

## عنوان مقاله:

An Experimental Study of CO<sub>2</sub>-low Salinity Water Alternating Gas Injection in Sandstone Heavy Oil Reservoirs

## محل انتشار:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Several studies have shown that oil recovery significantly increases by low salinity water flooding (LSWF) in sandstones. However, the mechanism of oil recovery improvement is still controversial. CO<sub>2</sub> that develops buffer in the presence of water is expected as a deterrent factor in LSWF efficiency based on the mechanism of interfacial tension reduction due to pH uprising. No bright evidence in literature supports this idea. Herein, a set of core floods including a pair of CO<sub>2</sub> water alternating gas (WAG) and a pair of water injection tests were conducted and the efficiency of LSWF and high salinity water flooding (HSWF) was compared for each pair. HSWF was followed by LSWF in tertiary mode. The results showed that not only did not CO<sub>2</sub> deteriorate LSWF recovery efficiency, it improved recovery, because CO<sub>2</sub>-low salinity WAG showed the best performance among the other types at a constant pore volume injected. The positive results in both secondary and tertiary modes with Kaolinite free samples used herein showed that Kaolinite release was not the critical phenomenon in LSWF in its performance. In addition, different pressure behaviors of CO<sub>2</sub> WAG processes in comparison with the reported behavior of LSWF proves that LSWF performance may not depend on how pressure changes through flooding.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Low Salinity, Carbon Dioxide, WAG, Heavy Oil, Sand Stones

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