture (water phase) has an effect on two-phase filtration only through dependence (2) of viscosity μ_w on

the concentration C of the thickener: $\mu_w = \mu_w(C)$. In Eqs. (4), (5) ω is difference between the numbers of acts of direct (“+”) and reverse (“−”) chemical reactions per unit time; M_i , M are molecular masses; $[C] = C/M$ is the molar concentration of the thickening agent per unit volume of fluid; α_i , α are mass concentrations of the i -th gel-forming component ($i = 1, 2$) and thickener in the absorbed (immovable) state. *Thirdly*, the chemical reactions are the local equilibrium ones, so hereinafter the value ω is equal zero in the last relation (5), hence,

$k_R^+ [C_1]^{v_1} [C_2]^{v_2} = k_R^- [C]^v$ or $C_1^{v_1} C_2^{v_2} / C^v = k_R$, where is k_R the constant of the chemical reaction. This means that Eqs. (1) – (5) describe the filtrational and chemical processes in the porous media when the mixture composition is very close to the equilibrium. In this case it is generally agreed [11] that in the differential Eqs. (4), (5) ω is unknown function.

The dependencies $\alpha = \alpha(C)$, $\alpha_i = \alpha_i(C_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ on the concentrations in the water flow are determined by the sorption isotherms. The term «sorption» combines the physical and chemical adsorption of admixture on the surface of the porous medium skeleton, dissolution of admixture in the material of skeleton grains and the mechanical retention of admixture in the narrowing of porous channels. Note also that in the present paper we consider the situation when the thickener (hydrogel) is formed by chemical reaction between two gelling components which are successively injected into the reservoir. The first component R_1 is sorbed more intensively, and therefore, moves slower, so the second component R_2 comes close to the first one and begins to chemically react with it at the rear edge of the moving area that R_1 occupies in the oil reservoir at this time point.

It is necessary to note that this paper focuses on the operating regimes of the oil reservoir development when convection dominates diffusion so in modeling we do not take into account the last factor. Diffusion becomes prevail process only in situation when filtration is practically stopped.

The model (1) – (5) of two-phase five-component filtration allows us to study the influence of the controllable hydrogel field on the flow in the layered inhomogeneous reservoir. Hereinafter we consider a plane-parallel filtration in the vertical cross section of reservoir, consisted of N layers, see Fig. 1. Bottom holes of injection and production wells can include all layers on thickness of reservoir at its left- and right-hand boundary, respectively, or some parts γ_L , γ_R of these boundaries.

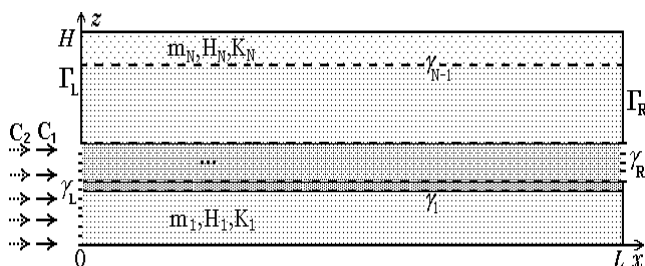


Fig. 1. Vertical cross section of the layered inhomogeneous reservoir.

Injection well can operate at given pressure P_L

$$P(0, z, \tau) = P_L, \quad z \in \gamma_L, \quad \tau > 0 \quad (6)$$

or flow rate Q_L

$$Q_L = \int_{\gamma_L} v_x(0, z, \tau) dz, \quad \frac{\partial p(0, z, \tau)}{\partial z} = 0, \quad z \in \gamma_L, \quad \tau > 0. \quad (7)$$

Note that the second relation (7) is valid only at the permeable part γ_L of the left-hand boundary of reservoir and this is a prerequisite for uniqueness of the system solution (1), (2).

At the bottom-hole γ_L of injection well we set also the boundary conditions for water saturation S and concentrations C_1, C_2, C :

$$S(0, z, \tau) = S^*, \quad C_1(0, z, \tau) = \begin{cases} C_1^0, & \tau \in [\tau_1^b, \tau_1^e], \\ 0, & \tau \notin [\tau_1^b, \tau_1^e], \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$C_2(0, z, \tau) = \begin{cases} C_2^0, & \tau \in [\tau_2^b, \tau_2^e], \\ 0, & \tau \notin [\tau_2^b, \tau_2^e]. \end{cases}$$

Here τ_m^b and τ_m^e – the initial time and the end moment of injection the gel-forming component R_m , C_m^0 – its initial concentration in water phase, $m = 1, 2$; $\tau_2^b > \tau_1^e$.

Obviously, $\tau_1^b = 0$ if the water solution of the first component R_1 is injected from the beginning of the reservoir operation. Otherwise, the reagent R_1 can be entered into the reservoir at some point $\tau_1^b > 0$ when the water content $\theta = \int_{\gamma_L} v_{wx}(L, z, \tau) dz / Q_R$ in the

flow rate $Q_R = \int_{\gamma_L} v_x(L, z, \tau) dz$ of producing well reaches a predetermined value θ_1^b , or after injection a specified amount q_1^b of water that determined by the ratio $q_1^b = (Q_L \tau_1^b) / V_m$, where V_m is the total volume of the pore space of reservoir; L is its length. Moment τ_1^e comes after injection into the reservoir the water solution of component R_1 in

quantity V_1^e , measured in share of V_m . Parameters $\tau_2^b > \tau_1^e$, τ_2^e and V_2^e of R_2 – injection are defined by analogy.

The producing well, located at the boundary $x = L$, is operated at the given bot-tom-hole pressure P_r :

$$P(L, z, \tau) = P_R, \quad x = L, \quad z \in \gamma_R, \quad \tau > 0. \quad (9)$$

Absolute permeability K has discontinuities of the first kind at the boundaries γ_l of layers, so that, the matching conditions are satisfied at these boundaries:

$$[P]_{\gamma_l} = 0, \quad [v_z]_{\gamma_l} = 0, \quad [C_1]_{\gamma_l} = 0, \quad [C_2]_{\gamma_l} = 0, \quad [C]_{\gamma_l} = 0. \quad (10)$$

where $[y]_{\gamma_l} = y|_{z=\gamma_l+0} - y|_{z=\gamma_l-0}$ is the jump of a function y , $l = \overline{1, N-1}$; $f = k_w^* / (\mu_w K^*)$ is the fraction of water in the two-phase flow rate (the Buckley-Leverett function); $K^* = k_w^*(S) / \mu_w(C) + k_o^*(S) / \mu_o$. Condition (10) implies that the function S is continuous if the phase permeabilities k_w^* and k_o^* are determined by the identical formulas like (3) in every layer.

The roof, the bottom of the reservoir at $z = 0$, $z = H$ and the non-perforated pieces Γ_L, Γ_R of the side boundaries γ_L, γ_R are impermeable, so:

$$v_{wz}(x, 0, \tau) = v_{oz}(x, 0, \tau) = 0, \quad v_{wz}(H, x, \tau) = v_{oz}(H, x, \tau) = 0, \quad 0 < x < L; \quad (11)$$

$$v_{wx}(0, z, \tau) = 0, \quad z \in \Gamma_L; \quad v_{wx}(0, z, \tau) = 0, \quad z \in \Gamma_R.$$

The solution of the problem (1) – (11) with the initial conditions for the functions S, C_1, C_2, C

$$S(x, z, 0) = S^0(x, y) \geq S_*, \quad C_1(x, z, 0) = 0, \quad C_2(x, z, 0) = 0, \quad C(x, z, 0) = 0 \quad (12)$$

is to be computed in the area $\Omega = \{0 < x < L; 0 < z < H\}$ for $0 < \tau \leq T$, where T is the time of the reservoir exploitation, $S^0(x, y)$ is the water saturation distribution in the reservoir at $\tau = 0$. The functions S, C_1, C_2, C are the one-valued piecewise continuous bounded functions and pressure P is continuous function with piecewise continuous derivatives.

Note that equations of two-phase three-component filtration (water – oil – polymer) describing the water-oil displacement using a polymer as a thickener, are a particular case of system (1) – (3) when $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 0, \omega = 0$. The viscosity of the

polymer solution depends on concentration C , absolute permeability K of the reservoir and mass amount α of thickener that adsorbed in pores. This dependence is determined from experimental data and can be written as following [10]:

$$\mu_1 = \mu_1^0 (1 + \alpha_p C) \cdot \left\{ 1 + [A - B \cdot K(x, y)] \cdot a(S, C) / a(S^*, C_{\max}) \right\}, \quad (13)$$

where C_{\max} is the maximum value of the thickener concentration; μ_1^0 is the viscosity of water without the thickener at $C = 0$; A , B , and α_p are empirical coefficients that must be determined throughout the range of values of absolute permeability of the oil reservoir. The expression in Eq. (8), enclosed in square brackets, is characterized by the resistance factor and the residual resistance factor. It takes into account the decrease in mobility of the polymer solution in the presence of the oil phase in a porous medium. In this paper we assume the adsorption $\alpha = \alpha(S, C)$ is in equilibrium and irreversible, so that this dependence is determined by the Henry sorption isotherm $\alpha(S, C) = \Gamma S C$ at $C \in [0, C_{\max}]$, $S \in [S_*, S^*]$, where Γ is the Henry coefficient which depends on the absolute permeability and can be obtained experimentally.

Initial time τ^b and end moment τ^e of injection the water polymer solution can be set in much the same way as for the gel-forming component R_1 and R_2 .

The Eqs. (1) – (12) are solved by the finite-difference methods. We note here only some principal features in discretization of the solution region Ω and development of the completely conservative scheme [10, 12, 13]. The grid Ω_h is non-uniform: it is built in such a manner that its step h_x along the horizontal x -axis is constant and in the vertical direction z steps h_z in the layers are different. Furthermore, the points of the additional $\bar{\Omega}_h$ mesh are also appended in the every layer by means of displacement of initial grid per half a step in the x - and z - directions. Both grids Ω_h and $\bar{\Omega}_h$ are used to improve approximation of the filtration flows of phases in the mass-transfer Eqs. (1), (4), (5) which are used for calculation of the functions S , C_1 , C_2 , C . These equations are approximated in the points of these grids by the up-wind finite-difference scheme of the second order. To provide for stability of solution the Eqs. (1), (4), (5) the time step of the scheme is determined in according to the Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy criterion. The pressure P is calculated from the quasi-linear elliptic equation

$\text{div}[k(S, C) \text{grad} P] = 0$, where $k(S, C) = K(x, z) \cdot K^*(S, C)$, that would not be difficult to obtain from Eqs. (1), (2). This equation is approximated by the five-point difference scheme of the second order. The appropriate system of algebraic equations in respect to P is solved by the iterative method [10, 12, 13] of a high rate convergence (3–5 iterations) at every time step. Its convergence rate does not depend on the total number of the grid points and matrix coefficients whose values are determined by function $k(S, C)$ and can differ by several orders. Convergence of the numerical solution was checked using larger number of grid points and is also confirmed comparing the numerical and analytical solutions of one- and two-dimensional test problems. The numerical model is implemented in the software using the C# programming language, Task Parallel Library (TPL), a set of libraries NVIDIA CUDA and OpenCL. This package allows us to simulate two-phase multicomponent filtration with simultaneous visualization of results of computations which are presented and analyzed below.

2. Results of the computations

Let us consider the oil displacement using conventional, polymer- and hydrogel waterflooding of the inhomogeneous oil reservoir, consisting of five layers of the same thickness $H_l = 2$ m, $l = \overline{1, 5}$, $L = 250$ m. The absolute permeabilities K_l of layers are equal to 0.1, 1.6, 0.4, 1.2, 0.2 mD; $\mu_o / \mu_w^o = 10$; $S(x, z, 0) = S_* = 0.2$; $S^* = 0.8$. At the formation of hydrogel the viscosity of its water solution even for relatively low values of concentration is significantly higher than the viscosity of the polymer solution, so that in the formulas (2) and (13) $\alpha_g = 1500$ and $\alpha_p = 10$; $A = 4$; $B = 1.1$, respectively.

Water solution of the first component R_1 is injected into the reservoir from the beginning of its exploitation ($\tau_1^b = 0$), and the second reagent R_2 – almost at once upon after finishing the injection of R_1 . The quantities V_1^e , V_2^e of these water solutions are equal to 0.15 and 0.2 in shares of the reservoir pore volume V_m . The flow rate Q_L is specified at the injection well. Calculations are carried out till 96 per cent of the water cut $\bar{\theta}$ of the flow rate Q_R of the production well.

The results of the computations are presented below in tables and figures. Variants 1, 2 and 3 correspond to conventional, hydrogel and polymer waterflooding. Each color of palette at the bottom

of figures corresponds to the certain value range of the displayed two-dimensional function. The dotted lines of the double thickness are shown the boundaries between layers and side boundaries of the oil reservoir. Herein-after, in all figures C_1 , C_2 and C are the dimensionless concentrations of the gel-forming components R_1 , R_2 and hydrogel (or polymer) that are defined as the ratio of the actual dimensional concentration of the corresponding reagent to its maximum concentration.

2.1. Waterless period of reservoir development

Oil displacement by conventional waterflooding has a relatively even character in the high-permeable middle layers, but the low-permeable upper layers are practically not involved in the development, see Fig. 2a. At the time point $\tilde{\tau}_{wat} = 107$ days water breakthrough takes place into the producing well. The volume \tilde{V}_{wat} of the injecting fluid equal

to 0.216 shares of the pore volume V_m , and its oil recovery factor reaches 27%, see Table 1. Layered heterogeneity produces a very intricate character of filtration in the reservoir due to cross-flows between its layers and creation of the moving structures [10] (the leading and rear waves) in the velocity field of two-phase flow. These structures can form at the boundaries of layers in result of interaction the moving jumps of the piecewise-continuous function S and the discontinuity lines of absolute permeability K .

The profile of such a structure in the vicinity of the leading edge of water saturation S at time $\tau = 16$ days is shown in Fig. 2b. For clarity, the directional field of vector \mathbf{V} of two-phase flow is plotted only in the left part of the oil reservoir where the moving structure is located. The vectors \mathbf{V} are shown by colored arrows of the same length. Dark colored arrows correspond to a greater flow velocity.

Table 1

Development parameters of the oil reservoir and its layers at the moments $\tilde{\tau}$ and T of water breakthrough in the producing well and completion oil production

| Variant → | | $\bar{\eta}$ at $\tau = \tilde{\tau}$ | | | \bar{V} at $\tau = T$ | | | $\bar{\eta}$ at $\tau = T$ | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| L a y e r → | 1 | 5.5 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 0.042 | 0.036 | 0.037 | 26.5 | 50.5 | 42.8 |
| | 2 | 47.7 | 39.2 | 44.5 | 0.966 | 0.344 | 0.478 | 60.6 | 68.6 | 65.8 |
| | 3 | 33.7 | 36.0 | 35.4 | 0.142 | 0.088 | 0.112 | 50.8 | 67.2 | 60.9 |
| | 4 | 37.6 | 33.6 | 43.3 | 0.656 | 0.248 | 0.328 | 59.3 | 68.3 | 64.9 |
| | 5 | 10.4 | 12.8 | 19.9 | 0.080 | 0.064 | 0.066 | 44.3 | 57.5 | 51.4 |
| Reservoir → | | 27.0 | 27.0 | 31.7 | 1.886 | 0.780 | 1.021 | 48.3 | 62.4 | 57.1 |

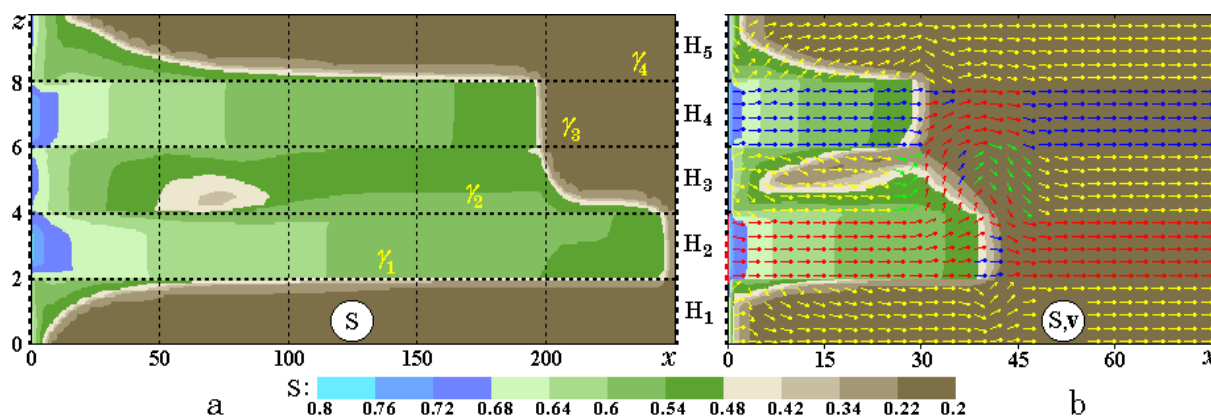


Fig. 2. The water saturation S and the directional field of velocity \mathbf{V} in case of the conventional waterflooding: a – $\tilde{\tau}_{wat} = 107$ days, b – $\tau = 16$ days.

As easy to see in Fig. 2b, the specific feature of the S – structure is a change in direction of the vertical component v_z to the opposite, so the flow pattern in the S – structure is similar to the conventional wave. The S – structure moves along the 1st, 3rd and 5th layers very slowly because of their lower permeability in comparison with the 2nd and 4th layers. However, its prolonged exposure at the slow movement of phases along the reservoir has a significant effect on redistribution of water saturation. As a result, the cone-shape profile of function S is formed in the middle layer, see Fig. 2b. Namely owing to action of such moving S – structure, a round shape zone of high oil content is formed in the 3-rd layer at $50 < x < 100$ m at the time point $\tilde{\tau}_{wat} = 107$ days when waterless period operation of the producing well is being finished, see Fig. 2a. Water saturation S is about $0.34 \div 0.5$ in this zone.

In case of hydrogel flooding the injection of the water solution R_1 is completed at the time point $\tau_1^e \approx 50$ days. Almost immediately, at $\tau_2^e \approx 55$ days, the injection of the reagent R_2 begins, which continues more than 3 months until $\tau_2^e \approx 155$ days. After that at $\tau > \tau_2^e$ only water is received into the oil reservoir.

At the stage $0 \leq \tau \leq \tau_1^e$ of the R_1 -injection the process of the water-oil displacement is the same as at conventional waterflooding because the concentration C_1 does not affect the viscosity of the water solution R_1 and the filtration characteristics (velocity field \mathbf{V} , distribution of water saturation S , etc.) of the oil reservoir development.

Similarly, the reagent R_2 at the stage of its injection does not influence filtration as long, until at $\tau_2^* \approx 65$ days its leading edge does not reach the rear edge of the component R_1 . At $\tau < \tau_2^*$ the distributions of concentrations C_1 , C_2 are formed only under action of the same S – structures that are created at conventional waterflooding of the layered inhomogeneous reservoir.

Thereafter the moving field of the thickener R appears in the reservoir as a result of the chemical reaction between gel-forming reagents R_1 and R_2 in the common intersection region of the fields C_1 and C_2 . Maps of concentrations C_1 , C_2 and C are shown in Fig. 3 at the time $\tilde{\tau}_{gel}$ of water breakthrough in the producing well ($\tilde{\tau}_{gel} = 107$ days, $\tilde{V}_{gel} = 0.216$). To aid the visualization, the figure shows those parts of the oil reservoir, in which concentrations C_1 , C_2 and C differ from zero. Comparison of the water saturation maps in Figs. 2a and 3 shows that hydrogel already begins influence significantly on the phase redistribution in the reservoir. However,

for the period $0 < \tau < \tilde{\tau}_{gel}$ thickener has no time to influence significantly the integral characteristics of reservoir development.

As it is easy to see in the Table 1, the oil recovery factors $\tilde{\eta}$ from the reservoir are practically identical both for conventional and hydrogel waterflooding, though the values $\tilde{\eta}_1$ already begin to differ and their small distinction is caused by redistribution of water saturation S between the layers, compare Figs. 2a and 3. As result the oil recovery factors $\tilde{\eta}_1$, $\tilde{\eta}_3$, $\tilde{\eta}_5$ of the less-permeable layers are increased but inverse effect takes place in the high-permeable layers. Small impact of hydrogel on the reservoir development is caused by short duration (about two months) of waterless stage $0 < \tau < \tilde{\tau}_{gel}$, so the moving field of the thickener has a time to significantly equalize water oil displacement in the layers due to redirection of the phase flows between them only in a small part of the reservoir. In consequence, the operational efficiency of the producing well remains the same for both type of flooding. However, as illustrated in Fig. 3 below the leading edge of the hydrogel field already starts forming a high-saturated petroleum zone – «the oil billow». Water saturation S in this zone is close to constant, the value of which is equal to 0.5 in the case being considered.

It is interesting to note that in the non-uniform porous medium thickener R additionally generates its own moving structures [10] caused by the motion of jumps of the piecewise-continuous function C . Their initiation is associated with dependence of hydrogel viscosity and, as a result, the relative conductivity of two-phase flow from the magnitude of C . Such C – structures are similar to S – structures, and they also are formed at the intersection points of the leading and rear edges of concentration C and the discontinuity lines of absolute permeability K . The most intense C – structure, which has almost vertical vectors of the total flow \mathbf{V} , is formed in the vicinity of the intersection point of the leading edge of the gel concentration C and boundaries γ_1 of layers. It is important to note that structures of both types may interact with each other. In multi-layered oil reservoirs this effect has an additional impact on the filtration flow. Typical forms of C – structures which arise in the directional field of the vector \mathbf{V} in the vicinities of the leading edge of the function C at $\tau = \tilde{\tau}_{gel}$ are demonstrated in Fig. 3. This front is shown here as solid line.

In polymer waterflooding, the influence of viscous thickener on the movement of phases in the reservoir starts at $\tau = \tau^b = 0$ and lasts continuously

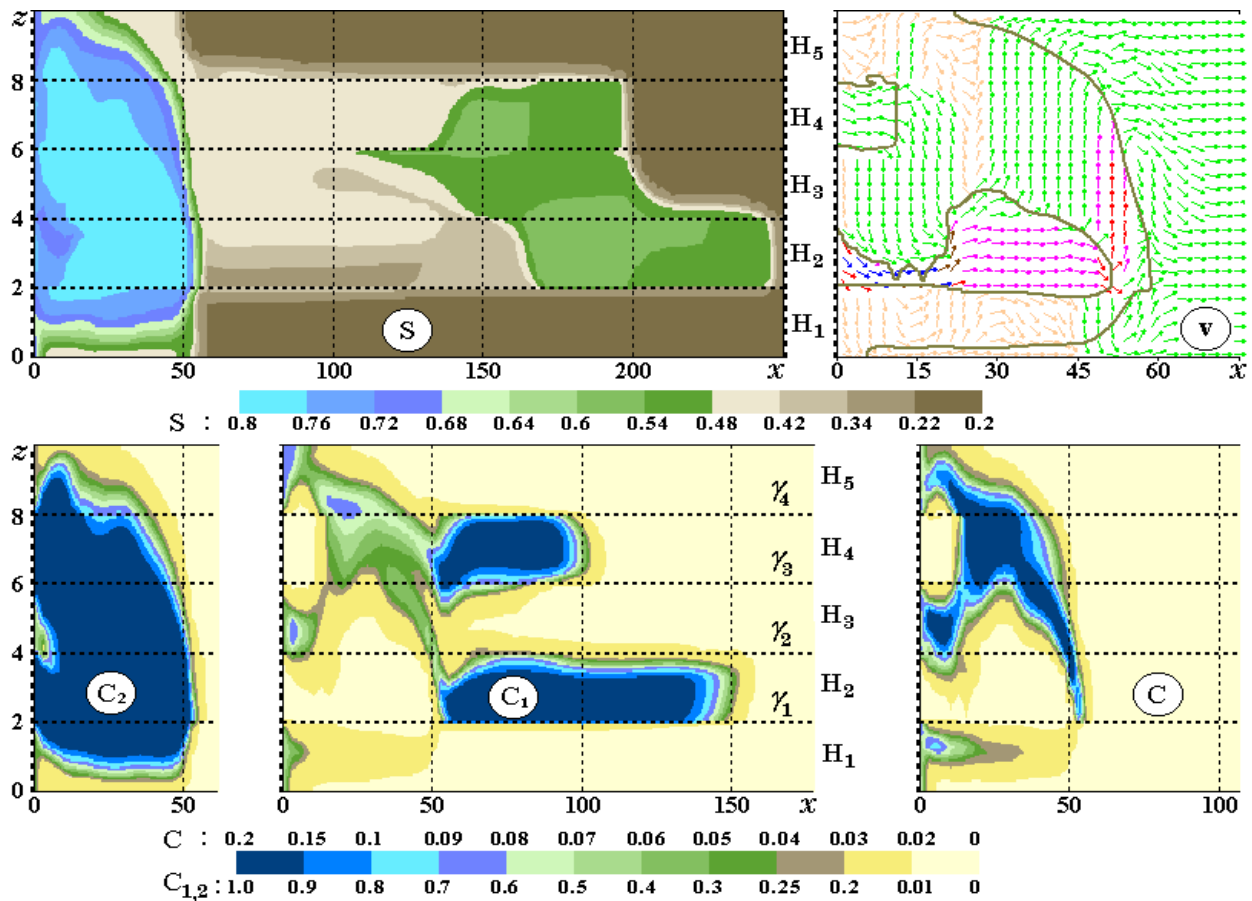


Fig. 3. The directional field of velocity V , maps of water saturation S and concentrations C_1 , C_2 , C in case of hydrogel waterflooding at time point $\tilde{t}_{gel} = 107$ days.

to the water breakthrough into the producing well at the time point $\tilde{t}_{pol} = 127$ days. By this time a large part of the polymer solution ($\tilde{V} = 0.254$) has been already injected into the reservoir, so that unlike hydrogel technology, the thickener does affect the filtration during all period of waterless operation of the producing well. This results in the growth of the oil recovery factor $\tilde{\eta}$ of the reservoir, see Table 1. Fields of water saturation S in Figs. 3

and 4 illustrate distinction between two filtration processes with the use of the polymer waterflooding and hydrogel technology.

It is easy to see that the lower intensity of C – structures in the motion of the polymer solution in porous media, which is caused by its smaller viscosity in comparison with the viscosity of the hydrogel, leads to the less uniform water-oil displacement in layers and to the smaller saturated oil billow.

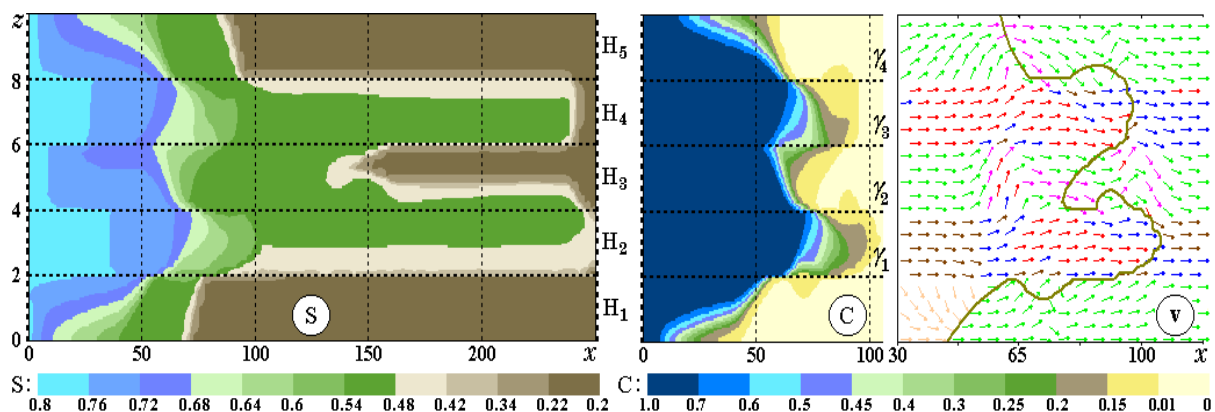


Fig. 4. Water saturation S , concentration C and directional field of velocity V in case of polymer waterflooding at time point $\tilde{t}_{pol} = 127$ days.

2.2. Discontinuity in thickener field

In case of hydrogel waterflooding, the reagent R_2 is injected into the reservoir even more 1.5 months after water breakthrough to the production well ($\tau_2^e \approx 155$ days). Throughout this process, creation and motion of the hydrogel barrier in the high permeable second, fourth and middle layers leads to flow around a barrier by liquids through the less permeable first and fifth layers. These liquids flow into 1-th and 5-th layers at the rear edge of hydrogel field and flow out them at the leading edge. Eventually, the first component R_1 is pressed to the boundaries γ_1 and γ_4 between these low and high permeable layers that, in turn, affects the amount of the created thickener in these areas. Within this process, the hydrogel field also migrates into these layers and accumulates at the vicinities of boundaries γ_1 and γ_4 , see Fig. 5. The narrow barrier, located in the second, third and fourth layers, promotes improvement the oil displacement from the less permeable upper and lower layers.

Up to a certain point in time the quantities of reagents R_1 and R_2 in the common intersection region of their fields are sufficient for creation the

singly-connected region of hydrogel, and its moving field is able to withstand and redirect the filtration flows from the injection well to the top and bottom of the oil reservoir.

However, by the time point $\bar{\tau}_{gel} = 245$ days ($\bar{V}_{gel} = 0.489$) values of concentration, C_1 , C_2 of the reagents R_1 , R_2 in the intersection region become too small to provide the singly-connectedness of the hydrogel barrier. Its breakdown begins in the high-permeable layers with formation of the «corridor» for water-oil flow. This corridor is clearly demonstrated in the enlarged fragment of the oil reservoir in right part of Fig. 5 which shows a place of discontinuity of the hydrogel field, filled in blue. With widening of corridor an intensity of the oil displacement from the less permeable layers significantly decreases.

In the polymer technology, injection of the thickener solution of quantity $V_{pol} = 0.3$ is being completed at $\tau^e \approx 151$ days. Then only water enters into the reservoir. As illustrated in Fig. 6, the breakdown of the polymer barrier under the pressure of water flow also begins in the second most permeable layer at the time point $\bar{\tau}_{pol} = 227$ days ($\bar{V}_{pol} = 0.453$).

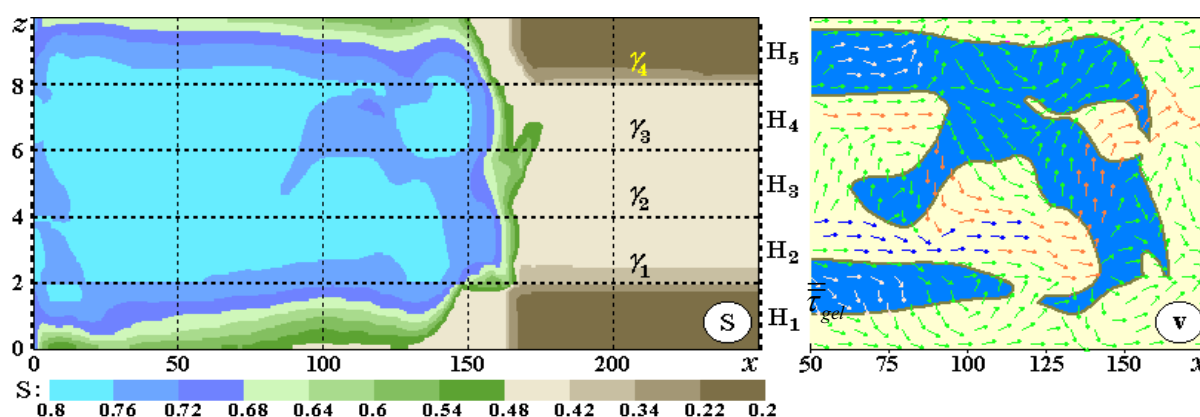


Fig. 5. Water saturation S and directional field of velocity V in case of hydrogel flooding at time point $\bar{\tau}_{gel} = 245$ days.

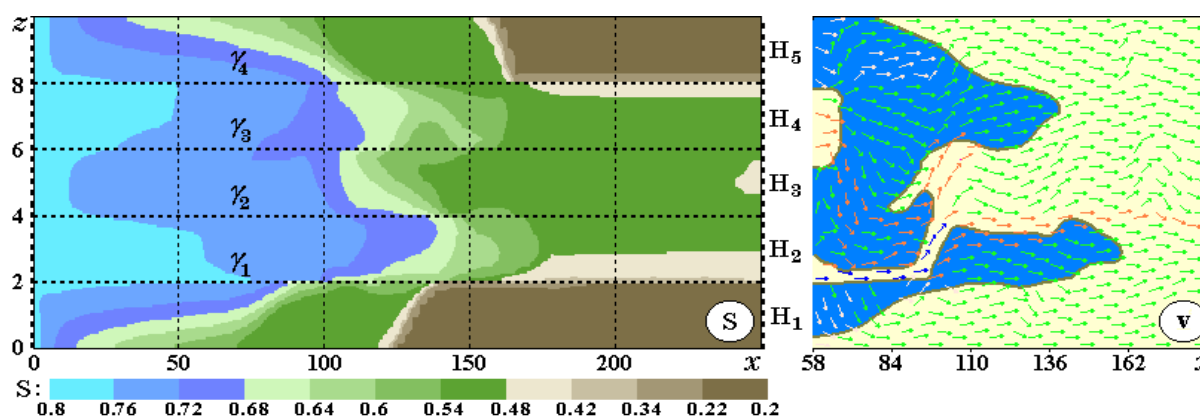


Fig. 6. Water saturation S and directional field of velocity V in case of polymer waterflooding at time point $\bar{\tau}_{pol} = 227$ days.

2.3. The end of reservoir development

Under conventional waterflooding, the water content in the flow rate of the producing well reaches a limit value $\bar{\theta} = 96\%$ when $T_{wat} = 945$ days, and its operation stops thereafter. The total amount of fluid extracted from the reservoir during its development, is equal to the volume $\bar{V}_{wat} = 1.886$ of the injected water. Characteristics of the filtration process are shown in Fig. 7. Additionally, Table 2 demonstrates the values of the total cross-flows along the whole boundary γ_k between the k -th and $(k+1)$ -th layers in forward and reverse direction for the three considered types of flooding during the period $\tilde{\tau} \leq \tau \leq T$ of growth the water cut θ of well production. The dimensionless values $q_{k \rightarrow k+1}$ are given in shares of the k -th layer pore volume (e.g., $q_{k \rightarrow k+1} = 1$ is the amount of liquid that is equal to one such volume).

As it is easy to see in Table 2, for this period $\tilde{\tau}_{wat} < \tau < T_{wat}$ of conventional waterflooding the cross-flows between all layers are significantly increased that results to their more uniform development. However, in spite this, these cross-flows

$q_{k \rightarrow k+1}$, $q_{k+1 \rightarrow k}$ are not so intensive, to align the saturation of phases throughout the thickness of the reservoir: at time point $\tau = T_{wat}$ heterogeneity of the layered structure is detected in distribution of S as easily as it does at $\tau = \tilde{\tau}_{wat}$, see Figs. 2 and 7.

By the end of the conventional waterflooding there are no S – structures in the oil reservoir, so the vectors of velocity field become practically horizontal, see Fig. 7a. Such simple filtration process leads to very considerable nonuniformity of water-oil displacement. Owing to this, at $\tau = T_{wat}$ the oil recovery factors $\tilde{\eta}_i$ of layers with high- and low permeability differ approximately in 1.5 to 2 times, and the total recovery factor $\tilde{\eta}$ of the reservoir is enough small: $\tilde{\eta} = 48.3\%$, see Table 1.

With the use of the hydrogel flooding the values $T_{gel} = 390$ days and $\bar{V}_{gel} = 0.78$ are 2.42 times less than in previous case, but cross-flows $q_{k \rightarrow k+1}$, $q_{k+1 \rightarrow k}$ between the layers are almost $3 \div 10$ times more, see Table 2. As a result, the development uniformity of reservoir becomes so high, that lamination of its structure is not practically reflected in the map of water saturation S , see Fig. 8.

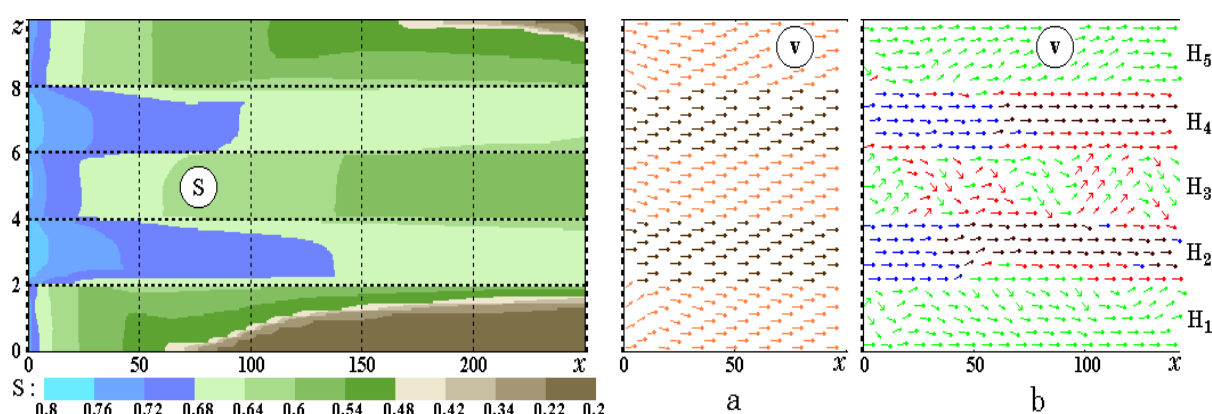


Fig. 7. Water saturation S in case of conventional waterflooding at time point $\tau = T_{wat}$. Comparison of the directional field of velocity \mathbf{V} : a, b – conventional and hydrogel waterflooding at $\tau = T_{wat}$ and $\tau = T_{gel}$.

Table 2

Total cross-flows between the layers of the reservoir at $\tau = \tilde{\tau}$ and $\tau = T$: 1, 2, 3 – conventional, hydrogel and polymer waterflooding, respectively

| Variant | Time | $q_{1 \rightarrow 2}$ | $q_{2 \rightarrow 1}$ | $q_{2 \rightarrow 3}$ | $q_{3 \rightarrow 2}$ | $q_{3 \rightarrow 4}$ | $q_{4 \rightarrow 3}$ | $q_{4 \rightarrow 5}$ | $q_{5 \rightarrow 4}$ |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | $\tau = \tilde{\tau}$ | 0.02 | 0.004 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| 2 | | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.52 | 0.33 | 0.42 | 0.30 | 0.14 | 0.10 |
| 3 | | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.32 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.16 |
| 1 | $\tau = T$ | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.63 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.20 | 0.26 |
| 2 | | 0.43 | 0.59 | 2.30 | 2.02 | 1.91 | 1.99 | 0.74 | 0.45 |
| 3 | | 0.30 | 0.42 | 1.31 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.02 | 0.54 | 0.39 |

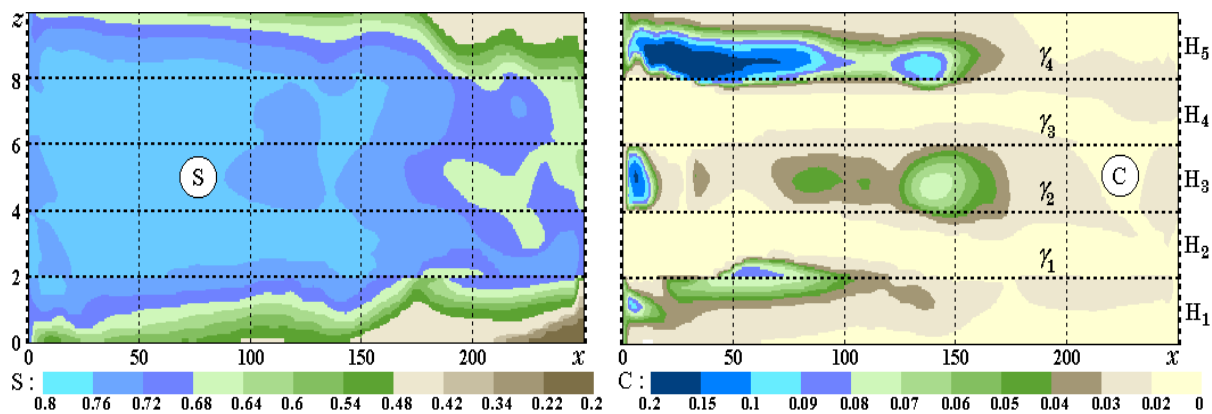


Fig. 8. Water saturation S and concentration C of thickener in case of hydrogel flooding at time point $\tau = T_{gel}$

At the time point $\tau = T_{gel}$ a large part of the hydrogel field is characterized by very low concentration C , see Fig. 8, however, it continues to affect the structure of the velocity field \mathbf{V} . By example, the fragment of the reservoir in the vicinity of the injection well is shown in Fig. 7b. The areas of residual low concentration continue to create C – structures with the transverse flows of the phases in the reservoir. Unlike the conventional waterflooding, C – structures stimulate mass transfer between layers until the completion of the reservoir development at $\tau = T_{gel}$.

In case of polymer waterflooding the values $T_{pol} = 510$ days and $\bar{V}_{pol} = 1.021$ are 1.3 times less, and the cross-flows $q_{k \rightarrow k+1}$, $q_{k+1 \rightarrow k}$ are approximately 1.5 to 5 times more intense compared to similar values of conventional waterflooding, but about two times lower than with the use of the hydrogel technology, see Table 2. Because of this, the polymer waterflooding usually does not allow to reach the same high uni-formity of oil displacement in the layers, as in case of hydrogel flooding, so that maps of water saturation S quite accurately reproduce the layered heterogeneity of oil reservoir, see

Fig. 9. It is result of much more simple flow pattern in comparison with that in case of hydrogel technology (see Figs. 8 and 9).

As we said earlier, oil billow is being created ahead of the moving hydrogel (or polymer) barrier. When this wave comes to the right-hand boundary γ_R , the water cut θ of well production fast decreases and stabilizes at the lower level. As a result, the rate of the oil recovery begins to grow, see Fig. 10. With further evolution of the filtration process, the field of thickener also reaches the boundary γ_R and the water cut of the well production quickly rises to the maximal value $\bar{\theta}$. With this, zones of maximal concentrations C are mainly located in the less permeable layers, see Figs. 8 and 9. Such character of filtration process causes to the comparatively short exploitation periods $T_{gel} = 390$ and $T_{pol} = 510$ days of the producing well at a high level of the water cut of well production in comparison with the duration $T_{wat} = 945$ days of conventional waterflooding. Moreover, in case of the hydrogel flooding, the production quantity \bar{V}_{gel} of the associated water and duration T_{gel} of the oil reservoir exploitation significantly decrease (see Table 1 and Fig. 10).

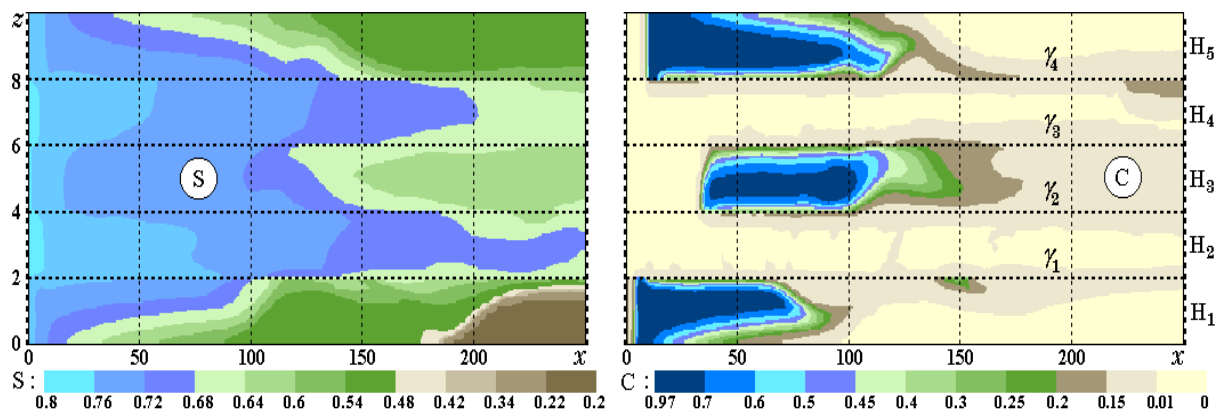


Fig. 9. Water saturation S and concentration C of thickener in case of polymer waterflooding at time point.

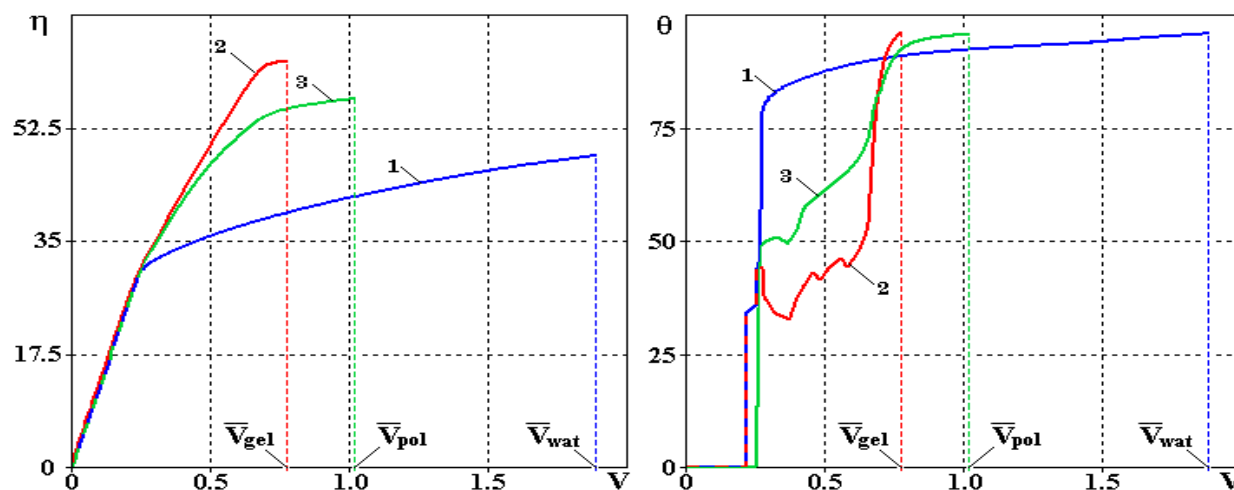


Fig. 10. The oil recovery factor η of reservoir and the water content θ in the flow rate of producing well as functions on dimensionless volume V of injection: 1, 2, 3 – the conventional, hydrogel and polymer waterflooding.

It is also easy to see in this table that the creation of the hydrogel field enhances the ultimate oil recovery of the reservoir (of 14.1%) and every layer (from 8 to 24%). It is interesting, that the incremental oil production is much more (24%) in the first less-permeable layer in comparison with the second high-permeable seam (8%). Furthermore, the oil recovery factor $\bar{\eta}_3$ of the third layer is only by 1.4% smaller than $\bar{\eta}_2$, although absolute permeability K_2 of the second layer is four times as large ($\bar{\eta}_3$ is about 9.8% and 4.9% as less as $\bar{\eta}_2$ in case of the conventional and polymer waterflooding, respectively).

3. Conclusions

The principal results of the simulations can be briefly presented as follows. The oil displacement in the layered inhomogeneous reservoir using the moving hydrogel fields can greatly differ from conventional and polymer waterflooding. A controllable hydrogel field allows us to increase significantly the uniformity of oil displacement in all layers of reservoir and improve their basic exploitation parameters. However, the use of hydrogel technology requires a detailed study of the structure and properties of the reservoir. Optimal technological parameters (properties of the injected gelling components, their amounts and etc.) can be determined in each concrete case by computer simulation.

Acknowledgments

The research was performed with the support of the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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