



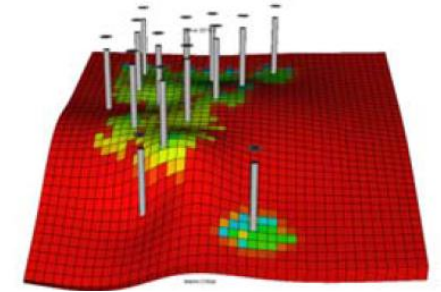
TERRATEC

Well Stimulation & EOR Technologies

# REACTIVE CHEMISTRY – STIMULATION TECHNOLOGY

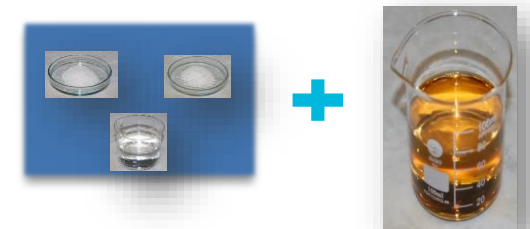
## Objectives

- New technology approach for production stimulation. Creating high downhole temperature and pressure that impact on reservoir properties and its ability to produce



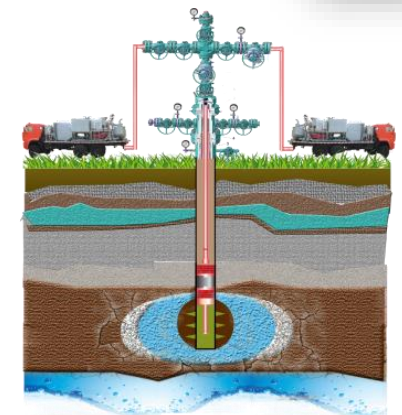
## Solution

- The injection of stable aqueous solution of salt and oxidizer Reaction will create heat at the reservoir that will provide changes of oil viscosity to improve its mobility, as well as provide clean-up of near-wellbore reservoir that will improve well production performance, by reducing skin factor.



## Approach

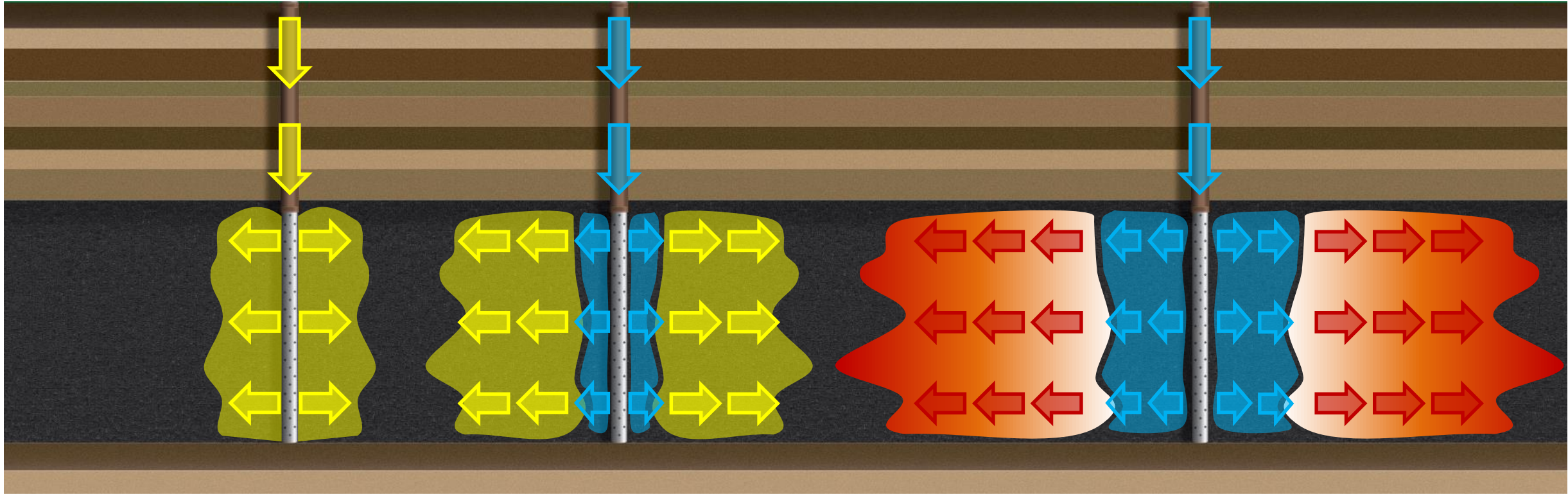
- Safe and proven application. Delivery of reactive chemistry into reservoir. Reaction occurs away from well bore that eliminate any impact on wellbore and surface equipment



1<sup>st</sup> stage

2<sup>nd</sup> stage

3<sup>rd</sup> stage



Injection of RC into the reservoir.

Beginning of overflush RC into the reservoir.

Overflush RC into reservoir. Beginning of reaction.

➡ RC (inactive)

➡ overflush

➡ RC (active)

## Chemical Reaction



sodium  
nitrite

ammonium  
nitrate

Products of reaction don't need to  
remove it from the oil after treatment

## Control Parameters

### PRESSURE

Controlled by Reaction Rate

### REACTION TEMPERATURE

Formulation Design

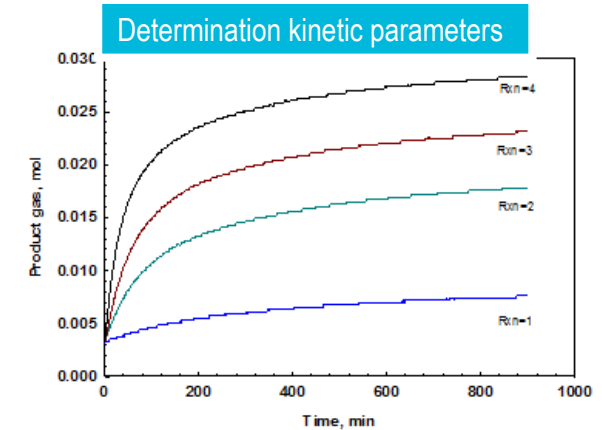
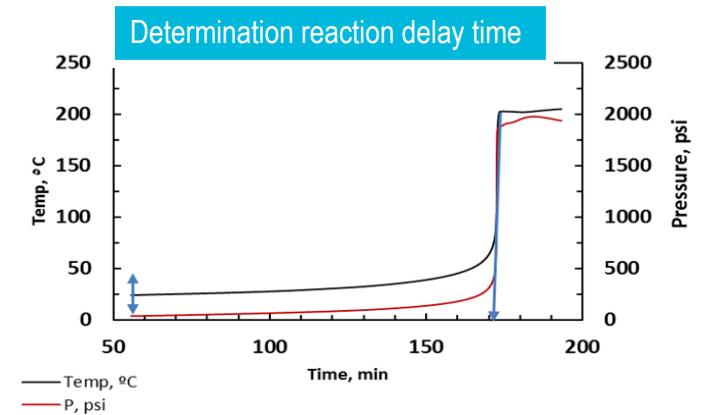
### TOTAL HEAT VOLUME

Controlled by Treatment Volume

### REACTION TIME

Delaying Agent

## Binary Solution + Stabilizer + Actuator



An engineered aqueous solution is injected into the reservoir to create a controlled increase in the bottom-hole temperature (BHT) and pressure. This chemistry optimizes the field development plan, improves oil recovery and reduces the total cost of field production.

## Benefits

PRODUCTION INCREASE

SAFE HANDLING-STANDARD  
CHEMICAL USAGE PRACTICE

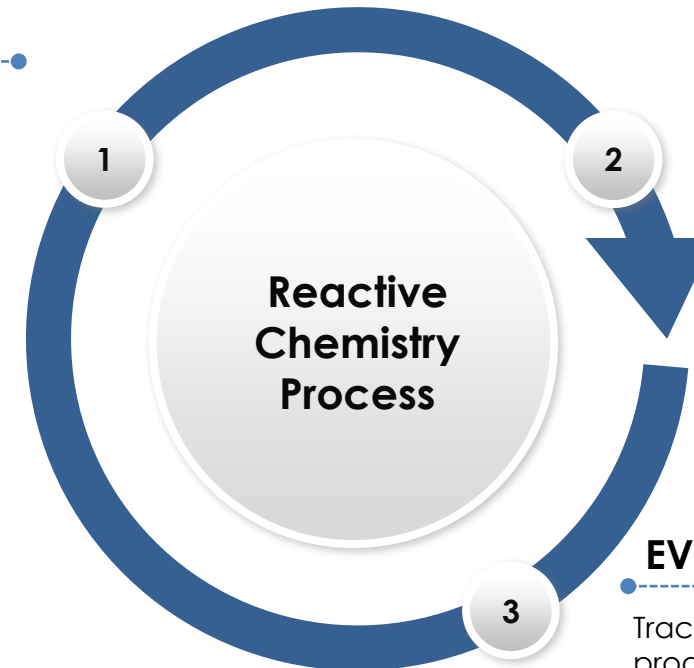
SMALL EQUIPMENT FOOTPRINT

RIGLESS OPERATION

CONTROLLED REACTION, BEHAVIOR

## DESIGN

Review the **application** envelope, complete candidate selection process and identify the treatment wells. The engineered chemistry will be designed and planned to meet the desired outcome.



## EXECUTE

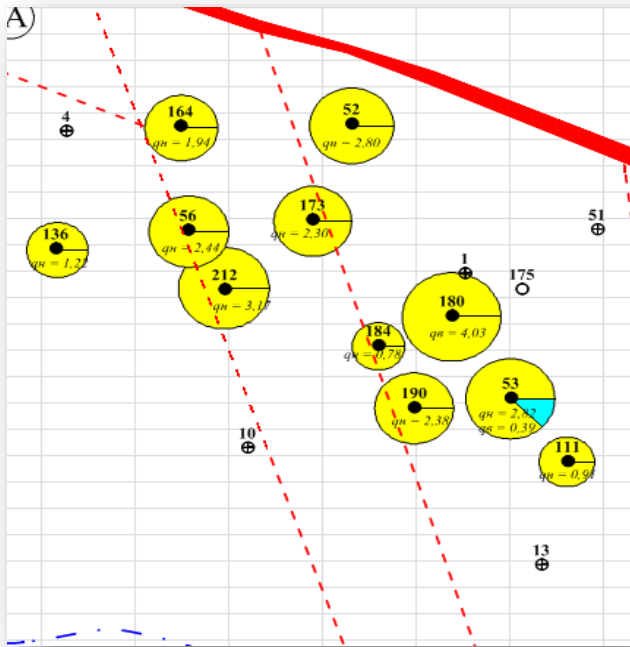
Set-up and complete the job as per the job design. Monitor the initial treatment results and remove equipment from site.  
**Record critical parameters**

## EVALUATE

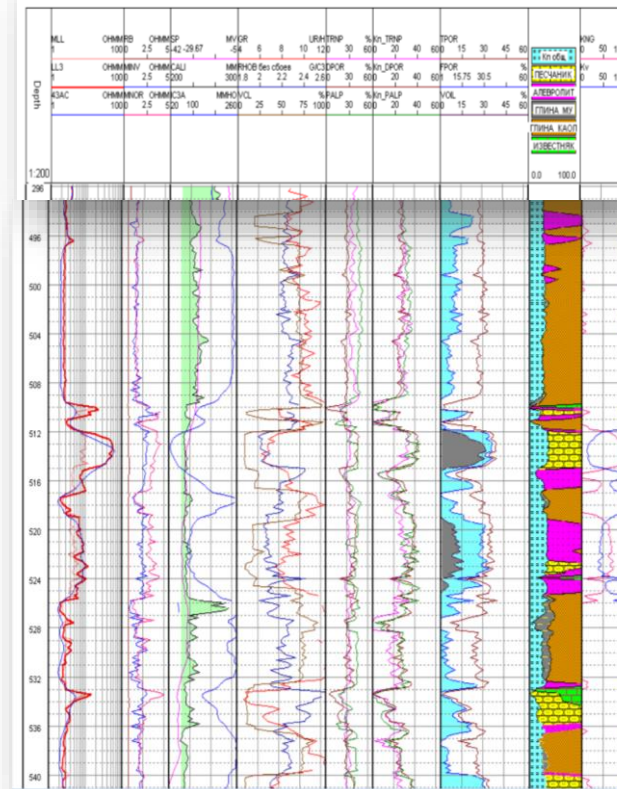
Track and monitor the well production. Review the data and treatment area for residual benefits. Determine if results were as expected.  
**Correct treatment design based on received info if needed**



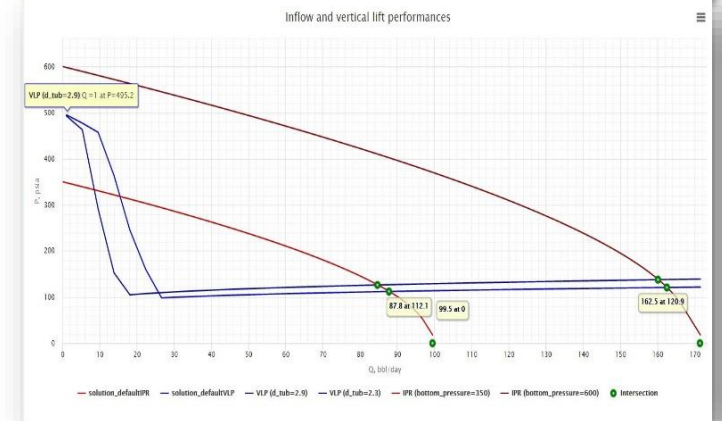
## Field Evaluation



## Reservoir verification



## Production analysis

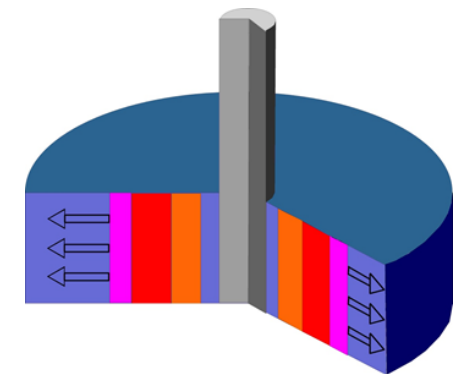
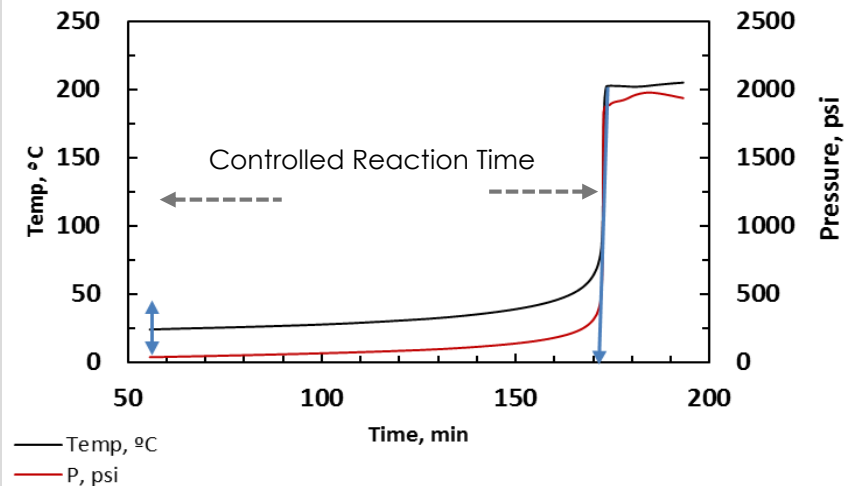
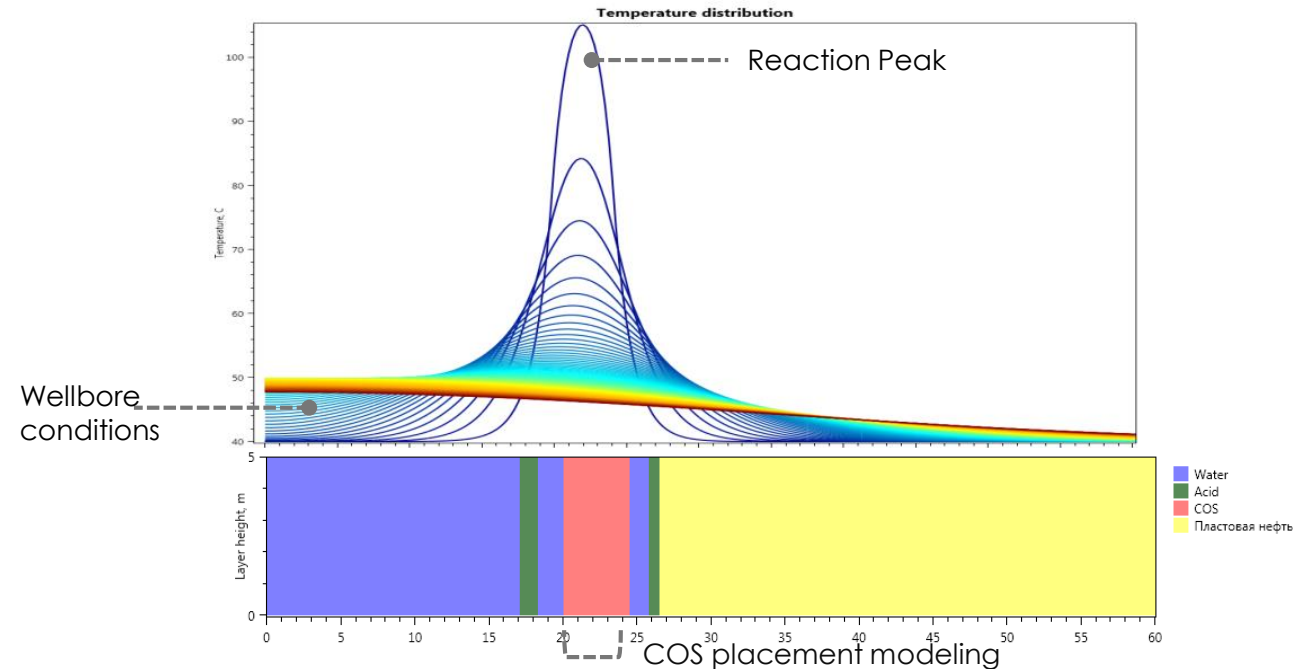


## STIMULATION PARAMETERS

- Maximum allowable wellbore temperature
- Completion limitation
- Fluid volume
- Placement technique
- Optimum reactive chemistry systems performance (time/pressure/temperature)

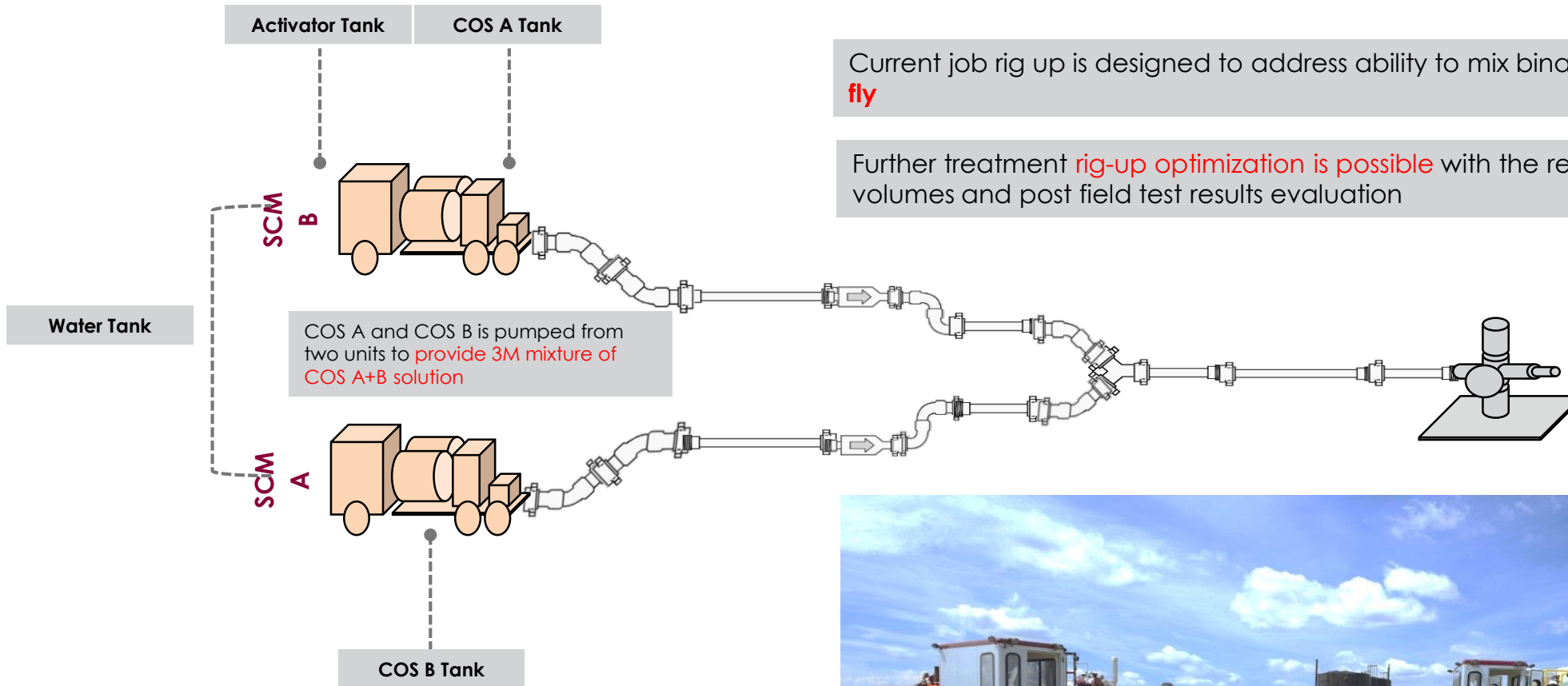
## MODELING

- In-house developed software
- Model validated during field testing
- Post job evaluation
- Technical constraints
- Provides estimation of system placement in the reservoir
- Provide temperature profile after treatment
- Provide pressure distribution after treatment





# EXECUTION: RIG-UP SCHEMATIC

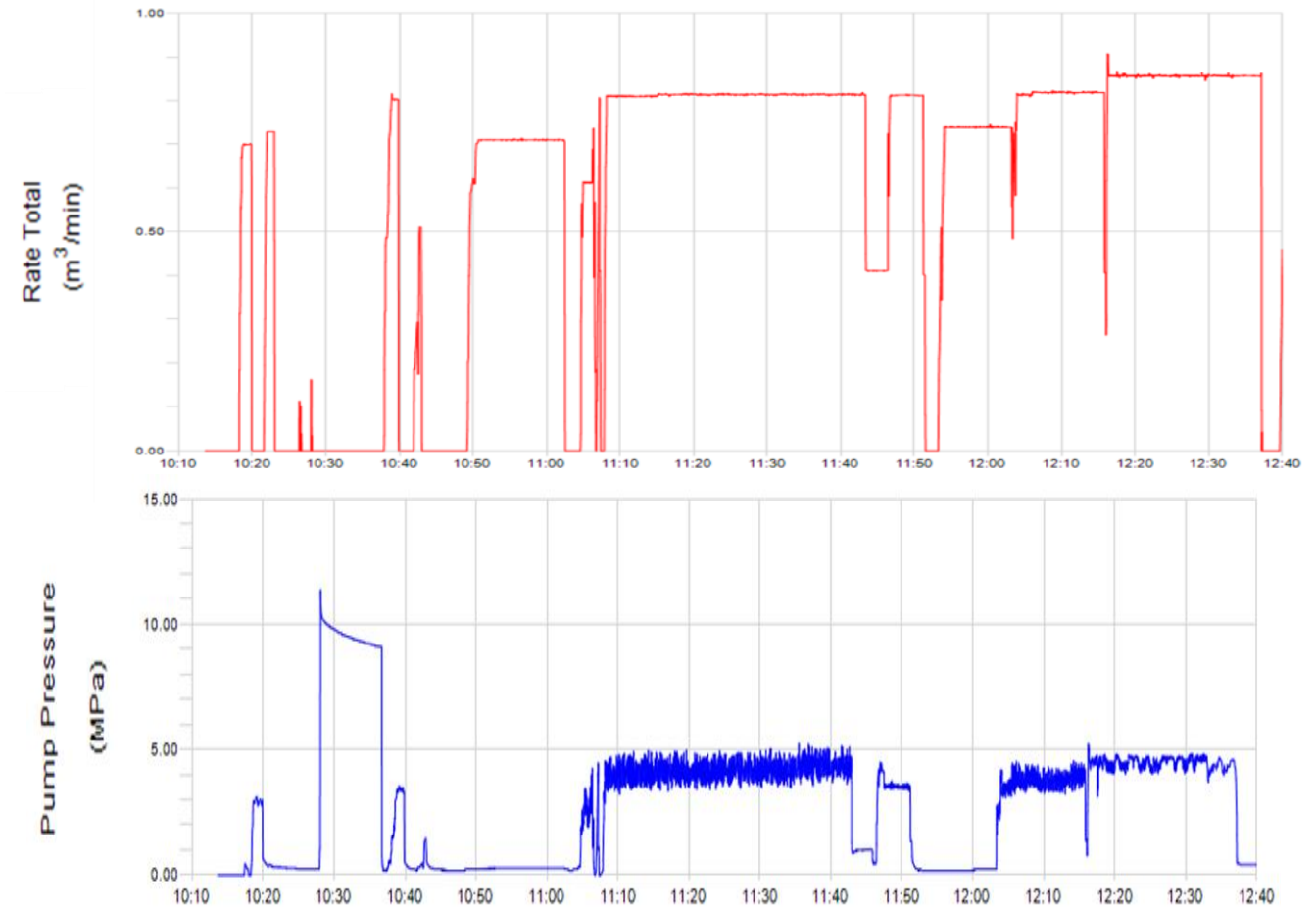


Current job rig up is designed to address ability to mix binary systems **on-fly**

Further treatment **rig-up optimization is possible** with the respect to job volumes and post field test results evaluation



- During the treatment no excessive pressure or temperature to be expected
  - Record job parameters
  - Further evaluation performed to optimize treatment design
- 
- Small injection rate possible to address limitation of completion
  - No impact on surface pressure equipment (well-head)
  - No impact on down-hole equipment (COS is non-corrosive fluid)



## Equipment

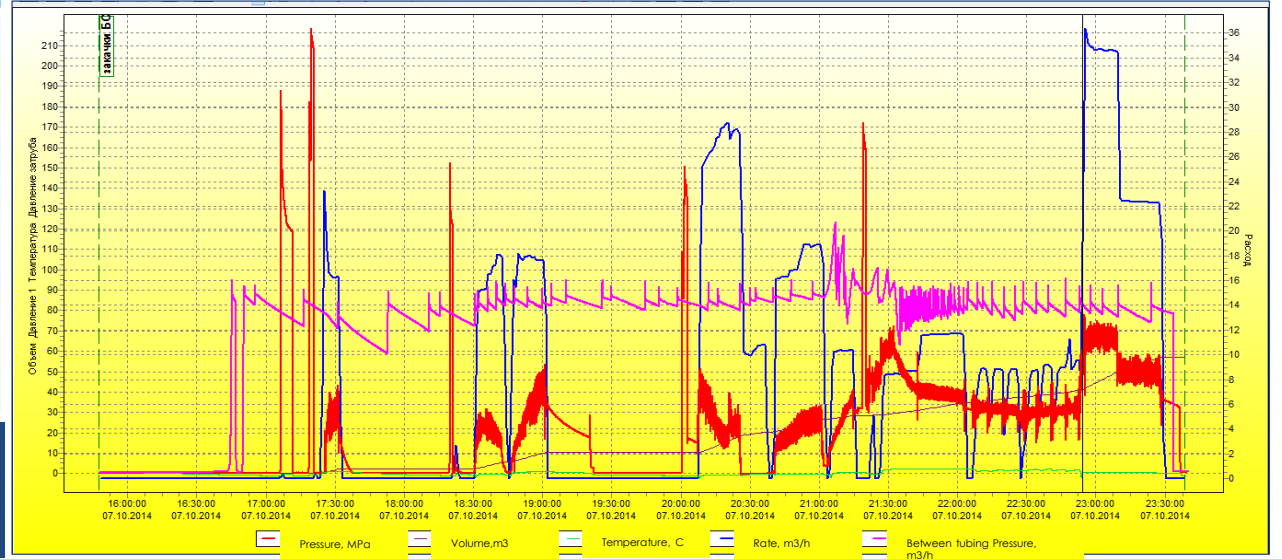
### Equipment

- Standard pumping equipment in used ( usually 1 pump truck)
- Auxiliary equipment ( standard equipment is used – tanks )

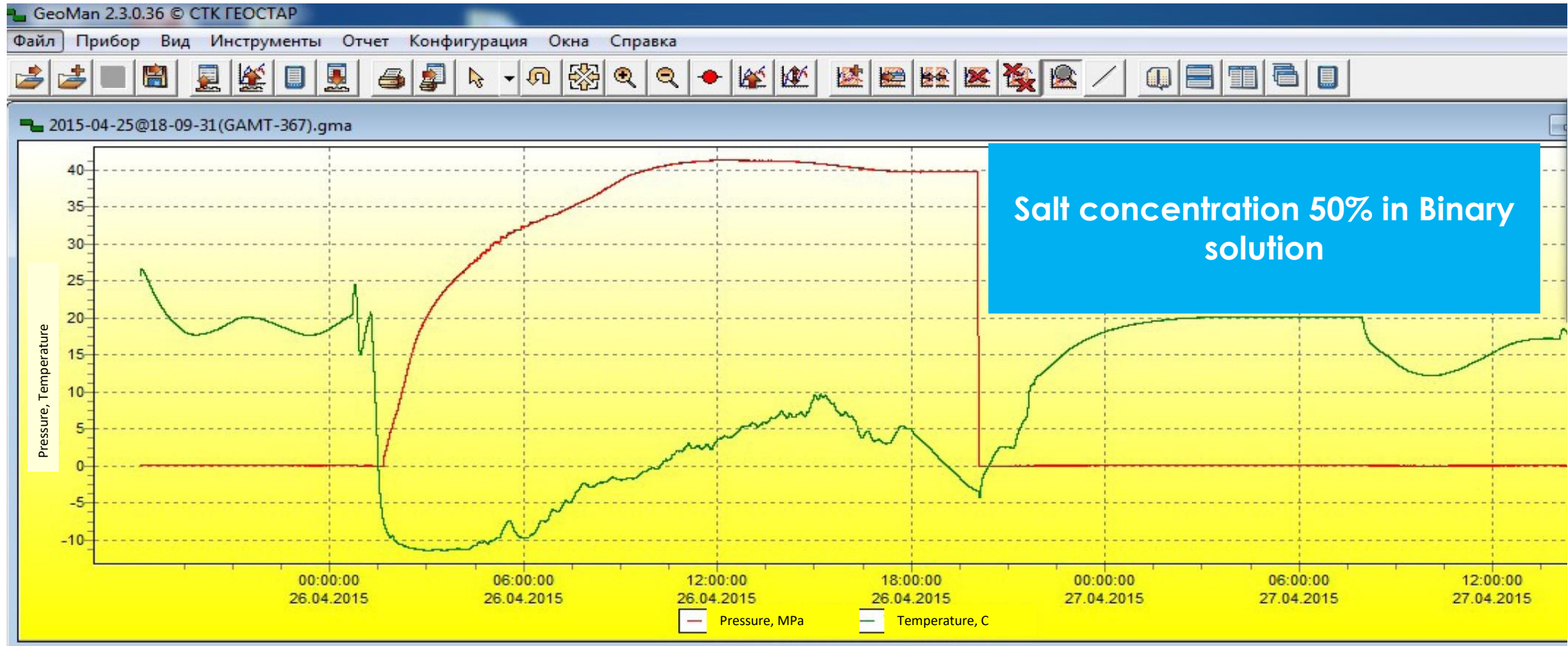
## Typical stimulation schedule for carbonate formation

Stage	Fluid	Volume* (m3)	Rate (m3/min)	Cumulative Time (min)
1	Water	4	1	4
2	Pickle	2	1	8
3	Spacer	2	1	12
4	COS	30	1	42
5	Spacer	2	1	46
6	Acid (HCL)	2	1	50
7	Flush	20	1	70

## Job parameters recording

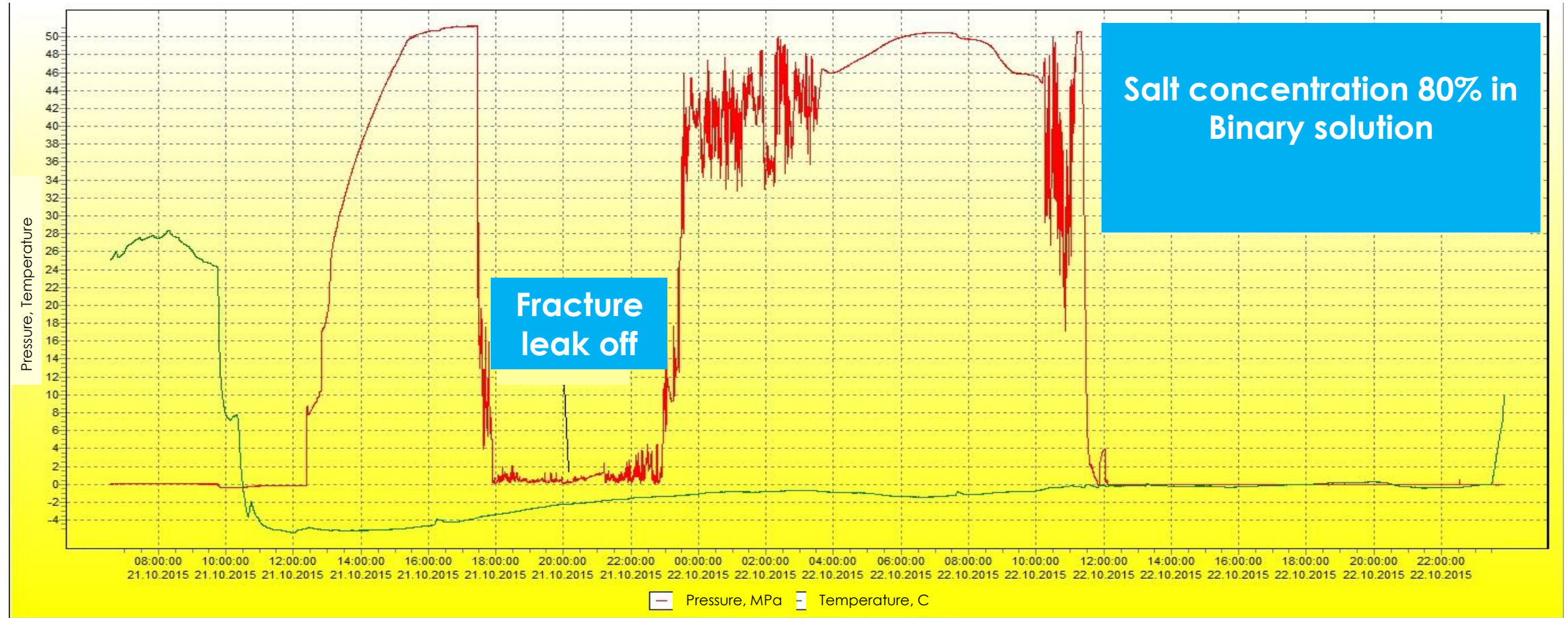


## Post-Treatment Analysis (X-mas tree sensors)

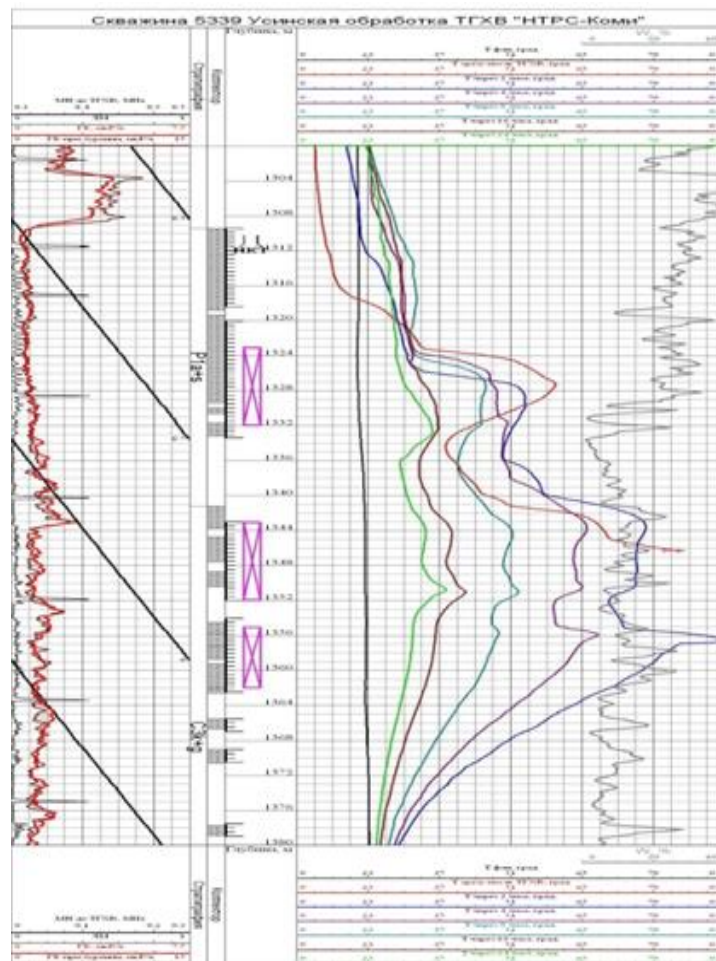
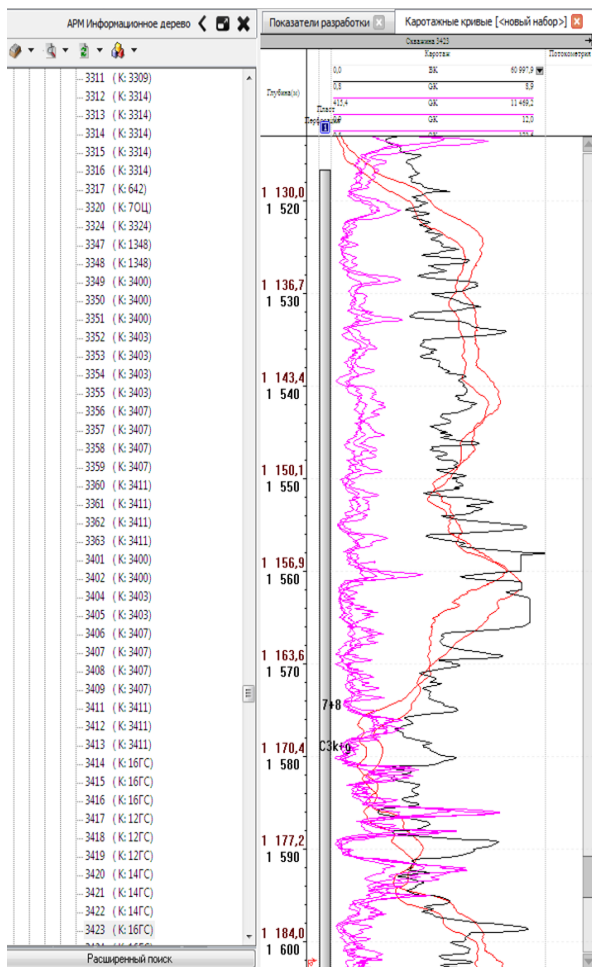




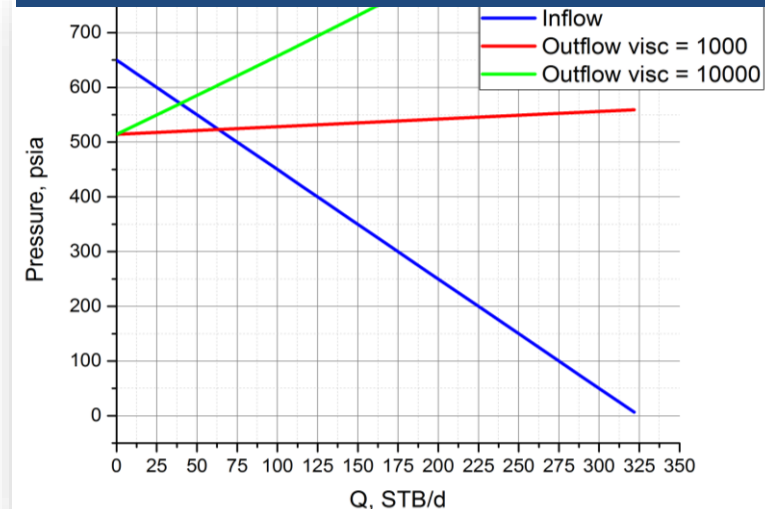
## Post-Treatment Analysis (X-mas tree gauges)



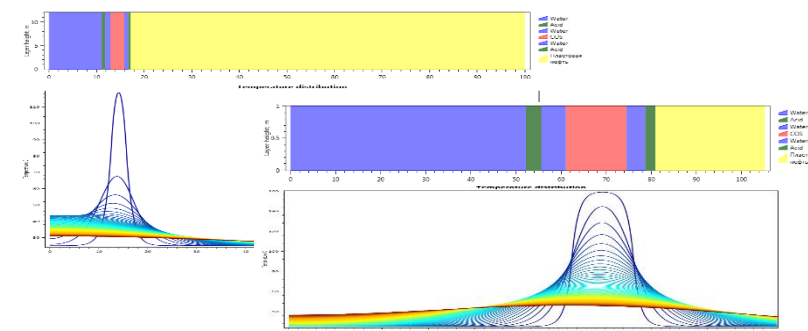
## Temperature survey



## Production analysis and evaluation



## Post job model evaluation





Total treated wells (2008-2017) in Russia **130+** with average IOP **1714 tons**.

### RESERVOIR DATA

- Oil gravity: >20° API,
- Formation: Carbonates
- Depth: 1200 -1400m
- BHST: 22 – 30°C
- BHP: 80 bar
- Average volume of released gas – 4 896 st.m<sup>3</sup>
- Total heat generated – 61.2 GJ

Well Number	Pre-treatment Production			Post treatment production			Incremental	
	Qf, m <sup>3</sup> /day	WC%	Qoil, m <sup>3</sup> /day	Qf, m <sup>3</sup> /day	WC, %	Qoil, τ/day	Qf, m <sup>3</sup> /day	Qoil, τ/day
1	0.0		0.0	3.0	10.0	2.8	3.0	2.8
2	4.0	7.0	3.6	14.0	2.0	13.2	10.0	9.6
3	0.0		0.0	8.0	14.3	6.6	8.0	6.6
4	4.0	38.0	2.0	7.2	75.0	1.7	3.2	-0.3
5	8.0	4.0	7.4	18.1	10.0	15.7	10.1	8.3
6	10.0	3.0	9.3	16.5	10.0	14.2	6.5	4.9
7	13.0	3.6	12.1	48.0	10.0	41.5	35.0	29.4
8	0.0		0.0	10.0	50.0	5.0	10.0	5.0
9	0.0		0.0	25.0	5.0	22.4	25.0	22.4

Clients



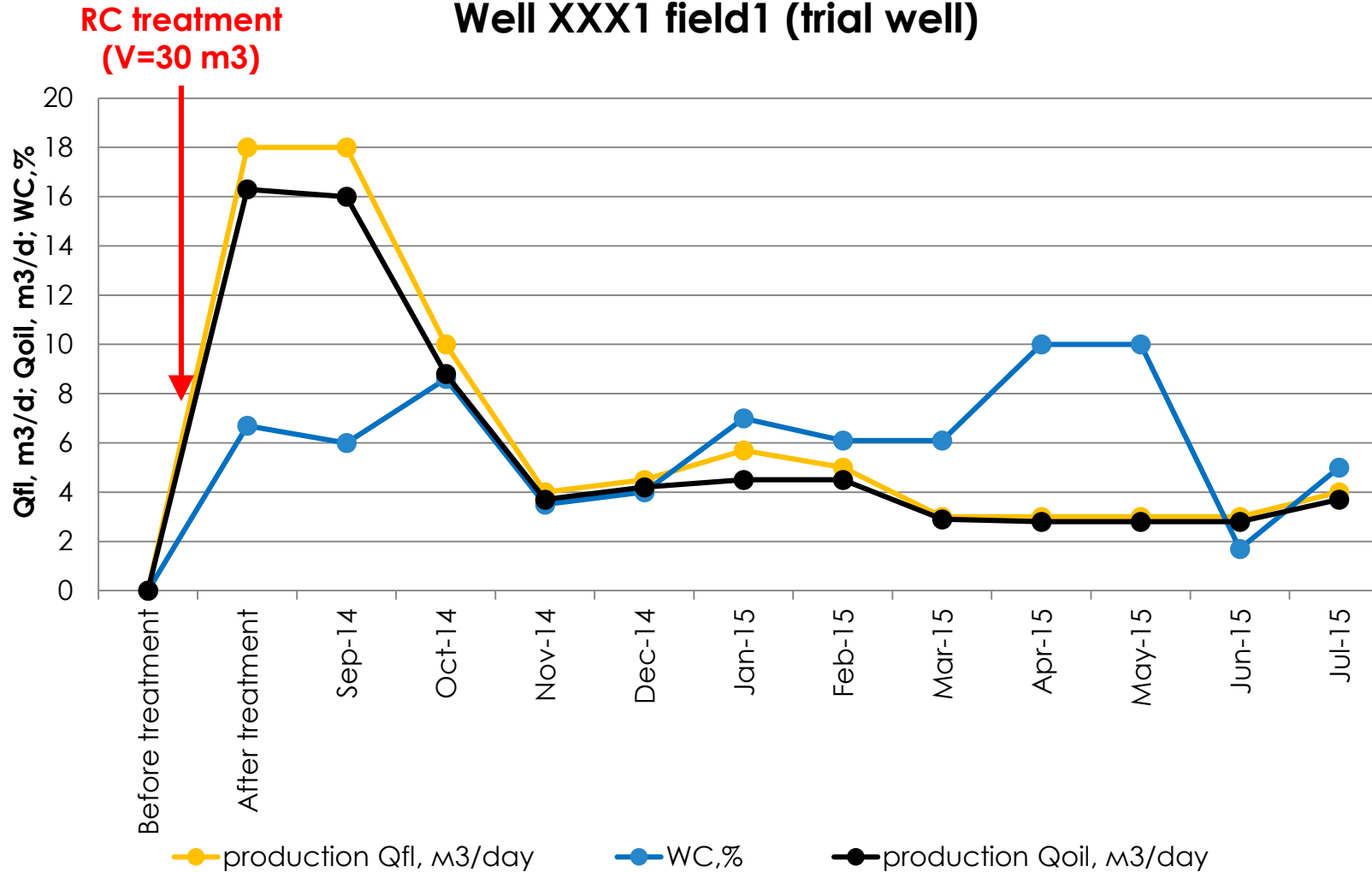
ROSNEFT



TATNEFT



## Well XXX1 field1 (trial well)



**Customer**

**«LUKOIL-Komi» Co Ltd.**

**Well №**

XXX1

**Fluid content**

Water influx with oil sheen

**Deposit**

P+C (carbonate)

**Type of reservoir**

fissured-cavernous

**Permeability**

3,27 mD

**Porosity**

19.8 %

**Oil viscosity**

568 cP

**Temperature**

23.1 °C

**Skin factor**

-2,02

**Hold-up depth, m**

1603.6

**Current depth, m**

1600

**Perforated interval zones, m**

1527-1530; 1551-1565,5; 1567,5-1584

**Casing OD, mm**

168

**Downhole equipment**

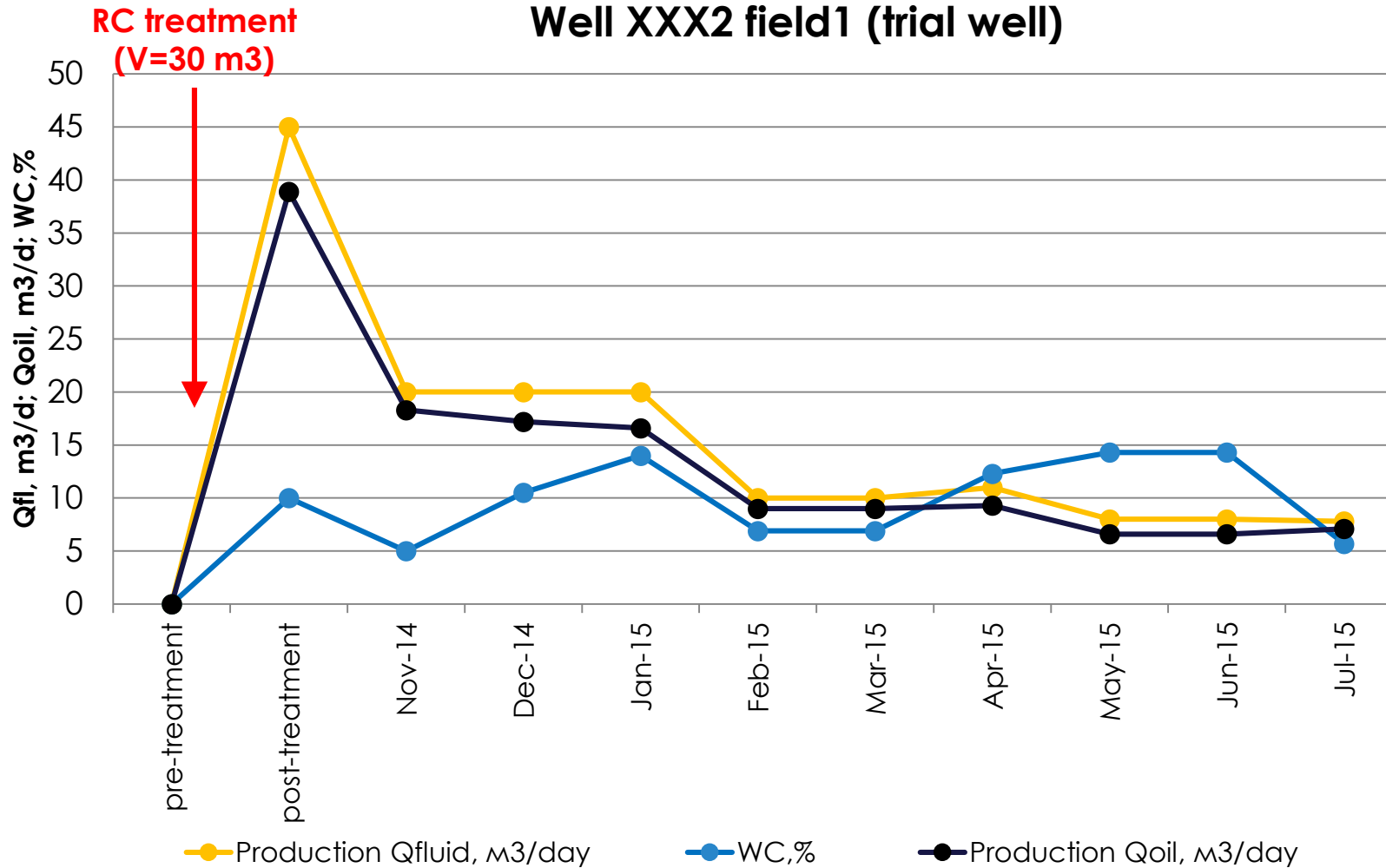
Tubing with funnel (1500 m), packer (1420 m)

**Pres, MPa**

11,60

Before RC treatment Well#XXX3 was inactive due to unsuccessful previous stimulations. Other methods didn't work. After successful RC trial client started to drill new wells and stimulate with RC at once after drilling.

## Well XXX2 field1 (trial well)



### Customer

«LUKOIL-Komi» Co Ltd.

Well №

XXX2

Fluid content

Water influx with oil sheen

Deposit

P+C (carbonate)

Type of reservoir

fissured-cavernous

Permeability

550 mD

Porosity

20%

Oil viscosity

620 cP

Temperature

23 °C

Skin factor

n/d

Hold-up depth, m

1436

Current depth, m

1230

Perforated interval zones, m

1181-1227.4

Casing OD, mm

168

Downhole equipment

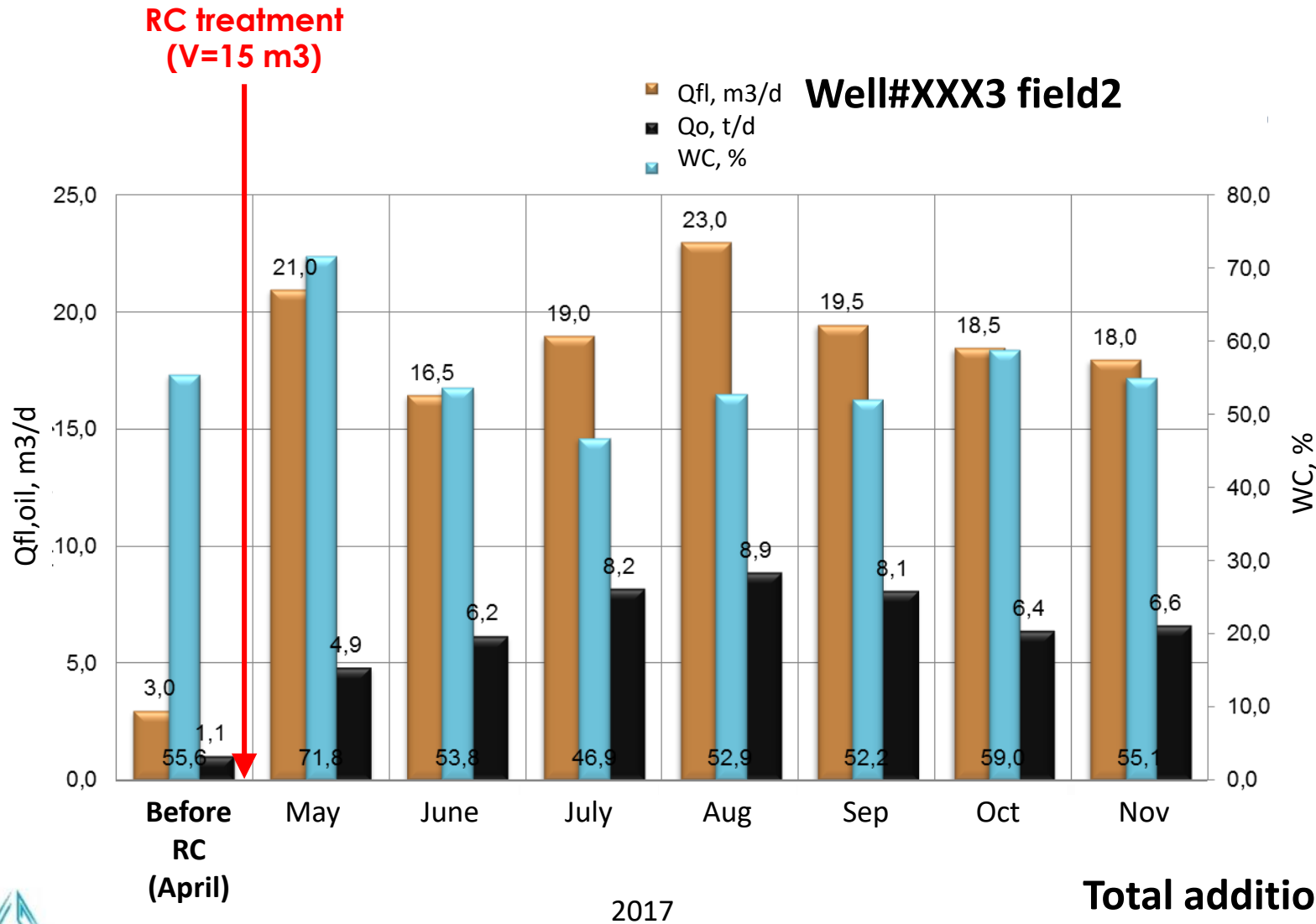
Funnel, packer

Pres, MPa

7.4

Before RC treatment Well#XXX3 was inactive due to unsuccessful previous stimulations. Other methods didn't work. After successful RC trial client started to drill new wells and stimulate with RC at once after drilling.

# CASE STUDY #3: RUSSIA (CARBONATE)

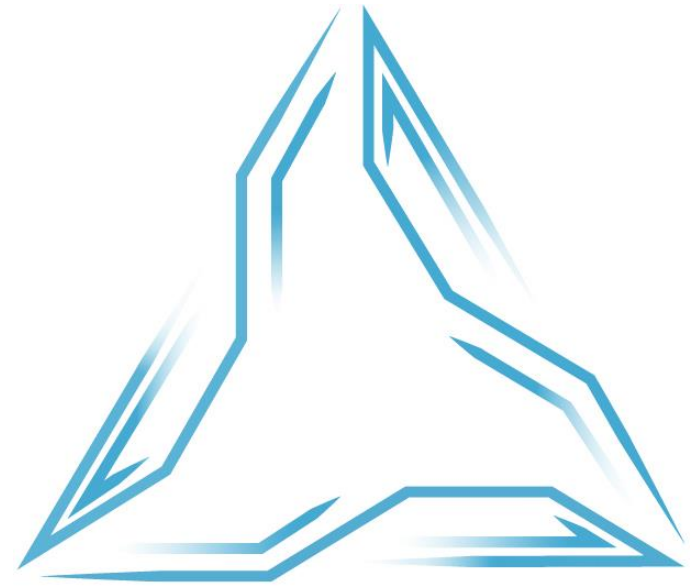


Customer

Rosneft

Well №	XXX3
Fluid content	Water, Oil
Deposit	A (carbonate)
Type of reservoir	cavernous
Permeability	99 mD
Porosity	19%
Oil viscosity	9.8 cP
Temperature	47 °C
Reservoir thickness, m	4.2
Reservoir depth, m	1900
Downhole equipment	Funnel, packer
Pres (initial), MPa	22.4

**Total additional oil – more than 1,000 ton**



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