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Autore	Hinners Thomas A
Titolo	Predicting acid generation from non-coal mining wastes : notes of the July 1992 workshop / / by Thomas A. Hinners and Science Applications International Corporation
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Las Vegas, Nev. : , : Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, , 1993
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (iii, 39 pages) : illustrations
Soggetti	Mine gases Conference papers and proceedings.
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 24-25).

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9911004745603321
Autore	Sheng James
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Pubbl/distr/stampa	Burlington, MA, : Gulf Professional Pub., 2010
ISBN	1-282-87880-8 9786612878800 0-08-096163-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (647 p.)
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Soggetti	Enhanced oil recovery Oil reservoir engineering Oil fields - Production methods
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Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front cover; Modern Chemical Enhanced Oil Recovery; Copyright page; Table of contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Nomenclature; Greek Symbols; Superscripts; Subscripts; Chapter 1: Introduction; Enhanced Oil Recovery's Potential; Definitions of EOR and IOR; General Description of Chemical EOR Processes; Performance Evaluation of EOR Processes; Screening Criteria for Chemical EOR Processes; Naming Conventions and Units; Organization of This Book; Chapter 2: Transport of Chemicals and Fractional Flow Curve Analysis; Introduction; Diffusion; Dispersion Retardation of Chemicals in Single-Phase FlowTypes of Fronts; Fractional Flow Curve Analysis of Two-Phase Flow; Chapter 3: Salinity Effect and Ion Exchange; Introduction; Salinity; Ion Exchange; Low-Salinity Waterflooding in Sandstone Reservoirs; Salinity Effect on Waterflooding in Carbonate Reservoirs; Chapter 4: Mobility Control Requirement in EOR Processes; Introduction; Background; Setup of Simulation Model; Discussion of the CONCEPT OF THE Mobility Control Requirement; Theoretical Investigation; Numerical Investigation; Experimental Justification; Further Discussion Chapter 5: Polymer FloodingIntroduction; Types of Polymers and

Polymer-Related Systems; Properties of Polymer Solutions; Polymer Flow Behavior in Porous Media; Displacement Mechanisms in Polymer Flooding; Amount of Polymer Injected; Performance Analysis by Hall Plot; Polymer Mixing and Well Operations Related to Polymer Injection; Special Cases, Pilot Tests, and Field Applications of Polymer Flooding; Polymer Flooding Experience and Learning in China; Chapter 6: Polymer Viscoelastic Behavior and Its Effect on Field Facilities and Operations; Introduction; Viscoelasticity
Polymer Viscoelastic Behavior Observations of Viscoelastic Effect; Displacement Mechanisms of Viscoelastic Polymers; Effect of Polymer Solution Viscoelasticity on Injection and Production Facilities; Chapter 7: Surfactant Flooding; Introduction; Surfactants; Types of Microemulsions; Phase Behavior Tests; Surfactant Phase Behavior of Microemulsions and IFT; Viscosity of Microemulsion; Capillary Number; Trapping Number; Capillary Desaturation Curve; Relative Permeabilities in Surfactant Flooding; Surfactant Retention; Displacement Mechanisms; Amount of Surfactant Needed and Process Optimization
An Experimental Study of Surfactant Flooding Chapter 8: Optimum Phase Type and Optimum Salinity Profile in Surfactant Flooding; Introduction; Literature Review; Sensitivity Study; Further Discussion; Optimum Phase Type and Optimum Salinity Profile Concepts; Summary; Chapter 9: Surfactant-Polymer Flooding; Introduction; Surfactant-Polymer Competitive Adsorption; Surfactant-Polymer Interaction and Compatibility; Optimization of Surfactant-Polymer Injection Schemes; A Field Case of SP Flooding; Chapter 10: Alkaline Flooding; Introduction; Comparison of Alkalis Used in Alkaline Flooding
Alkaline Reaction with Crude Oil

Sommario/riassunto

Crude oil development and production in U.S. oil reservoirs can include up to three distinct phases: primary, secondary, and tertiary (or enhanced) recovery. During primary recovery, the natural pressure of the reservoir or gravity drive oil into the wellbore, combined with artificial lift techniques (such as pumps) which bring the oil to the surface. But only about 10 percent of a reservoir's original oil in place is typically produced during primary recovery. Secondary recovery techniques to the field's productive life generally by injecting water or gas to displace oil and drive it to a pro
