POLYMER FLOODS VERSUS GEL TREATMENTS

Polymer floods use polymer solutions. Gels add a crosslinker to the polymer solution.

The "Windfall Profits Act of 1980" encouraged grouping the two methods together as "polymer augmented waterfloods".

The Oil and Gas Journal does not distinguish the two methods in their biannual EOR survey.

What is the difference?



For a polymer flood, polymer penetration into low-k zones should be <u>maximized.</u> For a gel treatment, gelant penetration into low-k zones should be <u>minimized.</u>





Crosslink site





Gelant = Polymer + crosslinker solution before gel formation. Gel = Crosslinked structure after reaction.

Higher polymer & crosslinker concentrations yield stronger gels



If not enough polymer or crosslinker is present, no gel forms.

PROPERTIES OF AVAILABLE GELANTS/GELS

- 1. Early in the gelation process, gelants penetrate readily into porous rock.
- 2. After gelation, gel propagation through porous rock stops.
- 3. The transition between these two conditions is usually of short duration.

SPERE (Nov. 1993) 299-304; *IN SITU* 16(1) (1992) 1-16; and *SPEPF* (Nov. 1995) 241-248.

GEL TREATMENTS ARE NOT POLYMER FLOODS

Crosslinked polymers, gels, gel particles, and "colloidal dispersion gels":

Are not simply viscous polymer solutions.

Do not flow through porous rock like polymer solutions.

Do not enter and plug high-k strata first and progressively less-permeable strata later.

Should not be modeled as polymer floods.

UNFRACTURED RESERVOIRS WITH CROSSFLOW



POLYMER FLOODING is best for improving sweep in reservoirs where fractures do not cause severe channeling.

- Great for improving the mobility ratio.
- Great for overcoming vertical stratification.
- Fractures can cause channeling of polymer solutions and waste of expensive chemical.
- GEL TREATMENTS are best treating fractures and fracture-like features that cause channeling.
- Generally, low volume, low cost.

Once gelation occurs, gels do not flow through rock.