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| **Identification** | | | **Subject** | PETE 542:Advanced Petroleum Reservoir Engineering -4 credits | | |
| **Department** | Petroleum Engineering | | |
| **Program** | Graduate | | |
| **Term** | Spring, 2017 | | |
| **Instructor** | Tahir Mammadov | | |
| **E-mail:** | tahir.mammadov@khazar.org | | |
| **Phone:** | (+994 12) 421-79-16 (ext. ) | | |
| **Classroom/hours** | 11 Mehseti str. (Neftchilar campus), Room #xxxN, Thursday | | |
|  | | | **Office hours** |  | | |
| **Prerequisites** | | | Consent of instructor | | | |
| **Language** | | | English | | | |
| **Compulsory/Elective** | | | Required | | | |
| **Required textbooks and course materials** | | | ***Core textbook:***  Ahmed T. Reservoir Engineering Handbook, 2nd edition, 2001  L.P. Dake, Fundamentals of reservoir engineering, ELSEVIER, 2001  L.P. Dake,The practice of reservoir engineering, 1994  R. Cosse, Basics of reservoir engineering, 1993 | | | |
| **Course outline** | | | This course is prepared to gain high knowledge about Reservoir Engineering (RE) discipline. Reservoir analysis is the main concern of the course. The course combines theoretical foundations with practical applications. We will begin with a general overview in each topic and then go into more detail on several concepts. Finally, we will create ability to carry out engineering analysis and make optimization on Field Development Plans (FDP). | | | |
| **Course objectives** | | | *Generic Objective of the Course:*  This course explains the fundamentals of reservoir engineering and their practical application in conducting a comprehensive field study. 1st mid-term includes fundamentals of reservoir fluid behavior with an emphasis on the classification of reservoir and reservoir fluids. Here the fundamental mathematical expressions that are used to describe the reservoir fluid flow behavior in porous media. Principles of oil and gas well performances calculations are also discussed. Parallel you will be deeply familiar with water influx processes in reservoir.  In the 2nd mid-term, it is introduced the basic principle of oil recovery mechanisms and presented by the generalized form of the material balance equation. Later, waterflooding and Enhanced Oil Recovery methods will be discussed. After gaining knowledge about Gas and fractured reservoirs, modern approach such as reservoir simulation will be discussed and illustrated at the end of the course.  **Project** will be dedicated to define reservoir type based on fluid composition and reservoir P,T and to design a spreadsheet that can input PVT data and calculate the following:  1. Bubble point pressure  2. The formation volume factor at bubble point/dew point pressure  3. The oil/gas formation factor at any pressure in the reservoir  4. The gas oil /oil gas ratio at any pressure in the reservoir.  It will be started by the students, on week 14 to be completed independently within 2 weeks.  **Quizzes** will be assigned every two weeks. | | | |
| **Learning outcomes** | | | **By the end of the course the students should be able:**   * Identify and articulate reservoirs by pressure-temperature diagrams * Formulate and calculate different types of fluid flow in reservoir * Classify numerical and analytical aquifers * Understand recovery mechanisms by using Material Balance Equation * Familiarize with Reservoir Simulation (Dynamic modeling | | | |
| **Teaching methods** | | | **Lecture** | | | x |
| **Group discussion** | | | x |
| **Experiential exercise** | | | x |
| **Simulation** | | | x |
| **Case analysis** | | | x |
| **Course paper** | | |  |
| **Others** | | |  |
| **Evaluation** | | | **Methods** | | **Date/deadlines** | **Percentage (%)** |
| **Midterm Exam** | |  | 30 |
| **Case studies** | |  |  |
| **Class Participation** | |  | 5 |
| **Assignment and quizzes** | |  | 15 |
| **Project** | |  | 10 |
| **Presentation/Group Discussion** | |  |  |
| **Final Exam** | |  | 40 |
| **Others** | |  |  |
| **Total** | |  | 100 |
| **Policy** | | | * **Preparation for class**   The structure of this course makes your individual study and preparation outside the class extremely important. The lecture material will focus on the major points introduced in the text. Reading the assigned chapters and having some familiarity with them before class will greatly assist your understanding of the lecture. After the lecture, you should study your notes and work relevant problems .   * **Withdrawal (pass/fail)**   This course strictly follows grading policy of the School of Economics and Management. Thus, a student is normally expected to achieve a mark of at least 65% to pass. In case of failure, he/she will be required to repeat the course the following term or year.   * **Cheating/plagiarism**   Cheating or other plagiarism during the Quizzes, Mid-term and Final Examinations will lead to paper cancellation. In this case, the student will automatically get zero (0), without any considerations.   * **Professional behavior guidelines**   The students shall behave in the way to create favorable academic and professional environment during the class hours. Unauthorized discussions and unethical behavior are strictly prohibited. | | | |
| **Tentative Schedule** | | | | | | |
| **Week** | **Date/Day**  **(tentative)** | **Topics** | | | | **Textbook/Assignments** |
| 1 | 16.02.17 | Introduction.  What is Reservoir Engineering (RE)   * What is a reservoir? * Different steps in RE * The place of RE in production * Petroleum systems * The physical principles of RE * Fundamentals of rock properties | | | |  |
| 2 | 23.02.17 | Reservoir pressures and temperatures  Classification of reservoirs and reservoir fluids   * Abnormal pressures * Fluid pressures in hydrocarbon systems * Pressure gradients around water-oil contact * Techniques for pressure measurement * Reservoir temperature * Phase diagrams * Single-component system * Multi-component system * Oil reservoirs * Gas reservoirs * Ternary diagram * Properties of natural gases * Properties of crude oil systems | | | |  |
| 3 | 02.03.17 | Fundamentals of reservoir fluid flow   * Types of fluids: Incompressible, Slightly compressible and compressible * Flow regimes: Steady-state, unsteady-state and pseudosteady-state * Radial, linear and spherical and Hemispherical flows * Flow equations, Darcy’s Law * Basic Transient Flow Equation | | | |  |
| 4 | 09.03.17 | Well performance   * Well structure * Skin factor * Well stimulation : Acidizing & Hydraulic fracturing * Oil well performance * Vertical well performance * Horizontal well performance | | | |  |
| 5 | 16.03.17 | Gas well performance   * Vertical gas well performance * Horizontal gas well performance   Gas and water coning   * Coning (stable and unstable) * Critical production rate   Breakthrough time | | | |  |
| 6 | 23.03.17 | Holiday | | | |  |
| 7 | 30.03.17 | Water influx   * Classification of aquifers * Recognition of natural water influx   Water influx models  Oil recovery mechanisms and the Material Balance Equation   * Primary recovery mechanisms: Rock and liquid expansion drive, depletion drive, gas cap drive, water drive, gravity drainage drive and combination drive * Secondary recovery: Water and immiscible gas injections * Tertiary recovery (EOR)   Material Balance Equation | | | |  |
| 8 | 06.04.17 | **Midterm Exam** | | | |  |
| 9 | 13.04.17 | Principles of Waterflooding   * Factors to consider in waterflooding: Reservoir geometry, fluid properties, reservoir depth, lithology and rock properties, fluid saturations * Optimum time to waterflood * Flood patterns * Displacement efficiency | | | |  |
| 10 | 20.04.17 | Enhanced oil recovery methods   * Miscible methods (Natural and dynamic miscibilities;  injection) * Chemical methods (Microemulsions, Polymers and Surfactants) * Thermal methods (Steam injection, In situ combustion and Reverse combustion) | | | |  |
| 11 | 27.04.17 | Gas reservoirs   * Natural gas * Conventional gas reservoirs   Estimation initial gas in place: Volumetric method and Material balance approach   * Unconventional gas reservoir | | | |  |
| 12 | 04.05.17 | Fractured reservoirs   * Naturally fractured reservoirs: fractured carbonates, fractured shales and fractured sandstones * Behavior of naturally fractured reservoirs * Hydraulically fractured wells | | | |  |
| 13 | 11.05.17 | Vapour liquid eqilibria and PVT analyses   * Define equilibrium ratio * Derive equations for vapor-liquid equilibrium calculations for real systems and explain the application of the equations * Derive and explain the use of equations to determine the dew point pressure and bubble point pressure of a fluid mixture * Describe in general terms the impact of separator conditions on the gas-oil ratio and oil formation volume factor * Describe briefly the scope of PVT analysis * Describe the sampling options for oil systems * Describe the impact of well flow interruption on the sampling of ‘wet’ and gas-condensate systems * List the main items of equipment in PVT analysis * List and describe the five main PVT tests for oils systems and their application | | | |  |
| 14 | 18.05.17 | Immiscible displacement   * The reason for water injection * Basic water drive theory * Displacement theories * Two dimensional behavior-segregated Flow * Coping with heterogeneity * Application to field performance * Immiscible displacement in gas drive systems | | | |  |
| 15 | 25.05.17 | Reservoir modelling   * Geological modelling (static) * Software programs * Dynamic modelling (simulation) * Reservoir simulators * Simulation position in the field life * Methodology and advantages of reservoir simulation * “Black oil” and compositional models * Modules of typical reservoir simulators | | | |  |
|  | TBA | **Final Exam** | | | |  |

This syllabus is a guide for the course and any modifications to it will be announced in advance.