



# Enhanced Oil recovery by controlling the water production with the Application of Autonomous Inflow Control Valves: A Case Study.

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# **Contents**

- **Field Description and Challenges**
- **Reservoir Challenge**
- **AICV Technology**
- **Well Modelling**
- **Well Completion Design and Operations**
- **Field Production Results**
- **Lessons Learned**
- **Conclusions**

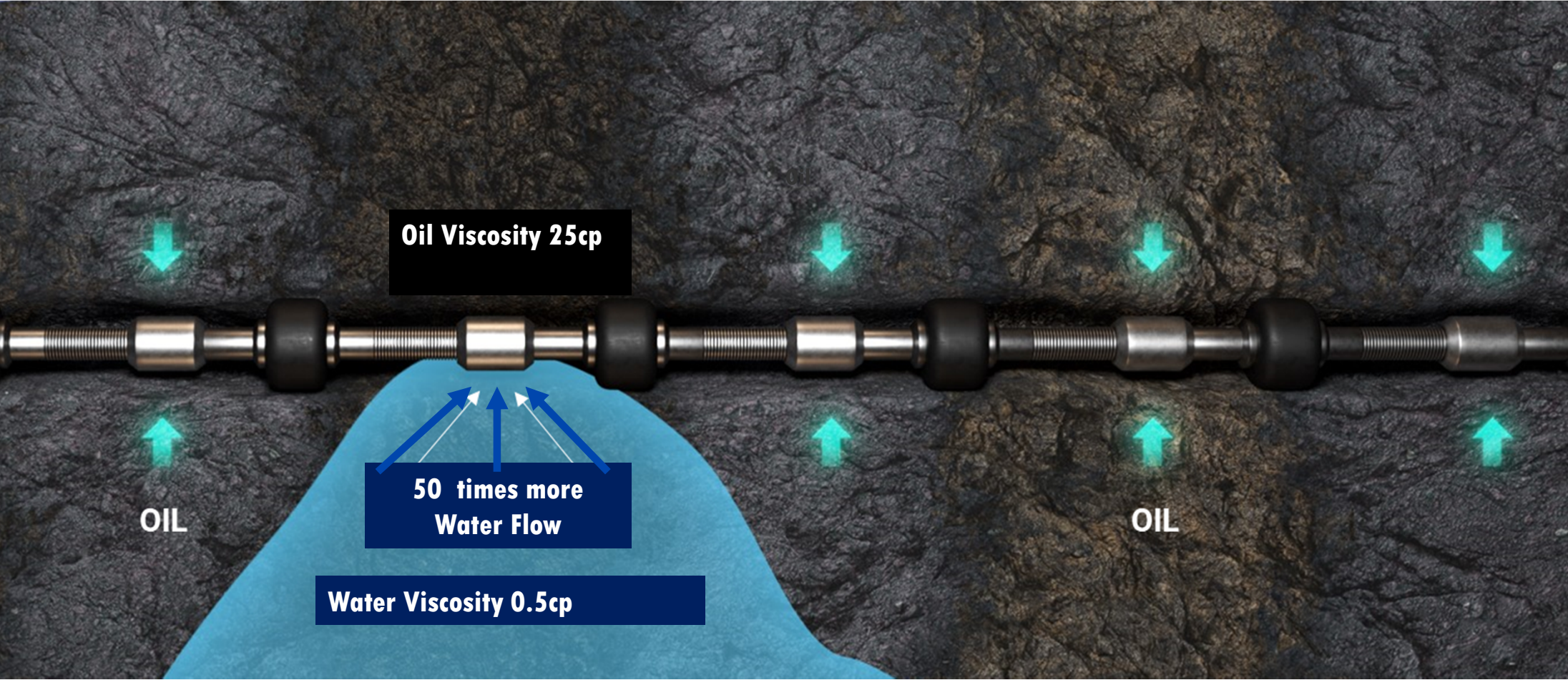
# **Field Description**

## **South America Fields**

- **Discovered in 1992**
- **Production mainly from Formation with 17° - 19° API**
- **Consolidated Sandstone**
- **Permeability: 1 – 5 D**
- **Recent wells: 1,000 – 2,500 ft horizontal sections**

**(SPE-210289-MS)**

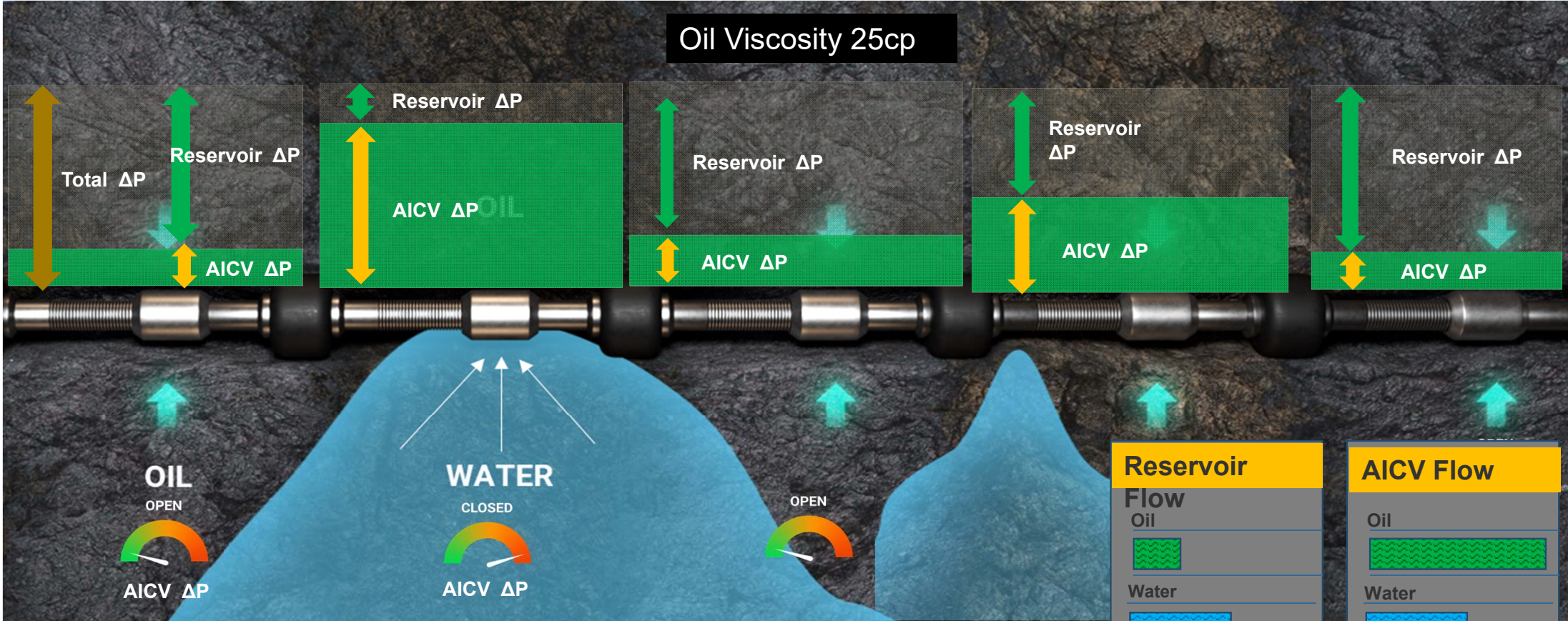
# Reservoir Challenge: Horizontal well



**Mobility Ratio: When Water Breakthrough, it flow 50 times more**



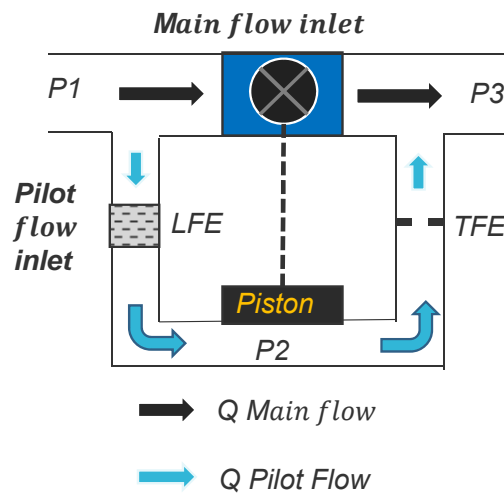
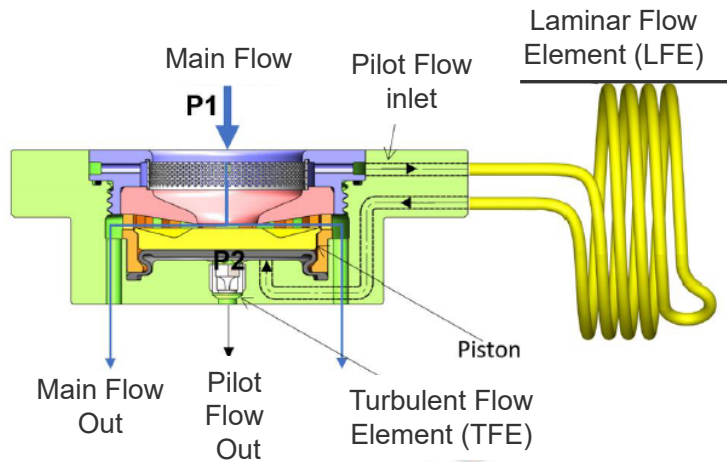
# Reservoir Challenge: Horizontal well



**Total Drawdown = Reservoir  $\Delta P$  + Inflow Control Technology (AICV)  $\Delta P$**

Reservoir	AICV Flow
Flow	
Oil	Oil
Water	Water
Gas	Gas

# AICV Principle

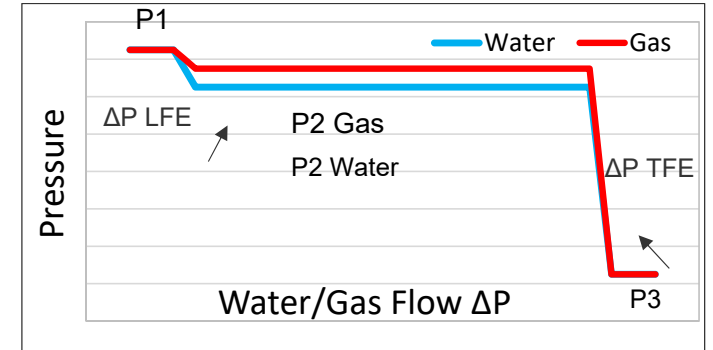
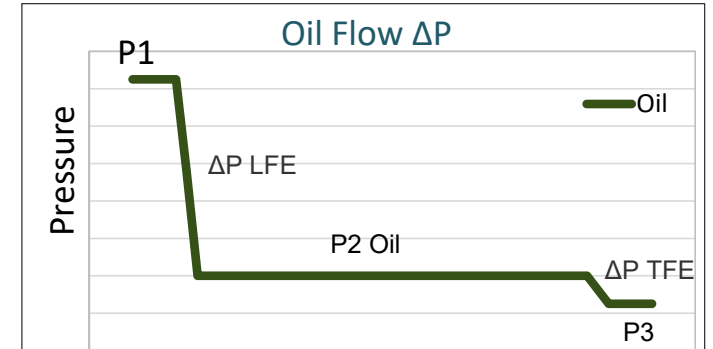


$$(LFE)\Delta p = \frac{32 \mu v L}{D^2}$$

$$(TFE)\Delta p = k \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$$

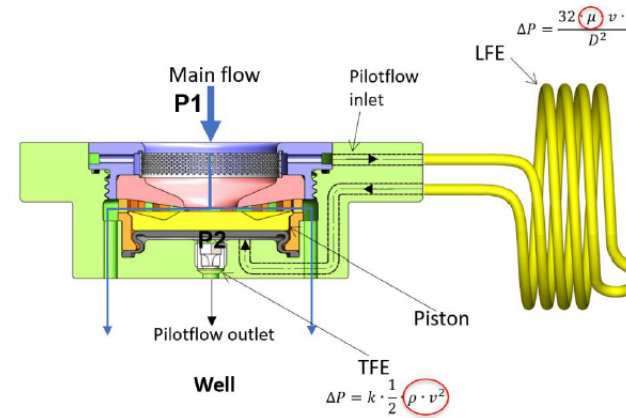
$\Delta P$  = Differential Pressure  
 $\mu$  = Viscosity  
 $L$  = Length  
 $D$  = Diameter  
 $V$  = Velocity

$\rho$  = Density  
 $k$  = Drag coefficient  
 $P1$  = Inlet Pressure  
 $P2$  = Piston Pressure  
 $P3$  = Tubing Pressure



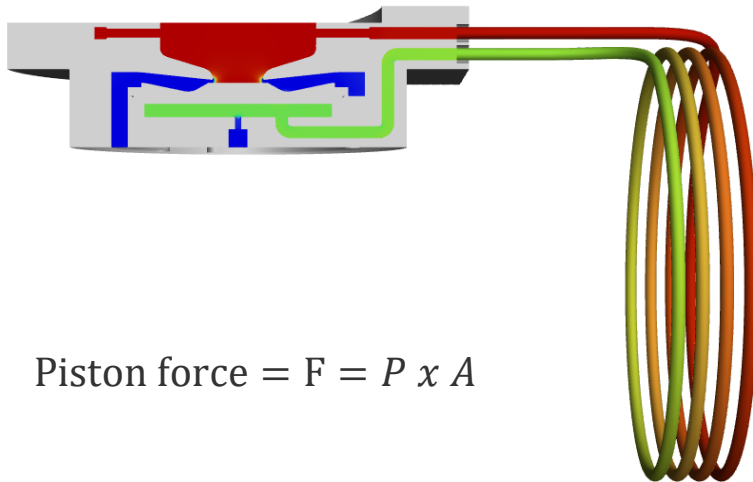
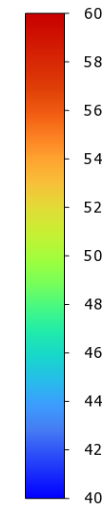
Main Flow choke/close when low viscosity fluids flow through pilot flow

# AICV Principle



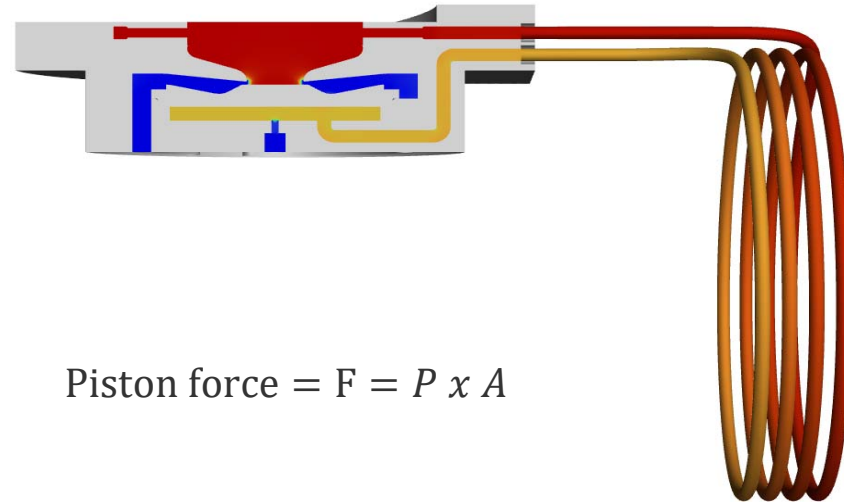
Oil - 5 cP:

contour-1  
Absolute Pressure



$$\text{Piston force} = F = P \times A$$

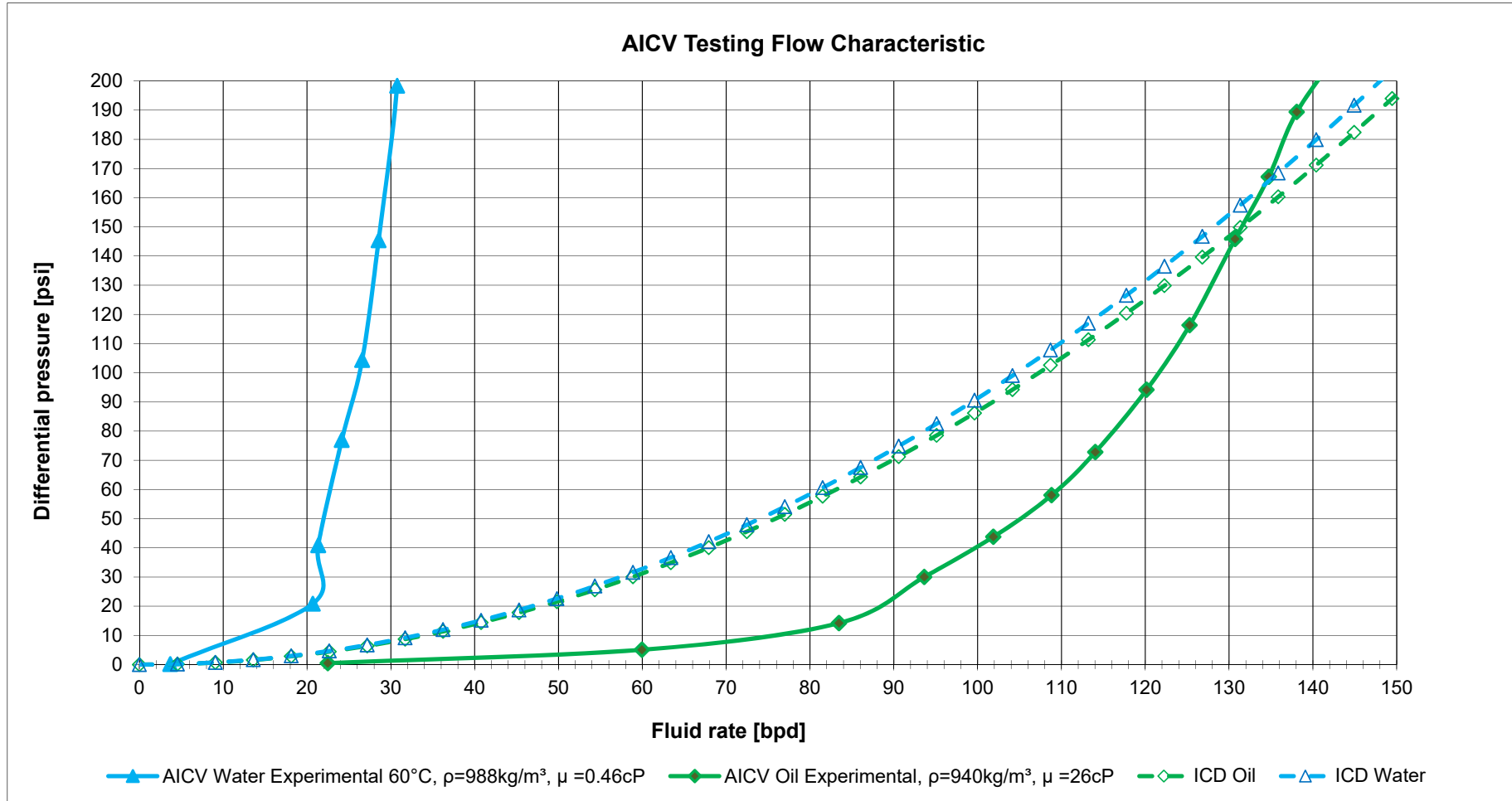
Water - 0.5 cP:



$$\text{Piston force} = F = P \times A$$

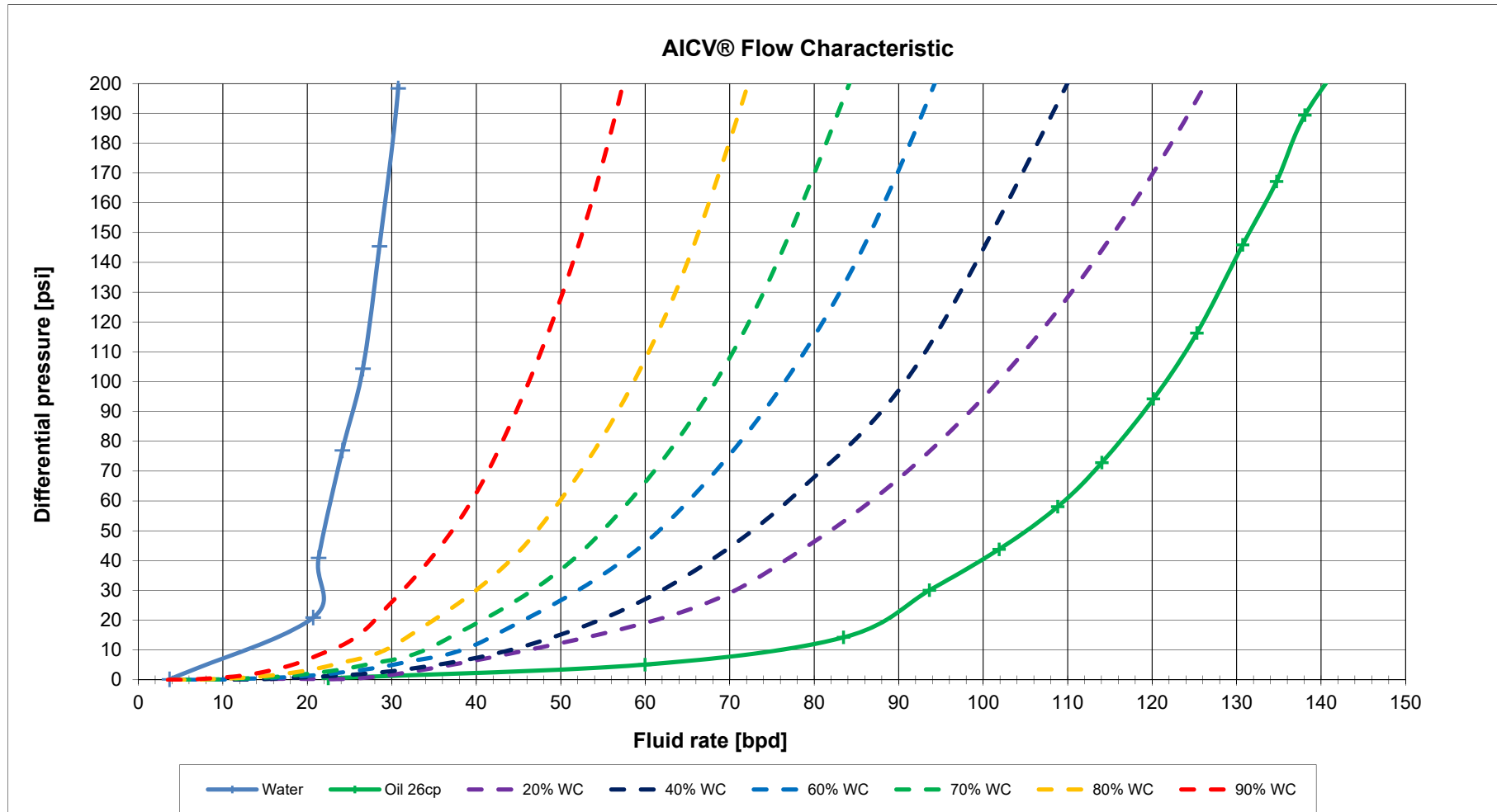
High pressure under the piston push the piston to close position

# AICV vs ICD Testing at 25cp Oil



**AICV choke the water when breakthrough**

# AICV Performance in Multiphase

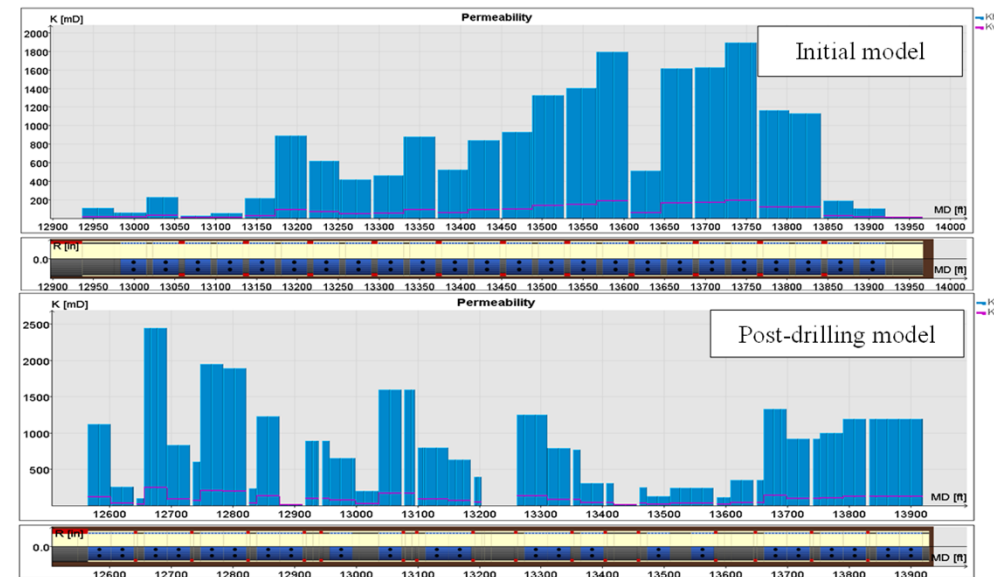
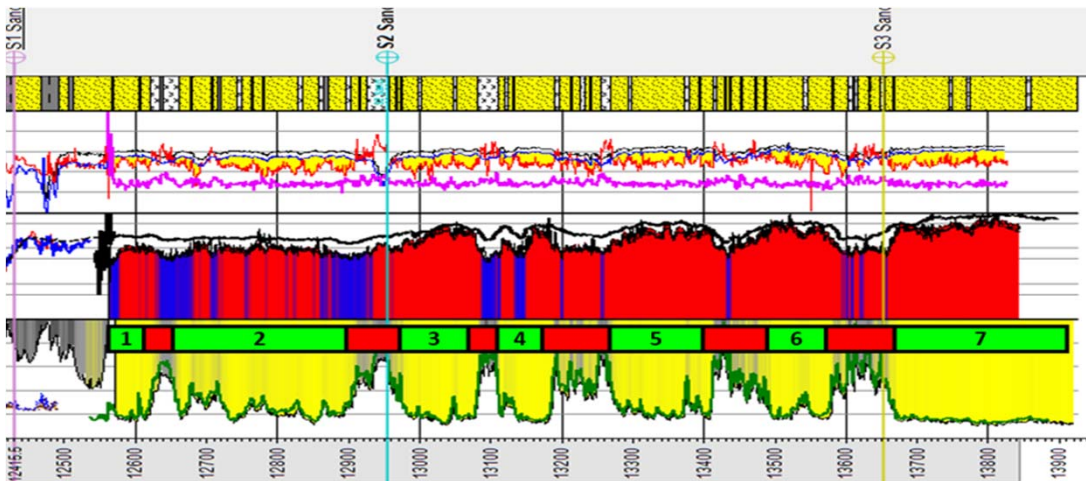


**AICV choke when water cut increase**

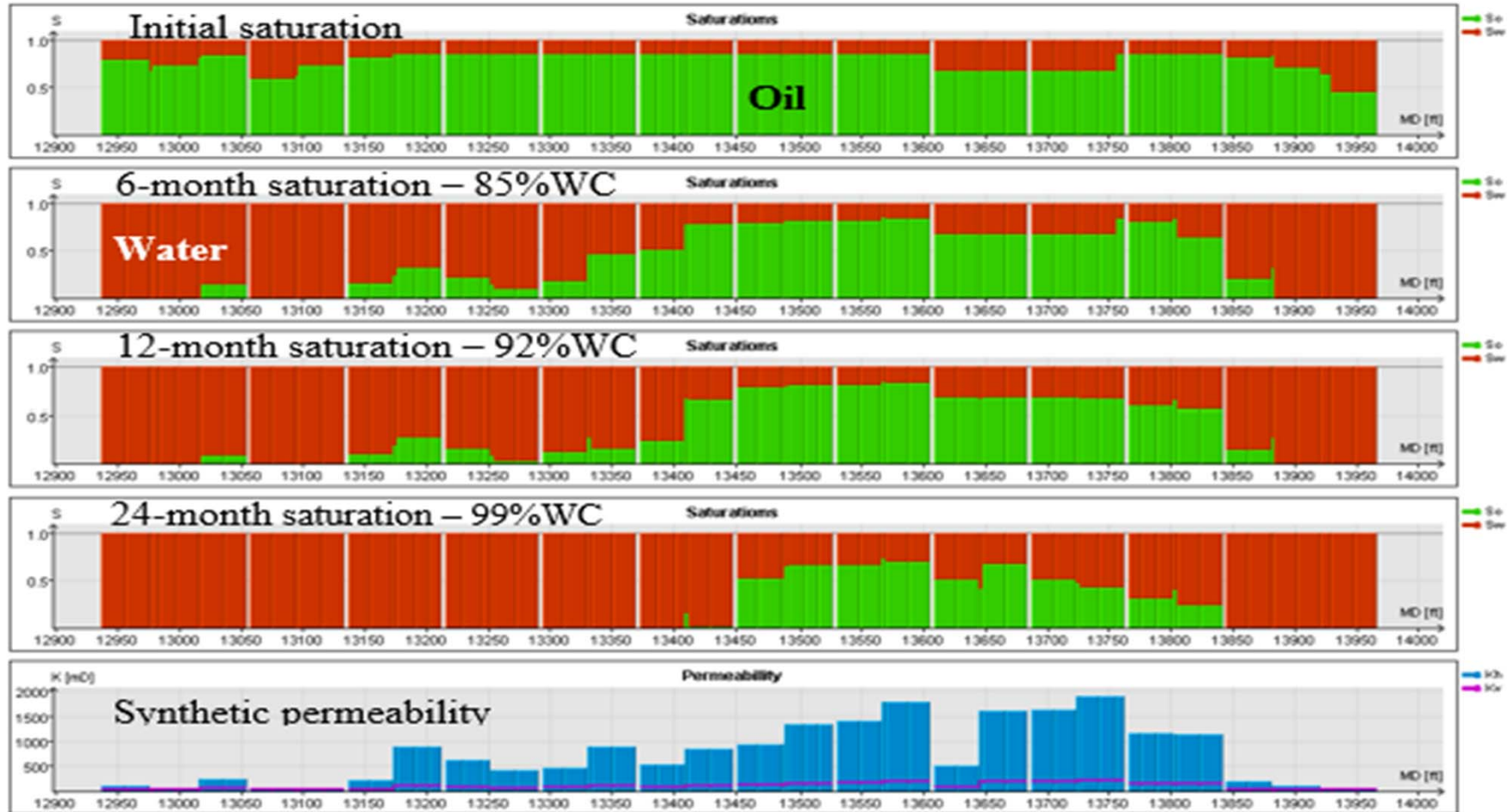


# Well Completion Design and Operations

- LWD logs used to calibrate the model
- Horizontal section of 1,361 ft (300 ft extra compared to modelling)
- 2 faulted sections straddled



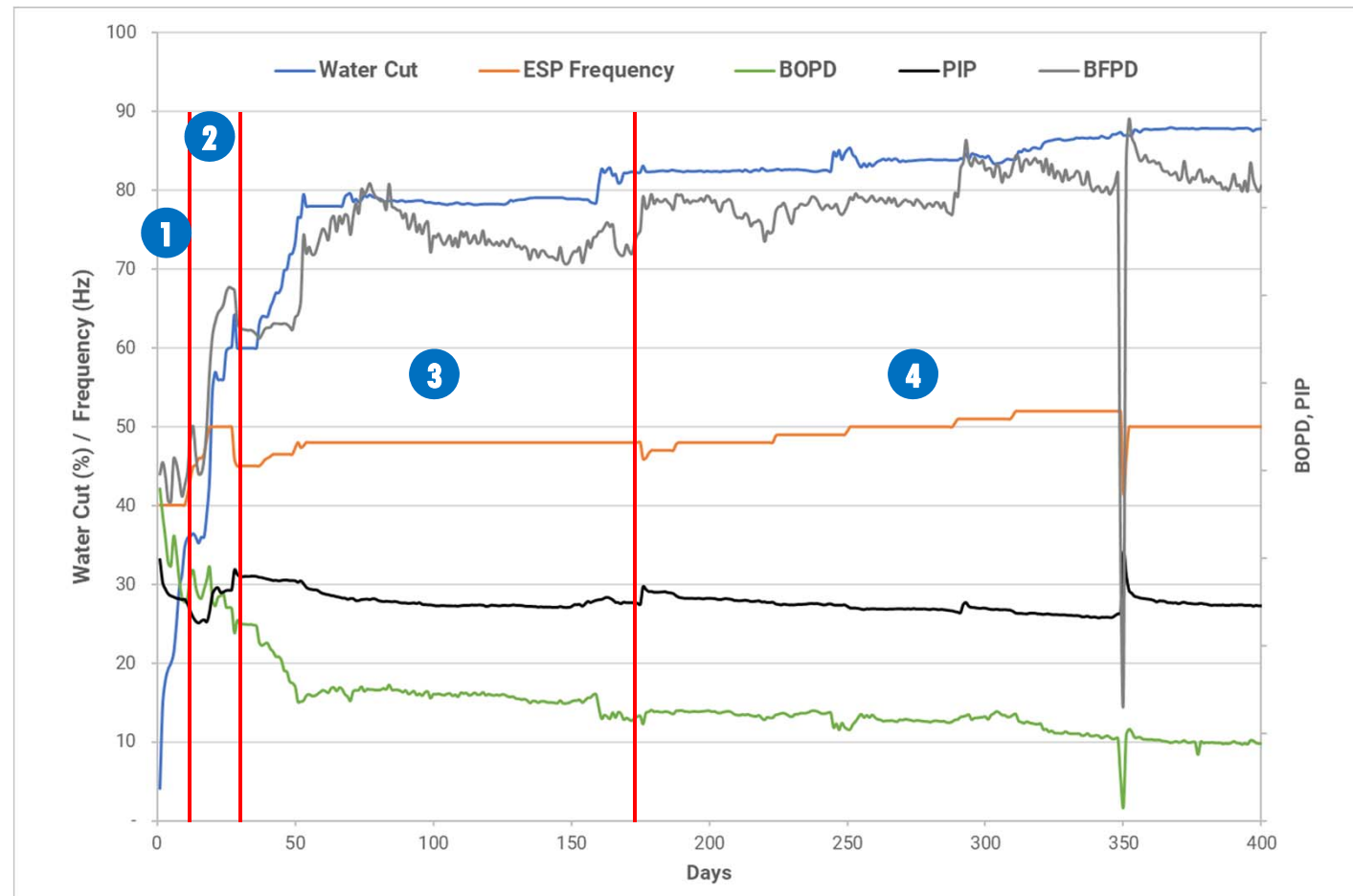
# Reservoir Modelling



Well saturation over time

# Production Results

1.  $WC_{\text{initial}} = 4\%$
2. Emulsion window
3. WC stabilization
4. ESP frequency increases

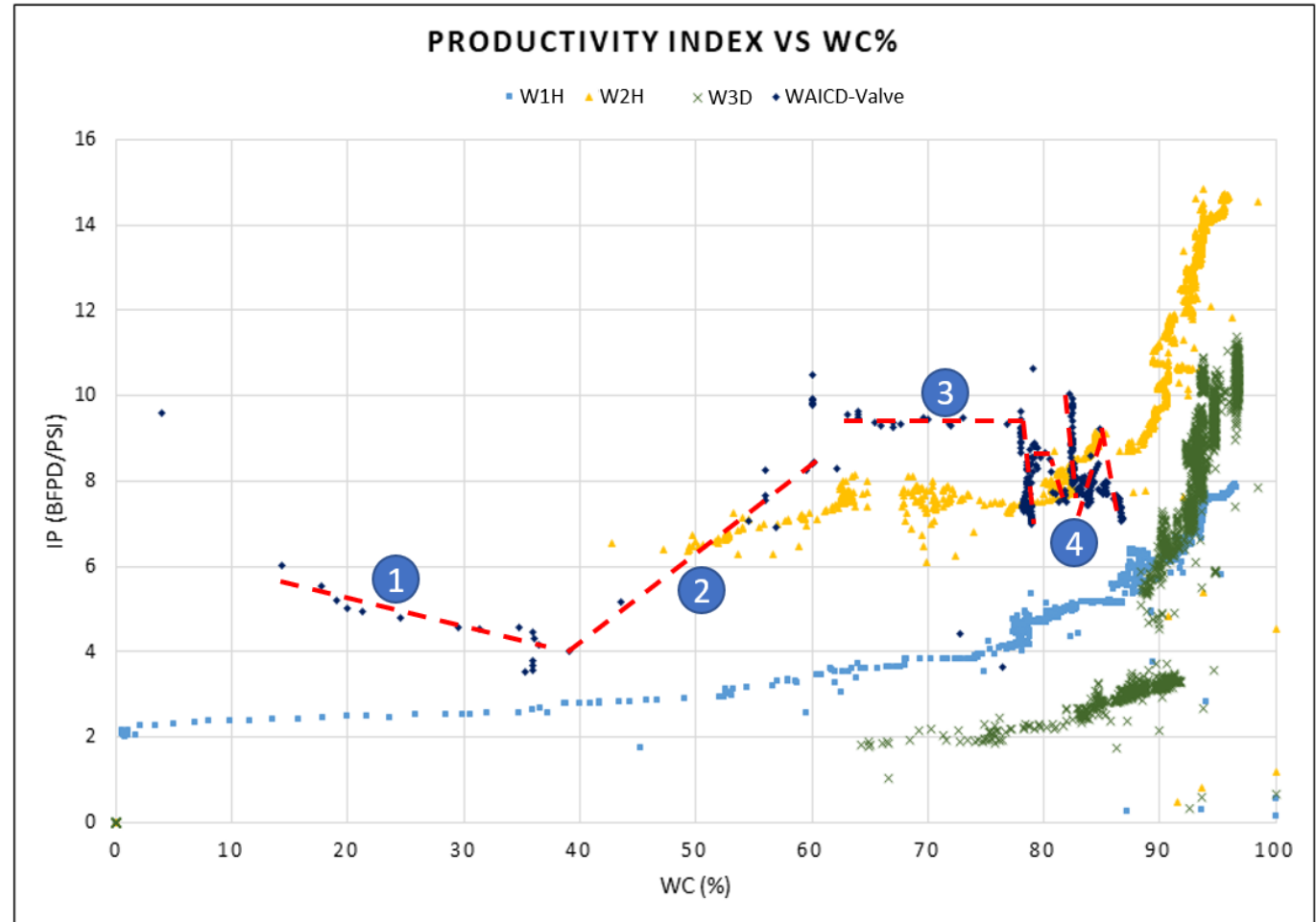


# Production Results

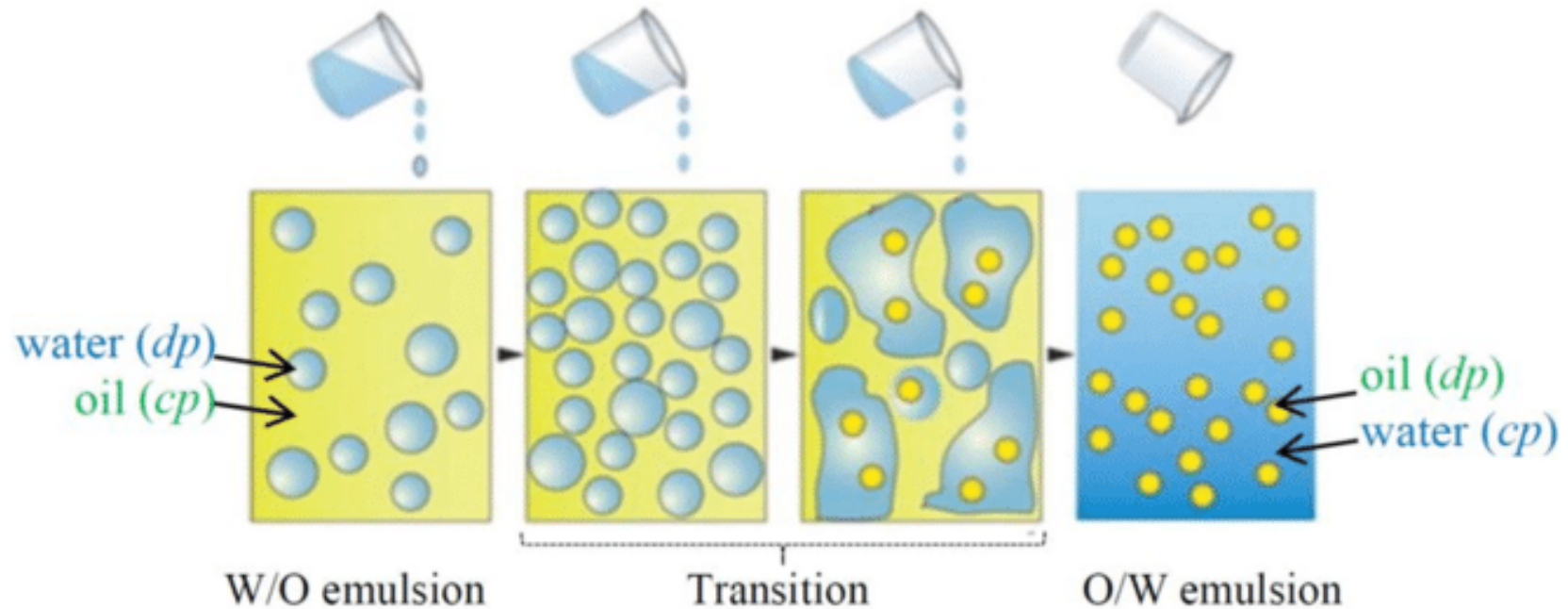
1. Well start-up
2. Emulsion window
3. PI stabilization
4. ESP frequency increases

**Compared to SL/ICD/AICD completions**

- **3x-5x less water**
- **3x-4x more oil**



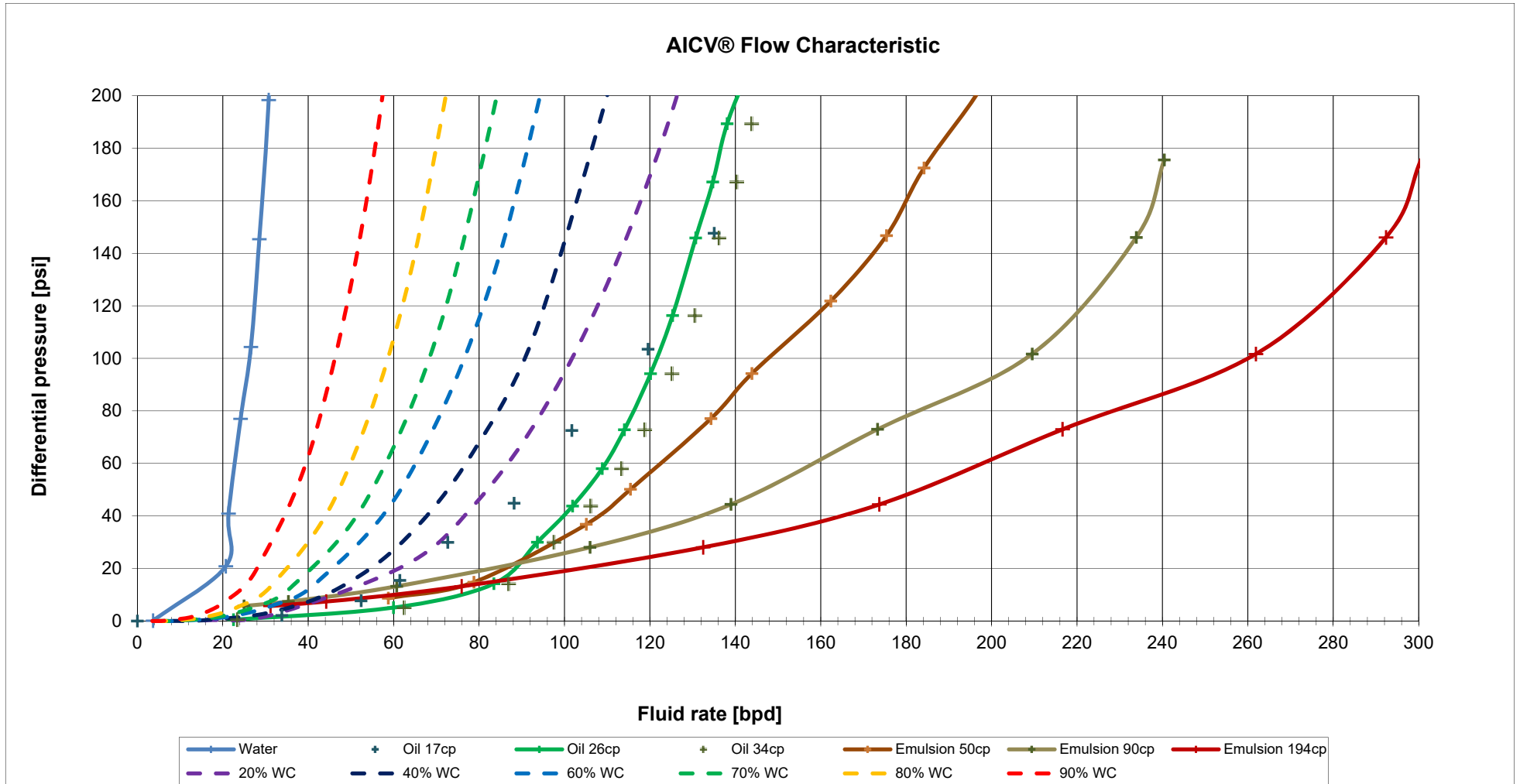
# Lessons Learned



a) O/W emulsions are formed when oil droplets are dispersed in the continuous water phase; *dp* = dispersed phase, *cp* = continuous phase. Source: adapted from Perazzo et al. (2015).



# AICV Performance



**AICV allow to produce emulsion**

# Conclusions

- **The AICV technology has demonstrated an unparalleled and best-in-class water control in the field.**
- **Compared to other SL/ICD/AICD completions, the AICV technology has produced 3 to 5 times less water and 3 to 4 times more oil.**
- **This proves that the AICV Valve can drastically reduce the water production while maintaining/increasing the oil production, defeating the theory about the requirement of high levels of total liquid production to maintain oil production.**

# Thank you

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