solidpartners provensolutions





Accurate Viscosity Measurement under Extreme Pressure & Temperature

Gulf Coast Conference October 17, 2012 William A. Small















Agenda



- Cambridge Viscosity & PAC History
- Why High Pressure/Temperature Viscosity measurements required
- Viscosity Importance for Reservoir Fluid Analysis
- Reservoir Fluid Analysis Overview & Challenges
- Cambridge Viscosity Oscillating Piston Viscometer Technology
- Operating Characteristics of VISCOlab PVT Viscometer
- Pressure & Temperature Standards
- Summary

















Cambridge Viscosity & PAC History

- Founded 1984
- Located near Boston/Cambridge, MA
- The Leader in Small Sample Viscosity
- Developed 1st High Pressure/Temperature Viscometer for Reservoir fluids in 1990
- Proprietary Technology
- Blue Chip Customer Base
- Over 10,000 Systems Installed
- Worldwide Reach
- Compliance with ASTM D7483 & D445
- CVI partnered with PAC in 2012







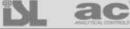
























About PAC



- Part of ROPER INDUSTRIES (NYSE: ROP)
- Leading global provider of advanced analytical instruments for industrial laboratories and online process analytics
- > 400 employees and over 30,000 instruments installed
- 11 PAC offices and > 50 distributors Worldwide
- > 50 Engineers in Six Countries
- Core technologies including:
 - Gas chromatography
 - Physical properties
 - Fuel performance
 - Elemental analysis
 - Process analytics
- Consists of leading, long-established product brands



















Where is HP/HT Viscosity Measurement Required

<u>Upstream</u>

- Exploration Fluid Reservoir Analysis
- Production Operations
- Enhanced Oil Recovery using Polymers (EOR)
- Corrosion Inhibitors Analysis
- Brine Solutions & CO2 Analysis

Other Applications

- Lubricants at "contact bearing pressure" Analysis
- R&D applications
- Ionic liquids Analysis

















Viscosity Importance for Reservoir Fluid Analysis



Importance of Viscosity is two fold:

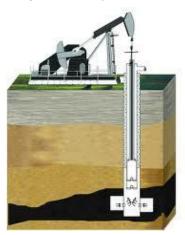
 Determining well productivity using Darcy's law (describes flow through a porous medium)

$$Q = \frac{-kA}{u} \frac{(Pb - Pa)}{L}$$

Analyzing displacement in recovery

 (i.e. – amount of oil recovered vs. water injected)





Reference: Kurt Schmidt of Schlumberger, Standards Workshop, 2012















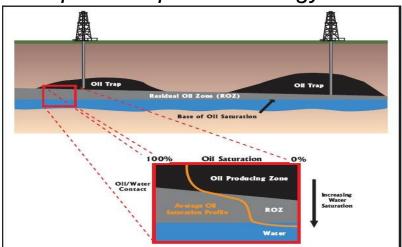






<u>Geological characteristics</u> of the rocks and fluids - <u>control</u> the performance of hydrocarbon reservoirs

- Involves numerous properties of the particular rocks and fluids
- Including interactions between the rocks and fluids
- High quality data are critical for:
 - Accurate predictions of reservoir performance for initial investments and analysis over time
 - Selection of optimal depletion strategy over time















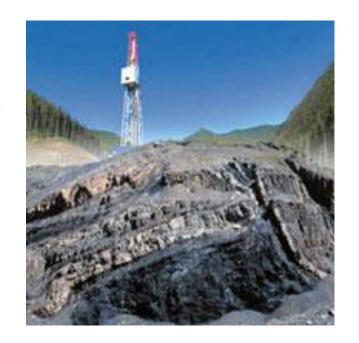






The Four Most Critical Production Factors

- Original Hydrocarbon in Place: <u>Volume</u>
 of fluid in the rock formation
- Production/Injection Rates: Flow rates
 through porous rocks for the
 hydrocarbon fluids in the particular rock
 formation
- Fractional Flow: Rate that water flows through the reservoir rock/fluid combination
- Recovery Factor: Portion of the hydrocarbon that can be extracted given the rock and fluid characteristics



Sources:

1) Honarpour, MM, et al, Rock/Fluid Characterization and their Integration – Implications on Reservoir Management", 2006, SPE103358

2) Dindoruk, B., "Reservoir Fluid Challenges: Viscosity", 2010, Cambridge Viscosity-Schlumberger Roundtable Workshop on High Pressure and High Temperature Viscosity Standards



















Accurate Viscosity Data: is Vital

Key Reservoir Characteristics	Significant Factors				
	Fluid Viscosity	Rock Permeability	Oil Volume (Formation Volume Factor)	Oil and Water Saturation	Rock Porosity
Hydrocarbon Volume			ь	S	f
Production - Injection Rates	m	k	b		
Fractional Flow of Water	m	k	b		
Recovery Factor - Potential	m	k		S	

Viscosity Uncertainties Have a Significant Impact:

Typical Variances without viscosity data -

> 10 % for Light Oil and

> 15% for Heavy Oils

Source: Honarpour, MM, et al, SPE 103358













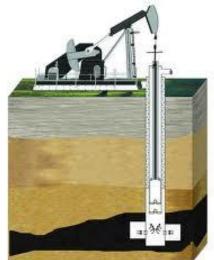




Reservoir Fluid Analysis Challenges



- Only <u>small volumes</u> of oil are extracted for evaluation
 - Typical "bomb" is 250 ml
- Material is <u>very expensive</u> to capture
 - Typical sample costs \$250,000
- Samples Often include:
 - Corrosive fluids (H₂S, brine, drilling muds & contaminants)
 - Excessive Water leaving only <u>50 ml</u> of oil to analyze
 - And are under High pressures & temperatures



And For Analysis

 Fluid sample conditions <u>must be</u> maintained from reservoir to lab

Otherwise: gas flashes off, **irreversibly** changing fluid viscosity

















Cambridge Viscosity Technology

Line Fluid Piston Electro-magnetic coils "Electro-Magnetic Viscometer" Complete Sensor RTD temperature detector Piston motion completely controlled by two magnetics around sensor body Calculation is made on the resistance of the piston in the fluid & time of travel of piston Viscosity is then calculated and presented in

"Sensor shown in a process line"





Total Piston travel for 1 full cycle is

centipoise - cP

measured in micro-seconds











CVI VISCOLab PVT:



Ideal for Reservoir Fluid Analysis

- Integrated PVT system:
 - *Pressure Viscosity Temperature*
- High pressures: up to 40,000 psi
- Small Sample size only 6 ml
- High temperatures: up to 315 C
- Off-gassing incorporated
- *Accurate*: <u>+</u> 1%
- Easy to use
- *Manages corrosive fluids: H*₂*S, brine*
- The only System that can measure Gas



VISCOlab PVT has become the industry Gold Standard













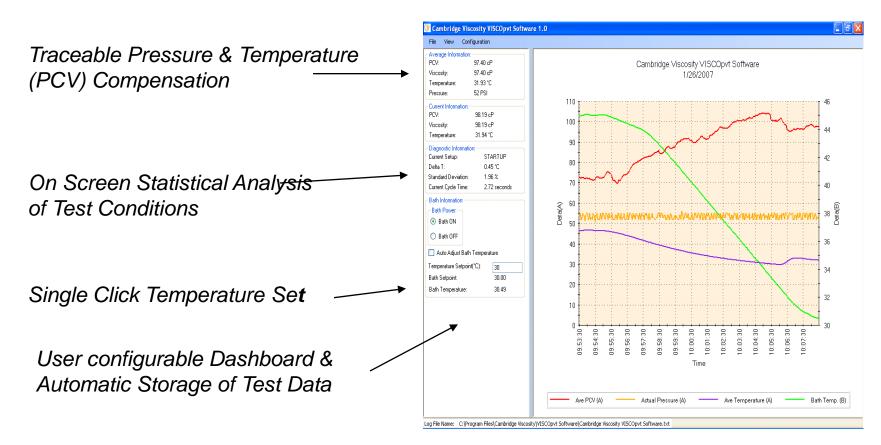




VISCOlab PVT:



Single Integrated Interface



Easy to use.....













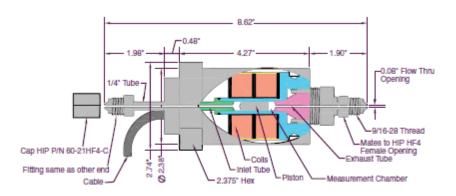






Pressure & Temperature Compensation

- PVT Sensor calibration <u>compensation</u> is necessary
 - Critical Sensor Feature: Annular space between piston & chamber wall
 - Space to increase with temperature and/or pressure
- Compensation factor based on:
 - Published data on fluids characterized by NIST and others
 - Data available to 20,000 psi and 150 degC
 - depending on fluid and test, but limited by viscosity, temperature and pressure
- Compensation is based upon best-fit correlations for:
 - Temperature and pressure are linear
 - Each individual piston range is compensated



Fluid standards for extended pressures & temperatures are needed













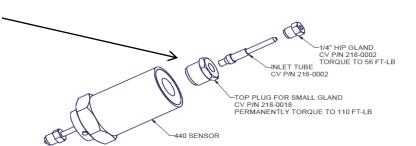




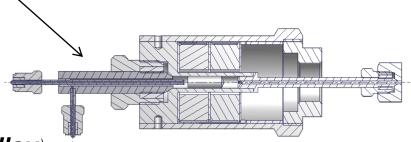
Sensor Enhancements & Options



- Easy piston change with low torque sealing
 - to extend the life of sensor
 - to prevent seal damage
- Standard measurement is in <u>static conditions</u>, New <u>low flow version</u> for continuous flow measurements is now available



Low torque sealing



New H₂S –friendly materials (Inconel, Hastelloy)

Low flow version









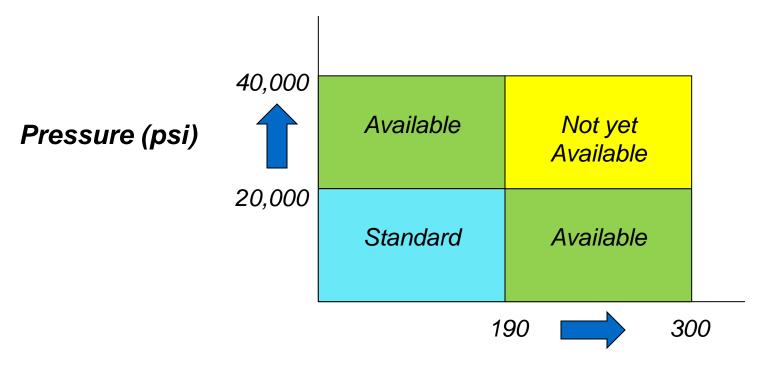








<u>Ultra-High Temperature and Pressure Systems</u>



Temperature (C)

Now available



















Key Points to remember On CVI PVT Viscometer

- Widest operational range with minimal sample volume used - the only system that can measure gas
- Unique automated analysis
- Simple cleaning steps increases lab efficiency
- Robust, Ergonomic Design Menus lead to excellent analysis performance
- **Delivered** completely tested, calibrated and factory assembled for immediate turnkey operation
- Very Cost Effective accurate results the first time













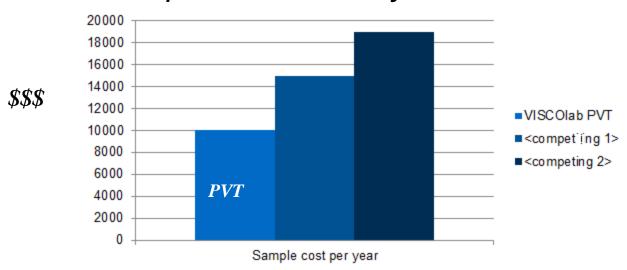






High Return on Investment

 Based on the sample size & cost per year compared to other systems



- Based on amount of <u>oil sample</u> available after water is removed - typically only 50 ml
- Achieving accurate results with the <u>first analysis</u>











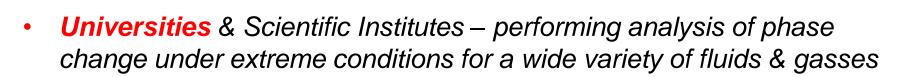






Users in the Oil Market today

- Global & Independent worldwide Oil Companies
- Oil Field Service Companies
- Chemical Manufacturers
- Fluid Reservoir Labs
- Oil Exploration Companies using Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)

















Industry Feedback and Trends

- Operation under lower flow rates
- Improved resistance to H2S & Brine fluids
- Increased Pressure and Temperature required
- Improved ease of use and data collection
- Extend the Viscosity measurement of Gas
- Assist in establishing HP/HT standards













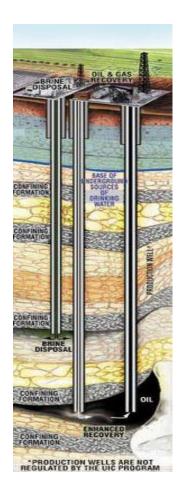






Enhanced Oil Recovery - EOR

- Oil Exploration Companies now are looking to modify the OIL Temperature for easier extraction
 - They are now using <u>viscosity analysis</u> to see what changes occur by manipulating the temperatures
- CVI Viscometers are now being used to analyze oil temperature manipulation









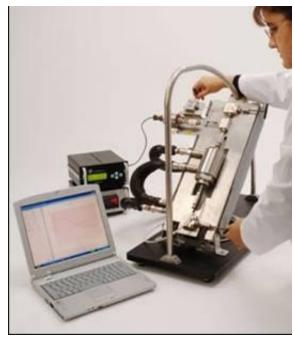




Summary:



Oil Exploration - Reservoir Analysis



VISCOlab PVT

- Industry Gold Standard:
 - Accuracy
 - Small sample size requirement
 - High Pressure & temperature
 - Ease of use
 - Small footprint
 - Wide viscosity range
 - Fast analysis time
 - Rugged System design
 - Turnkey System
 - Data Management
- Enhancements Continue
 - State of the Art High Pressure/Temperature Viscometer

















Contact PAC



- For any questions, you can contact me at william.small@paclp.com. You may also email PACsales@paclp.com.
- Additional resources can be found at our website, <u>www.paclp.com</u>.
- Questions......

Thank you





















solidpartners provensolutions

















