

Index

- A**
- abandonment, well, 581, 585–586, 585 (table), 586 (figure), 591, 593
 - above ground factors, offshore development cost, 613, 613 (figure)
 - aboveground storage tanks. *See* storage
 - absolute open flow (AOF), 401–404, 401 (table), 402 (figure), 403 (figure), 403 (table)
 - absolute permeability, 11, 13–14
 - absolute porosity, 10, 55
 - accidents, 543, 553, 553 (figure), 706, 708. *See also* safety
 - accumulation history. *See* hydrocarbon migration and accumulation history simulation
 - acid rain, 538
 - acids, microbial, 470
 - acoustic logging, 17
 - acoustic resonance technique (ART), 489
 - active solar energy, 684
 - actual models, numerical reservoir simulation, 191
 - additives
 - asphaltene deposition treatment, 498–499
 - hydraulic fracturing, 325, 326 (table), 352, 365–366
 - adsorption
 - asphaltene, 493
 - polymer, 260 (table)
 - surfactant, 281–283, 282 (table)
 - adsorption isotherms, capillary pressure by, 78–79, 78 (figure)
 - aerobic microorganisms, in oil reservoirs, 462, 467, 468. *See also* microbial enhanced oil recovery
 - Africa, regulatory framework in, 536–537
 - air emissions. *See* emissions
 - alarms, emergency, 561–562
 - Alberta Taciuk Process (ATP), 339–340, 339 (figure)
 - Albian's process, 317
 - Alcaligenes* strains, in MEOR, 473
 - algorithms, decommissioning cost, 585–591
 - conductor severance and removal, 586–587, 587 (figure)
 - fixed platform removal, 589–590, 590 (table)
 - floating structure removal, 590–591, 590 (table)
 - overview, 584
 - pipeline decommissioning, 587–588, 588 (table)
 - umbilical, flowline, and riser removal, 588–589, 589 (figure)
 - well plugging and abandonment, 585–586, 586 (figure)
 - alkaline flooding, 285
 - alkaline-surfactant-polymer (ASP) flooding, 285–286
 - alkanes, 65
 - ambient conditions, asphaltene precipitation in, 486–488
 - American Petroleum Institute (API), 547
 - American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity, 3, 36, 65, 302–303, 302 (table), 508
 - American Shale Oil, 386
 - Amott test, 72–73, 72 (figure)
 - amphoteric surfactants, 278 (table)
 - anaerobic microorganisms, in oil reservoirs, 462–463. *See also* microbial enhanced oil recovery
 - analogy estimates, reserve, 44
 - ancient geothermal fields. *See* geothermal field evolution simulation
 - anionic surfactants, 278 (table)
 - anisotropic (directional) permeability, 6, 10
 - anisotropic geothermal field 3D dynamic simulation, 117–118, 118 (figure)
 - anisotropy, 88–89, 89 (figure)
 - annular pressure risk, semisubmersible project, 618
 - annular preventer, BOP stack, 204, 205 (figure)
 - antiagglomerants (AAs), 438, 439
 - anticlinal traps, 1
 - antifreeze, preventing hydrate formation with, 241–242
 - apatite fission track method (AFT), 121
 - appended geothermal field, 116
 - aqueous stability tests, 279
 - aquifer activity, Messoyakha deposit, 454, 456, 456 (figure)
 - Arbuckle reservoir, polymer gel system in, 268, 270
 - Archie's equations, 60
 - Arctic development, deepwater, 302, 343–344, 344 (figure), 345 (table), 347
 - Arctic environments, methane hydrate accumulation in, 333, 334 (figure)
 - areal sweep efficiency, 256–258, 257 (figure), 257 (table)
 - aromatics, 65, 485–486, 486 (figure)
 - Arps decline forecasting, 367, 367 (table), 368–369, 368 (figure)
 - Arps equation, 60
 - artificial intelligence. *See* artificial neural networks; oil field data mining
 - artificial islands, 225, 226 (figure), 227 (figure)
 - artificial lift, 337, 681
 - artificial neural networks
 - Dongying Sag petroleum system example, 144–145, 144 (figure), 145 (figure)
 - hidden layers, 150, 150 (figure), 151
 - input layer, 150, 150 (figure), 151
 - mechanics of operation, 150–152, 150 (figure), 151 (figure)
 - output layer, 150, 150 (figure), 151
 - overview, 149
 - petroleum migration and accumulation simulation, 123–124, 126–130, 126 (figure), 127 (figure), 131 (figure)
 - production optimization
 - data availability and statistical analysis, 168–170, 169 (table), 170 (table)
 - data-driven modeling, 170–173, 171 (figure), 172 (figure)
 - full-asset type curve analysis, 174, 175 (figure)
 - single-well, single-parameter sensitivity analysis, 173, 173 (figure)
 - single-well, type curve analysis, 173, 174 (figure)
 - single-well uncertainty analysis, 174–175, 175 (figure)
 - reservoir characterization
 - synthetic model, 155 (figure), 155 (table), 156–159, 156 (figure), 157 (figure), 158 (figure), 158 (table), 159–161 (figure), 161 (table)

- Valley Field case study, 161–164, 162 (figure), 163 (figure), 164 (table), 165–168 (figure), 165 (table)
- structure of, 149–150, 150 (figure)
- training set, 151–152, 156–157, 157 (figure), 158 (figure), 158 (table)
- trap geological evaluation, 131–132
- unit bodies, 126, 126 (figure), 129–130
- verification data set, 151, 158 (figure), 158 (table)
- weights on inputs, 151–152
- See also* oil field data mining
- Asia
 - associations pertaining to oil and gas industry, 547–548
 - energy future, 707
 - regulatory framework in, 534–535
- asphaltene deposition, 483–499
 - case study, 497–498, 497 (figure), 498 (figure)
 - current research areas, 499
 - definition and classification of asphaltenes, 483–485, 484 (figure), 485 (table)
 - experimental determination of, 492–495
 - impact on oil production, 483
 - mitigation and remediation strategies, 498–499
 - modeling methods to predict, 495–497, 496 (figure)
 - SARA analysis, 485–486, 486 (figure)
 - See also* asphaltene precipitation
- asphaltene deposition inhibitors, 498–499
- asphaltene onset pressures (AOPs), 488–489
- asphaltene precipitation, 486–492
 - case study, 492, 492 (figure)
 - experimental determination of, 486–490
 - modeling methods to predict, 490–492
 - overview, 486, 607
- associated gas, 377
- associations for health, safety, and environment, 547–548
- Atlantis project, 653. *See also* semisubmersibles
- atmosphere flow, 125
- atmospheric effects
 - environmental concerns, 537–538, 537 (figure), 538 (figure)
 - minimizing, 554
 - See also* emissions
- Australia, regulatory framework in, 536
- average angle method, 221–222, 222 (figure)
- average molecular weight. *See* molecular weight
- average temperature and compressibility method, 406
- axial coring, 61
- axial load distribution, drill string, 198–199, 201 (figure)
- axially vibrating drilling tools, 225
- B**
 - Bacillus* strains, in MEOR, 471–472, 473
 - back-propagation algorithm, 152
 - backward-difference approximation, 183, 183 (figure)
 - bacteria, in oil reservoirs, 462–463. *See also* microbial enhanced oil recovery
 - Bahrain, regulatory framework in, 534–535
 - Barnett Shales play, 322, 322 (figure), 328
 - basin simulation. *See* 3D dynamic simulation of pool-forming
 - Beggs and Brill correlation for multiphase flow, 409–411, 409 (table)
 - below ground factors, offshore development cost, 612–613, 613 (figure)
 - bending force, 224, 224 (figure)
 - benthic ecosystems, environmental concerns in, 542–543
 - biodegradation, oil, 462, 466, 467
 - bioemulsifiers, 472
 - biofilms, 470
 - biofuels, 33, 40, 40 (figure), 40 (table)
 - biological hazards, 547, 561
 - biological neural networks, 149, 150 (figure)
 - biological stability of polymers, 261 (table)
 - biological treatment of wastewater, 556 (table)
 - biology. *See* microbiology of petroleum reservoirs
 - biopolymers, 470, 471
 - bioremediation, oil, 466
 - biosurfactants, 286, 287, 466–467, 469–473
 - Biot coefficient, 89–90
 - bit hydraulics optimization, 210
 - bit-operating conditions, 197
 - bits, drill, 205–207, 206 (figure), 207 (figure)
 - bit-side forces, 224, 224 (figure)
 - bitumen
 - classification of, 287 (table)
 - energy future, 37–39, 38 (figure), 38 (table)
 - oil sands mining
 - bitumen extraction, 317
 - bitumen upgrading, 318–319, 320 (figure), 320 (table)
 - challenges of, 319, 320 (figure)
 - general discussion, 345–346
 - oil sand tailings, 317–318, 318 (figure), 318 (table), 319 (table)
 - overview, 302, 316–317
 - overview, 9
 - physical properties of, 302–303, 302 (table)
 - production overview, 531
 - worldwide distribution of, 303–304, 303 (figure), 304 (figure)
 - See also specific recovery methods; thermal recovery methods*
 - black oil, 3, 68, 68 (figure), 68 (table)
 - black-oil formulation, numerical reservoir simulation, 179, 179 (table), 180, 181
 - Blind Faith development, 654. *See also* semisubmersibles
 - blind rams, 205, 205 (figure)
 - block-centered gridding, in numerical reservoir simulation, 185, 185 (figure)
 - blocks and tackle, 199 (figure), 199 (table)
 - blowout preventer (BOP) stack, 204–205, 205 (figure), 226
 - blowouts, 546, 558, 558 (figure), 618
 - Bohai oil field, polymer flooding in, 263–264
 - booster stations, 510–511, 510 (figure), 511 (figure)
 - borate, 358–359, 358 (figure)
 - bottom-founded systems, 225–226, 226 (figure), 227 (figure), 228 (figure), 229 (figure)
 - bottomhole assembly (BHA), 198, 200 (figure), 224, 224 (figure)
 - bottomhole pressure (BHP), 406–407, 417
 - bottom-up cost estimation, 582–583
 - bottom-up models, reserve depletion estimation, 47–48
 - boundary types, in numerical reservoir simulation, 185–187, 186 (figure), 187 (figure)
 - boundary-dominated flow (BDF), 399, 400, 416, 419
 - bow-tie analysis, 551, 551 (figure)
 - Boyle's law, 13, 55
 - Brazil, regulatory framework in, 535
 - Brazilian Indirect Tensile Strength Test, 98, 98 (figure)
 - breaker-free fracturing fluids, 363, 364 (figure)
 - breakers for fracturing fluids, 359–360, 361 (figure), 362
 - Bright Water™ microgels, 267

bubble-point pressure, 3, 66–67, 67 (figure)
 Buckley-Leverett equation, 75
 Buffalo Valley Field. *See* synthetic model, reservoir
 characterization; Valley Field reservoir characterization
 build-up production period, gas field, 421–422, 421 (figure)
 bulk modulus, 88, 88 (figure), 95
 bulk-foam systems, 265
 Bullwinkle platform, 573, 574 (figure), 576 (figure), 591

C

calibration
 data set for, artificial neural networks, 151, 158 (figure),
 158 (table)
 of models to actual field data, 102
 in numerical reservoir simulation, 193
 Canada, regulatory framework in, 533
 capacity
 pipeline, 510–511
 semisubmersible production, 631, 636 (table)
 capacity-reserves relations, 635, 636, 637 (figure), 638 (figure)
 capillary hysteresis, 70–71, 71 (figure)
 capillary number, 71, 71 (figure), 276–277, 276 (figure)
 capillary pressure, 69–73
 capillary hysteresis and saturation history, 70–71, 71 (figure)
 core analysis, 14
 and corresponding height above free water level, 70 (figure)
 dilute surfactant flooding, 283, 285 (figure)
 effect of IFT on oil recovery, 277, 277 (figure)
 interfacial tension and contact angle, 69
 by isotherms, 78–79, 78 (figure)
 Leverett J-function, 70, 71 (figure)
 nonwetting phase trapping and capillary number, 71, 71 (figure)
 numerical reservoir simulation, 181–182
 trapping residual oil, 272, 272 (figure)
 unconventional reservoirs, 78–79, 78 (figure)
 Young-Laplace equation, 69–70, 70 (figure)
 capillary resistance, 125
 capillary viscosimetry method, 487–488
 capillary-gravity-pressure equilibrium, 187, 187 (figure)
 capital spending, semisubmersible project, 616, 616 (figure)
 caprock, 1
 carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS), 706
 carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, 658–659, 659 (figure), 659 (table),
 681–683, 681 (figure), 682 (table), 683 (figure), 683 (table)
 carbon dioxide (CO₂) flooding, 8, 274–276, 294, 294 (figure)
 carbon dioxide (CO₂) foam, 363
 carbon dioxide (CO₂)-enhanced CBM production, 332, 332 (figure)
 carbonate rocks, 2, 6, 10–11, 55, 58. *See also* reservoir rock
 cased-hole logging, 16
 casing installation, 211, 213, 213 (figure), 680–681
 casing schedules, 210–211, 212 (figure)
 casing whipstocks, 219, 220 (figure)
 catalytic upgrading process in situ (CAPRI), 315, 315 (figure), 345
 catenary moorings, 601–602, 601 (figure). *See also* mooring
 systems, floating platforms
 cathodic protection, 524, 524 (figure), 687–688, 688 (figure)
 cationic surfactants, 278 (table)
 Cause and Effect Diagram, 551
 cell-based models, hydraulic fracturing, 355, 356 (figure)
 cement, for in situ permeability reduction, 267 (table)
 central flooding, 251, 252 (figure)
 central-difference approximation, 182–183, 183 (figure), 184

channel system evaluation model, 127–130
 check valves, 511, 512 (figure)
 chemical flooding, 276–286
 alkaline flooding, 285
 alkaline-surfactant-polymer flooding, 285–286
 overview, 276–277, 276 (figure), 277 (figure), 468
 surfactant flooding, 277–285, 277 (figure), 278 (table), 279
 (figure), 280 (figure), 282 (table), 284 (table), 285 (figure)
 Chemical Hazard Analysis, 551
 chemical stability of polymers, 261 (table)
 chemical surfactants, 469–470. *See also* chemical flooding
 chemicals
 asphaltene deposition treatment with, 498–499
 characteristics of fracturing fluid, 365–366
 control of gas hydrates with, 437–439, 438 (figure), 440
 degradation of guar-based solutions, 359–360
 in produced water, 238, 238 (table)
 used in hydraulic fracturing, 388, 540, 540 (figure)
 in wastewater discharge, 538–540, 538 (figure), 539 (figure)
 wastewater treatment with, 556 (table)
 workplace hazards, 543, 546, 559
 Chen's formula, 405
 China. *See* Dongying Sag petroleum system simulation
 chlorine (Cl₂) hydrates, 432, 433, 434 (figure)
 choke, flow control, 237, 241
 choke line, BOP stack, 205
 chokepoints, world oil transit, 518, 518 (figure), 518 (table)
 chromatographic methods, SARA analysis, 485, 486
 clastic rocks, 2, 5–6, 11, 55. *See also* reservoir rock
 clathrates. *See* gas hydrate deposits; natural gas hydrates
 clay-dominated disseminated methane hydrate deposits, 334
 clay-dominated fracture reservoirs, methane hydrates in, 334
 clays, formation damage and, 75
 cleats, coal, 7–8
 climate change, 708. *See also* environmental concerns
 coal, 34–35, 34 (figure), 657, 658 (figure)
 coal rank, 7, 329, 330 (figure)
 coalbed methane (CBM), 329–332
 defined, 321
 energy future, 40–41, 41 (figure), 42 (table)
 field development, 332, 333 (figure)
 gas composition in reservoirs, 329
 general discussion, 346
 overview, 7–8, 8 (figure), 302, 329, 329 (figure)
 production techniques, 331–332, 331 (figure), 332 (figure)
 properties of, 330–331
 coal-to-liquids (CTLs), 39, 40 (figure), 40 (table)
 coating, pipeline and tank, 523–524
 Cognac platform removal cost estimate, 590
 Colebrook formula, 405
 collection platforms (CPs), 679
 colloidal models of asphaltenes, 483, 485, 490, 491–492
 colloidal-dispersion gels (CDGs), 267
 combination drive, 5, 250 (table)
 compaction correction for stratum thickness, 115–116, 115 (figure)
 compaction failure, 94
 compaction flow, 125
 compaction yielding, 91
 completion
 as phase of production, 530
 smart, 609
 well, 680–681

- compliant towers, 600 (figure)
 - decommissioning cost, 591–593, 591–592 (table), 593, 595, 595 (figure)
 - decommissioning stages, 581–582
 - deepwater inventory, 573, 574–575 (table), 576 (figure), 576–577
- comprehensive evaluation of trap, 133, 146, 146 (table)
- compressibility
 - average temperature and compressibility method, 406
 - formation, 61
 - ideal gas, 62
 - oil, 66
 - petroleum product, 508–509
 - pore, 61, 61 (figure)
 - pore volume, 97–98
 - real gas, 63
 - reservoir rock, 60–61, 61 (figure)
- compression, gas, 242–244, 243 (figure), 244 (figure)
- compressors, for pipelines, 511, 512 (figure)
- computational fluid dynamics (CFD), 496
- conceptual models, numerical reservoir simulation, 191
- condensate reservoirs, 3–4, 68, 68 (figure), 68 (table)
- condensing-gas process, MCM, 273
- condensing-vaporizing-gas process, MCM, 274
- conductivity method, asphaltene precipitation studies, 487
- conductor severance and removal
 - decommissioning cost, 585 (table), 586–587, 587 (figure), 592
 - overview, 582
- confined spaces, workplace hazards in, 546, 560
- connectivity factor, polymer flooding, 262–263
- constant bottomhole pressure (CBHP), 214, 215 (figure)
- consumption
 - energy future, 31–35, 31 (figure), 32 (figure), 33 (figure), 34 (figure)
 - natural gas, 26 (figure), 29–31, 29 (figure), 30 (table), 669, 671 (figure)
 - oil, 22 (figure), 24–26, 25 (figure), 26 (table), 666, 667 (figure)
 - prospective outlook on, 21
- contact angle, 69, 69 (figure), 73
- contact injuries, 543, 560
- contamination. *See* environmental concerns
- continuity equation, numerical reservoir simulation, 180, 181
- continuous gas injection, 270, 270 (figure), 271 (figure)
- continuous materials
 - assumption of continuity, 83, 84 (figure)
 - basic geomechanical parameters for, 95–96
- continuum approach, flow equations, 180
- contracts, offshore development, 614, 615
- control systems, pipeline, 512–513, 514, 515 (figure)
- convection, thermal, 117
- conventional reservoirs, 6, 319, 321
- conventional triaxial compression (CTC) test, 93 (figure), 96–97, 96 (figure), 97 (figure)
- conversion processes, crude oil refining, 531
- cooling water environmental concerns, 540
- coordinates, directional well trajectory, 221–222, 221 (figure), 222 (figure)
- Corbett method, SARA analysis, 485
- core analysis
 - fluid saturations measurement, 14
 - limitations of, 15–16
 - overview, 11, 12, 61–62
 - permeability measurement, 13–14
 - porosity measurement, 13
 - routine, 13
 - special, 14–16
- core tests, geomechanical, 96–101, 96 (figure), 97 (figure), 98 (figure), 99 (figure), 100 (figure)
- core-flood experiments
 - asphaltene deposition studies, 494
 - to determine surfactant retention, 283
 - MEOR, 470–473
 - relative permeability, 74, 74 (figure)
- Corey model, 75
- coring, 11, 12, 61. *See also* core analysis
- coriolis meters, 246–247, 246 (figure)
- corner-point grid model
 - Dongying Sag petroleum system simulation, 137, 137 (figure)
 - fault displacement elimination and recovery, 112–113, 112 (figure), 113 (figure)
 - overview, 110–112, 111 (figure)
 - structural deformation recovery, 113–116, 113 (figure), 114 (figure), 115 (figure)
- corrosion
 - by gas hydrates, 439, 440, 441, 441 (figure)
 - tank and pipeline, 523–524, 524 (figure)
- costs, semisubmersible project
 - cost relations, 627–628, 628 (figure), 629 (figure), 629 (table), 630 (figure)
 - decommissioning, 626–627, 627 (table)
 - development, 625–626, 627 (table)
 - leases, 623–624, 625 (table)
 - revenue–cost relation, 638, 640 (figure), 641 (figure)
 - well, 624–625, 626 (table), 627 (table)
 - See also* decommissioning cost estimation in deepwater GOM
- Couette device, 493
- coupling equation, heat conduction and convection, 117
- creep, 92, 92 (figure)
- cricondenbar, 3, 67
- cricondentherm, 3, 67
- critical micelle concentration (CMC), 278, 279 (figure)
- critical point, reservoir fluid phase behavior, 3, 3 (figure), 66, 67, 67 (figure)
- critical stress intensity factor. *See* fracture toughness
- crosslinked polymer, for conformance control, 266 (figure), 266–270, 267 (figure), 267 (table), 268 (table), 269 (table)
- cross-linked-gel fracturing, 325
- cross-linking of guar, 358–359
- cross-well seismic data, 154
- crude oil
 - asphaltene deposition, effect on production, 483
 - classification of, 3
 - composition of, 64 (table)
 - dehydration of, at topsides facilities, 610–611
 - energy future, 31–33
 - GHG emissions related to type of, 683 (table)
 - history of, 529
 - major producers of, 529
 - overview, 461–462
 - pipelines for, 513, 513 (figure)
 - production process overview, 529–531, 530 (figure)
 - production stages, 249–255, 250 (figure), 252 (figure), 253 (figure), 254 (figure)
 - refining, 531
 - as reservoir fluid, 65–66, 66 (figure)

reservoir rock wettability, 71–72, 71 (figure)
 SARA analysis, 485–486, 486 (figure)
See also microbiology of petroleum reservoirs; petroleum geomechanics; *specific entries under “hydrocarbon”; specific oil types; specific production and recovery processes; upstream oil supply chain*
 crude oil tankers, 517–518, 517 (figure), 517 (table)
 crust thermal structure analysis, 118–120, 119 (table), 120 (table)
 cryogenic tanks, 522–523, 523 (figure)
 crystalline silicon PV (CSP) technology, 684, 684 (figure), 685 (figure), 686
 crystals, gas hydrate, 429, 444, 444–445 (figure), 445
 cubic EOS, 67
 cubic equations of state, solubility models, 491
 cubic-plus-association (CPA) model, 491
 Cullender and Smith method, 406–410, 409 (table)
 culture-dependent microbiology techniques, 463–464, 465
 culture-independent microbiology techniques. *See* metagenomics
 cumulative production function, 418
 curve-fitting models, reserve depletion estimation, 46
 cyclic MEOR, 286
 cyclic steam stimulation (CSS)
 field applications, 307
 general discussion, 287–288, 288 (figure)
 oil recovery mechanisms, 305 (table)
 overview, 9, 344
 process characteristics, 304, 306 (table), 306–307
 reservoir selection, 304, 305 (table)
 SAGD/CSS Hybrid, 311
 stages of, 304, 304 (figure)
 cycloalkanes (naphthenes), 65

D

daisy chain looped system, subsea wells, 610, 611 (figure)
 Daqing oil field, polymer flooding in, 262 (table), 263
 Darcy units, 2
 Darcy's law, 13–14, 56–57, 71, 73, 181, 398–400
 data acquisition system, drill rig, 205
 data mining. *See* oil field data mining
 data-driven modeling for production optimization, 170–173, 171 (figure), 172 (figure)
 Davy, Sir Humphry, 432
 decks, floating platforms, 577, 578 (figure), 582, 590, 601, 601 (figure)
 decline curve analysis (DCA)
 hydraulic fracturing, 366–369, 367 (table), 368 (figure), 368 (table), 369 (figure)
 natural gas reserves, 415, 416–419
 reserve estimation, 45
 decline production period, gas field, 421 (figure), 422–423
 decommissioning
 life-cycle stages, 652
 options for, 557, 557 (figure)
 risk involved, 617 (figure)
 semisubmersible projects, cost of, 626–627, 627 (table)
 decommissioning cost estimation in deepwater GOM, 571–597
 cost estimation
 algorithms for, 584, 585–591, 586 (figure), 587 (figure), 588 (table), 589 (figure), 590 (table)
 challenges, 583–584
 fixed platforms, 591–593, 591–592 (table)
 floaters, 593, 594 (table)
 methodology, 584, 584 (table), 585 (table), 586 (table)

top-down versus bottom-up, 582–583
 total exposure, 593, 595, 595 (figure), 596 (figure), 597
 uncertainty range, 583
 work breakdown structures, 583
 decommissioned structures, 571, 573 (table)
 decommissioning requirements, 572 (table)
 decommissioning stages, 581–582
 deepwater inventory
 compliant towers, 573, 574–575 (table), 576 (figure), 576–577
 data source, 573
 fixed platforms, 573, 574–575 (table), 574 (figure), 576 (figure)
 floaters, 577–578, 577 (figure), 578 (figure), 579–580 (table), 579 (figure), 580–581, 580 (figure), 581 (figure)
 overview, 571–573, 572 (figure), 572 (table), 573 (table)
 decompaction correction for stratum thickness, 115–116, 115 (figure)
 deepwater development
 Arctic, 302, 343–344, 344 (figure), 345 (table), 347
 deepwater geology, 603, 605–606, 607 (figure)
 deepwater systems, 606–607, 608 (figure)
 energy future, 35–36, 36 (figure)
 offshore components, 607–611, 609 (figure), 611 (figure), 612 (figure), 612 (table)
 overview, 599–600
 structure types used in, 599, 600 (figure)
 See also decommissioning cost estimation in deepwater GOM; floating systems; semisubmersibles
 deepwater offshore reservoirs, 302, 341–342, 341 (figure), 342 (table), 343 (figure), 344 (figure), 346–347
 deflection tools, 219, 220 (figure)
 deformation
 monitoring, 102
 overview, 83–85, 84 (figure), 85 (figure)
 parameters for, 95–96
 recovery of structural, 113–116, 113 (figure), 114 (figure), 115 (figure)
 degradation
 of guar-based solutions, 359–360, 361 (figure)
 oil, 462, 466, 467
 dehydration
 of gas hydrates, 437
 natural gas, 244–245, 244 (figure)
 in topsides facilities, 610–611
 deliverability and inflow performance analysis, 398–404, 401 (table), 402 (figure), 403 (figure), 403 (table), 404 (figure)
 deliverability testing, gas well, 401
 Delta House project, 655. *See also* semisubmersibles
 density
 crude oil, 65, 66, 66 (figure)
 ideal gas, 62
 petroleum product, 508
 real gas, 63
 stock tank oil, 65
 density diffusivity equation, 398
 density-based PDA method, 418–420, 419 (figure), 420 (figure)
 denudation volume estimation, 115, 115 (figure)
 depletion drive, 4, 4 (figure), 250 (table)
 deposition, asphaltene. *See* asphaltene deposition
 depositional environments, reservoirs, 5–6

- depressurization
 - in hydrate control, 437, 439–440
 - reservoir, for methane hydrate production, 334–335
- depth, reservoir, 1, 2 (figure)
- derrick, 199 (figure), 199 (table)
- desalination, 366
- desorption, coalbed methane, 8
- desorption isotherms, capillary pressure by, 78–79, 78 (figure)
- deterministic methods, reserve estimation, 44
- development
 - as life-cycle stage, 652
 - natural gas field, plan for, 420–425, 421 (figure), 422 (figure), 424 (figure), 425 (figure), 425 (table)
 - semisubmersible project
 - cost of, 612–616, 613 (figure), 614 (figure), 615 (figure), 625–626, 627 (table), 643
 - development wells, 619, 620–621 (figure)
 - drilling schedule, 619, 622, 622 (figure), 622 (table)
 - flowline, umbilical, export pipeline, 623, 624 (table), 625 (figure)
 - risk involved, 617 (figure)
 - well counts and footage drilled, 622, 623 (figure)
 - well type, 623, 624 (table)
- deviation, well trajectory, 223–224, 224 (figure)
- Devonian period, 378, 378 (figure)
- dew-point pressure, 3, 66–67, 67 (figure)
- Diadema oil field, polymer flooding in, 264–265
- diamond drag bits, 205–206, 207 (figure)
- Dietz shape factors, 399, 400
- dilute surfactant flooding, 283, 285 (figure)
- dimensionality, numerical reservoir simulation model, 191
- direct in situ deformation monitoring, 102
- direct solution methods, numerical reservoir simulation, 188–189, 188 (figure)
- directional drilling, 215–225
 - deviation, wander, and BHA design, 223–224, 224 (figure)
 - directional well trajectory coordinates, 221–222, 221 (figure), 222 (figure)
 - measuring well trajectories, 219
 - overview, 215–216, 216 (figure)
 - planning trajectory changes, 223, 223 (figure)
 - shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas, 373
 - subsurface steering tools, 219–221, 220 (figure), 221 (figure)
 - for tight gas, 322–323, 324 (figure)
 - torque and drag, 224–225, 225 (figure)
 - well trajectory terminology, 216–217, 217 (figure), 218 (figure), 219 (figure)
- directional permeability, 6, 10
- Dirichlet-type boundary condition, 186, 186 (figure)
- disasters, 706, 708. *See also* safety
- discharging practice, safe, 526, 526 (figure)
- discretized form of flow equations, 182–185, 182 (figure), 183 (figure), 185 (figure)
- disproportionate permeability reduction (DPR), 268
- dissipative QCM, 493
- dissolved-gas drive, 4, 4 (figure)
- documentation, numerical reservoir simulation, 193–194
- Dongying Sag petroleum system simulation, 134–146
 - analysis on petroleum system, 134–136, 134 (figure), 135 (figure), 135 (table)
 - artificial neural network simulation, 144–145, 144 (figure), 145 (figure)
- geothermal field evolution simulation, 138–140, 139 (table), 140 (table), 141 (figure)
- hydrocarbon expulsion history, 142–144, 143 (figure), 143 (table)
- hydrocarbon generation history, 140–142, 142 (figure), 142 (table)
- structure-stratum framework evolution, 136–138, 136 (figure), 137 (figure), 138 (figure), 139 (figure)
- trap evaluation example, 145–146, 145 (figure), 146 (table)
- downhole rotary systems, 200–201, 203 (figure), 204 (figure)
- downhole sensors, 702–703, 703 (figure)
- downstream oil production processes, 679
- drag, in directional drilling, 224–225, 225 (figure)
- drag bits, 205–206
- drag coefficient, 233
- drainage conditions, poroelasticity, 90
- draw works, 199 (figure), 199 (table)
- drill bits, 205–207, 206 (figure), 207 (figure)
- drill rig systems, 197–205
 - hoisting system and drill strings, 198–199, 199 (figure), 199 (table), 200 (figure), 201 (figure)
 - mud circulation system, 201–202, 202 (table), 204 (figure)
 - overview, 197–198, 198 (figure)
 - power system, 198
 - rotary systems, 199–201, 202 (figure), 203 (figure), 204 (figure)
 - well control system, 202, 204–205, 205 (figure)
 - well monitoring system, 205
- drill ships, 227–228, 230, 230 (figure)
- drill strings, 198–199, 199 (figure), 200 (figure), 201 (figure)
- drilling
 - as phase of production, 530
 - in USOSC, 680–681
 - waste from, 538–539, 539 (figure), 542, 555, 555 (figure)
 - See also* drilling technology methods; *specific drilling techniques*
- drilling barges, 227, 230 (figure)
- drilling efficiency, 208–209
- drilling fluids, 207–208, 208 (figure)
- drilling optimization, 208–210, 209 (figure)
- drilling schedule, semisubmersible projects, 619, 622, 622 (figure), 622 (table)
- drilling specific energy (DSE), 209, 209 (figure)
- drilling technology methods, 197–230
 - directional drilling
 - deviation, wander, and BHA design, 223–224, 224 (figure)
 - directional well trajectory coordinates, 221–222, 221 (figure), 222 (figure)
 - measuring well trajectories, 219
 - overview, 215–216, 216 (figure)
 - planning trajectory changes, 223, 223 (figure)
 - subsurface steering tools, 219–221, 220 (figure), 221 (figure)
 - torque and drag, 224–225, 225 (figure)
 - well trajectory terminology, 216–217, 217 (figure), 218 (figure), 219 (figure)
 - drill bits, 205–207, 206 (figure), 207 (figure)
 - drilling fluids, 207–208, 208 (figure)
 - drilling optimization, 208–210, 209 (figure)
 - fundamental drilling systems, 197, 197 (figure)
 - offshore drilling, 225–228, 226 (figure), 227 (figure), 228 (figure), 229 (figure), 230, 230 (figure)

well control
 casing installation, 211, 213, 213 (figure)
 kick detection and shut-in procedures, 213–214
 managed pressure drilling, 214–215, 214 (figure),
 215 (figure)
 mud pressure bounds and casing schedules, 210–211,
 210 (figure), 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
 See also drill rig systems
 drill-off tests (DOTs), 209, 209 (figure)
 drive mechanisms
 natural, 249, 250 (table)
 petroleum migration, 125
 reservoir classification based on, 4–5
 dry gas, 3, 68, 68 (figure), 68 (table), 378
 dry-gas well performance analysis, 411, 412–413, 413 (figure)
 dry-tree wells
 decommissioning cost, 585, 585 (table), 586 (figure), 591
 overview, 606, 607–608, 608 (figure), 609 (figure)
 semisubmersible projects, 623, 624 (table)
 dual-gradient drilling (DGD), 215, 215 (figure), 216 (figure)
 dual-porosity systems, 11, 17
 Duong decline forecasting, 367, 368–369, 368 (figure), 368 (table),
 369 (figure)
 dynamic parameters, geomechanical, 96, 99, 99 (figure)
 dynamic simulation of pool-forming. *See* 3D dynamic simulation
 of pool-forming

E

Eagle Ford Shale, 337, 346
 ecological effects, 541–543, 555–557, 557 (figure). *See also*
 environmental concerns
 economic evaluation of trap, 132–133, 146, 146 (table)
 economic models, reserve depletion estimation, 48
 economically recoverable resources (ERR), 352
 economics of semisubmersible developments. *See*
 semisubmersibles
 economies of scale, semisubmersible projects, 628, 629 (table), 630
 (figure)
 effective permeability, 11, 73, 74
 effective porosity, 10, 55
 effective stress, 8, 89–90, 93–94
 elasticity, 87–89, 88 (figure), 89 (figure), 101
 electric logging, 16
 electrical energy storage, 686
 electrical hazards, 543
 Electrical HAZOP (EHAZOP) study, 551
 electrical properties, reservoir rock and fluid, 15, 59–60, 60 (figure)
 electricity system modeling platforms, 50 (table), 52
 electricity-generation expansion analysis system (EGEAS), 50 (table)
 electromagnetic telemetry (EMT), 219
 electron donors and acceptors, 462
 electrostatic emulsion treaters, 235–236, 236 (figure)
 electro-thermal dynamic stripping (ET-DSP), 315
 emergency evacuation, 561–562, 563 (figure)
 emergency shutdown, 562
 emergency venting valves, 521
 emissions
 environmental concerns, 537–538, 537 (figure), 538 (figure)
 gravity separator, 238
 minimizing, 554
 storage tank, 521–522, 522 (figure)
 See also greenhouse gases

employee training, in health and safety management systems, 552
 emulsifiers, 438, 439
 emulsions, treating, 235–236, 236 (figure)
 end-to-end flooding, 251, 252 (figure)
 energized fracturing fluids, 362–363
 energy conservation for flow, 510
 energy consumption
 reducing, 555
 in USOSC, 679, 681
 energy control techniques, 560
 energy dissipation and supply, pipelines, 513, 513 (figure)
 energy flow optimization model (EFOM), 49 (table)
 energy future, 31–41, 693–709
 deep-water oil and gas outlook, 35–36, 36 (figure)
 enhanced oil recovery, 698–701, 700 (figure), 701 (figure)
 fuel production and consumption, 31–35, 32 (figure),
 33 (figure), 34 (figure)
 geopolitics and environment, 706–708, 707 (figure)
 overview, 693
 technological advancements and innovation, 704–706, 704
 (figure), 705 (figure)
 total world energy consumption, 31 (figure)
 unconventional resources
 gas, 40–41, 41 (figure), 42 (table)
 general discussion, 697, 697 (figure), 698 (figure), 699 (figure)
 oil, 36–40, 37 (figure), 38 (figure), 38 (table), 39 (figure),
 39 (table), 40 (figure), 40 (table)
 upstream resources and reserves, 693–694, 694 (figure), 695
 (figure), 696, 696 (figure)
 well, reservoir, and facility management, 701–704, 702 (figure),
 703 (figure)
 energy market, global, 657, 658 (figure). *See also specific energy
 sources*
 energy studies on natural gas hydrates, 434–435
 energy systems models
 electricity system models, 52
 examples of, 49–50 (table)
 hybrid models, 51, 52 (figure)
 optimization models, 50–51, 50 (figure)
 overview, 48
 simulation models, 51, 51 (figure)
 Enform, 547
 engineering studies on natural gas hydrates, 434
 enhanced microbial water floods, 286
 enhanced oil recovery (EOR), 249–294
 energy future, 698–701, 700 (figure), 701 (figure)
 foam flooding, 265–266, 265 (figure)
 global status of, 294, 294 (figure)
 immiscible gas displacement processes, 276
 implementation of processes, 293–294, 293 (table)
 low-salinity water flooding, 291–292
 miscible displacement processes, 271–275, 272 (table), 273
 (figure), 275 (figure), 276 (figure)
 mobility-control processes, 256
 overview, 255–256, 461
 performance of, 256, 256 (figure)
 in situ conversion processes, 292, 293 (figure), 340
 in situ permeability modification processes, 266 (figure),
 266–270, 267 (figure), 267 (table), 268 (table), 269 (table)
 solar energy in, 688–689, 688 (figure), 690 (figure)
 stages of crude oil production, 249–255, 250 (figure),
 252 (figure), 253 (figure), 254 (figure)

- techniques for, 468, 469 (table)
 - water-alternating gas process, 270–271, 270 (figure), 271 (figure)
 - See also* chemical flooding; microbial enhanced oil recovery; polymer flooding; thermal recovery methods
 - enriched-gas process, MCM, 273
 - Enterobacter cloacae* in MEOR, 473
 - environmental concerns, 537–543
 - associations for, 547–548
 - atmospheric effects and emissions, 537–538, 537 (figure), 538 (figure)
 - ecological effects, 541–543
 - and energy future, 708
 - fracturing fluids, 365–366
 - gas hydrates, 435–436
 - groundwater contamination, 540, 540 (figure)
 - hydrate control, 440
 - hydraulic fracturing, 388–389, 673, 675
 - land and soil effects, 540–541, 541 (table)
 - minimizing environmental impact, 553–557, 555 (figure), 556 (table), 557 (figure)
 - oil shale retorting, 386–387
 - shale gas, 675
 - wastewater discharge, 538–540, 538 (figure), 539 (figure), 539 (table)
 - water consumption, 540
 - environmental management, 548–549, 549 (figure), 553–557, 555 (figure), 556 (table), 557 (figure)
 - environmental regulations, 532–537
 - enzymes, as breakers for fracturing fluids, 359, 360
 - episodic hydrocarbon expulsion model, 122–123
 - equation of state (EOS)
 - for reservoir fluid, 67–69
 - solubility models, 490–491
 - Equatorial Guinea, regulatory framework in, 536–537
 - ergonomic hazards, 543
 - erosion, hydrate control and, 441
 - Europe
 - associations pertaining to oil and gas industry, 547
 - energy future, 706–707
 - regulatory framework in, 533–534
 - evacuation, emergency, 561–562, 563 (figure)
 - evaluation model, artificial neural network simulation, 127–130
 - event trees, 551
 - expanding solvent steam-assisted gravity drainage (ES-SAGD), 289, 290 (figure), 311
 - expansion, thermal, 90, 96
 - expected ultimate recoveries (EUR), semisubmersible projects, 628, 628 (figure), 629 (table), 640–641, 642 (figure), 643 (table), 644 (table), 645 (figure), 646 (figure)
 - explicit-scheme formulation, flow equations, 184, 185 (figure)
 - exploration
 - overview, 530, 652
 - risk involved, 616, 617 (figure)
 - semisubmersible projects, 618–619, 619 (table)
 - in USOSC, 680–681
 - explosions, 546, 557–558
 - exponential curve-fitting models, 46
 - exponential decline, 367, 367 (table), 416
 - export pipelines
 - deepwater systems, 607, 608 (figure), 611
 - semisubmersible projects, 623, 624 (table), 625 (figure)
 - expulsion history, 3D dynamic simulation of, 122–123, 122 (figure)
 - extended-reach drilling (ERD) wells, 217, 219 (figure)
 - external floating roof (EFR) tanks, 519, 520 (figure), 522
 - extinguishing fires, 525
 - extraction
 - atmospheric effects and emissions from, 537
 - bitumen, 317
 - metagenomics, 465–466
 - shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas, 383–387, 385 (figure)
 - See also* specific extraction methods
 - extra-heavy oil
 - classification of, 3, 287 (table)
 - energy future, 37–39, 38 (figure), 38 (table)
 - overview, 9, 287
 - physical properties of, 302, 302 (table)
 - See also* bitumen
 - ExxonMobil in situ retorting, 386
- ## F
- facility management, 701–704, 702 (figure), 703 (figure)
 - failure, in petroleum geomechanics, 92–95, 93 (figure), 94 (figure), 95 (figure)
 - failure mode and effects analysis, 551
 - falls, as workplace hazard, 543
 - Faraday, Michael, 432
 - Fast-SAGD, 311
 - fatalities, workplace, 544–546 (table), 553, 553 (figure). *See also* safety
 - fault displacement, elimination and recovery of, 112–113, 112 (figure), 113 (figure)
 - fault evaluation submodel, artificial neural networks, 127–128
 - fault tree analysis, 551
 - faults, in 3D static geological modeling, 111–112, 111 (figure)
 - fermentative bacteria, 463
 - field development plan, for natural gas, 420–425, 421 (figure), 422 (figure), 424 (figure), 425 (figure), 425 (table)
 - field scale, upscaling measurements to, 101–102, 102 (figure)
 - field surveillance, petroleum geomechanics, 102–103
 - field testing, methane hydrate production, 335
 - filling practice, safe, 526, 526 (figure)
 - filtration method
 - asphaltene precipitation studies, 487
 - HPHT, 489
 - filtration units, removing trace oil with, 240–241
 - finite-difference approximation, 182–184, 183 (figure)
 - fire flooding. *See* in situ combustion
 - fire hazards, 546, 557–558
 - fire prevention and extinguishing, 525
 - first contact miscible (FCM), 271–273, 272 (figure), 272 (table), 273 (figure)
 - fission track, 121
 - fissure zone evaluation, 128–129
 - fixed platforms, 600 (figure)
 - decommissioning cost, 585 (table), 589–590, 590 (table), 591–593, 591–592 (table), 595, 595 (figure)
 - decommissioning stages, 581–582
 - deepwater inventory, 573, 574–575 (table), 574 (figure), 576 (figure)
 - fixed roofs, storage tank, 521, 521 (figure)
 - flaring, 557, 559, 559 (figure)
 - flexible piping system, storage tank, 520
 - flexible wiper seals, 520
 - flexural-slip mechanism recovery method, 113–114, 113 (figure)

- floating force, 125
- floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) vessels, 600 (figure)
 - deep offshore reservoirs, 341–342, 343 (figure), 344 (figure)
 - deepwater inventory, 578, 579 (figure)
 - overview, 577, 577 (figure)
- floating roofs, storage tank, 519
- floating systems (floaters)
 - decommissioned, 571, 573 (table)
 - decommissioning cost, 585 (table), 590–591, 590 (table), 593, 594 (table), 595, 596 (figure)
 - decommissioning stages, 581–582
 - deepwater inventory, 577–578, 577 (figure), 578 (figure), 579–580 (table), 579 (figure), 580–581, 580 (figure), 580 (table), 581 (figure)
 - offshore drilling, 226–228, 229 (figure), 230, 230 (figure)
 - overview, 600 (figure), 600–602
 - structural components, 601–602, 601 (figure), 602 (figure)
 - See also* semisubmersibles
- floats, liquid-level control, 238, 238 (figure)
- flooding processes. *See specific processes*
- Flory–Huggins regular-solution-based models, 490
- flow
 - in deliverability and inflow analysis, 398–404
 - wellbore and outflow performance analysis, 404–411
- flow assurance, for gas production from hydrates, 437
- flow control, gravity separator, 237–238, 237 (figure), 238 (figure)
- flow equations, in numerical reservoir simulation
 - discretized form of, 182–185, 182 (figure), 183 (figure), 185 (figure)
 - numerical solution of linear systems of equations, 188–189, 188 (figure), 189 (figure), 189 (table)
 - overview, 180
 - in rectangular coordinates, 180–182, 180 (figure)
- flow patterns/flow regimes, 408
- flow rate
 - calculating achievable, 412–413
 - pipelines, 510–511
- flow test, permeability measurement through, 13
- flowback of fracturing fluid, 327–328
- flowing material balance (FMB) methodology, 418, 420, 420 (figure)
- flowlines
 - decommissioning cost, 582, 585 (table), 589 (figure), 593
 - deepwater systems, 610
 - semisubmersible projects, 623
- flue gas, 272, 276
- fluid electric properties, reservoir rock and, 59–60, 60 (figure)
- fluid inclusion, 121
- fluid potential, 125
- fluid saturation, 14, 55–56, 181–182
- fluid separation. *See* gravity separation
- fluids
 - drilling, 207–208, 208 (figure)
 - hydraulic fracturing
 - breaker-free, 363, 364 (figure)
 - chemicals found in, 540, 540 (figure)
 - cleanup, 354, 359–360
 - composition example, 364–365, 364 (table), 365 (table)
 - energized, 362–363
 - environmental aspects of, 365–366
 - flowback, 327–328
 - guar alternatives, 363
 - guar-based, 358–360, 358 (figure), 361 (figure)
 - overview, 351–352
 - potential for technology improvement, 390
 - rheological properties of, 363
 - slickwater, 360–361, 362 (figure)
 - for tight gas production, 325–328, 326 (table), 327 (table), 336
 - viscoelastic surfactant-based, 361–362, 362 (figure)
 - natural gas, separation of, 531
 - in well performance analysis, 412, 412 (figure)
 - See also* reservoir fluids
- foam flooding, 265–266, 265 (figure)
- foam systems, as fracturing fluids, 362–363
- foam-assisted WAG (FAWAG) process, 271, 271 (figure)
- footage drilled, semisubmersible projects, 620–621 (figure), 622, 623 (figure)
- Forchheimer's equation, 398, 400
- forecasting, field production
 - build-up production period, 421–422, 421 (figure)
 - decline production period, 422–423, 422 (figure)
 - example of, 423–425, 424 (figure), 425 (figure), 425 (table)
 - plateau production period, 422
- formation damage, 75
- formation fluid, separation of, 530
- formation pore fluid pressure, 210–211
- formation volume factor, 65–66, 66 (figure)
- formation water, 62, 69, 456. *See also* reservoir fluids
- forward ISC, 314
- forward-difference approximation, 183, 183 (figure)
- fossil fuels
 - comparative analysis between renewables and, 657–660, 659 (figure), 659 (table), 660 (table)
 - role in world energy production, 301, 657, 658 (figure)
 - See also specific fossil fuels*
- foundation, storage tank, 522
- four-dimensional (4D) seismic monitoring, 703 (figure), 703–704
- fracture pressure, 210–211, 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
- fracture toughness, 95, 96, 98, 357
- fractured reservoirs, 11, 17–18, 58, 58 (figure)
- fractures
 - as form of failure, 94–95, 95 (figure)
 - polymer flooding as causing, 260–261
 - and stress determination in subsurface, 100 (figure), 100–101
 - See also* hydraulic fracturing
- fracturing-fluid flowback, 327–328
- framework modeling, 110. *See also* structure-stratum framework simulation
- free gas, in GHDs, 450–451
- free water knockouts, 235, 236 (table)
- freeze wall, 292, 293 (figure)
- friction factors, 405, 409, 410
- Front Runner umbilical, flowline, and riser removal cost, 588–589
- froth treatment, bitumen extraction process, 317
- Fuel-to-Liquid energy future, 39–40
- fugitive emissions, 537–538, 554, 682
- full-asset type curve analysis, 174, 175 (figure)
- full-field models, numerical reservoir simulation, 191
- fully 3D models, hydraulic fracturing, 356, 357 (table)
- function-based approach, metagenomics, 465, 466–467
- future economics, semisubmersible projects, 645, 647 (table)
- future of energy industry. *See* energy future
- fuzzy comprehensive evaluation of trap, 132

G

- gamma-ray tools, 16
- gas
 - in coal, 7
 - gravity separator emissions, 238
 - microbial, 470
 - permeability, 57, 57 (figure), 58 (figure)
 - phase behavior, 66–67, 67 (figure)
 - relative permeabilities, 73
 - See also* greenhouse gases; natural gas; reservoir fluids; *specific unconventional resources*; unconventional hydrocarbon resources
- gas condensate reservoirs, 3–4, 68, 68 (figure), 68 (table)
- gas constraint, gravity separator design, 234
- gas diffusivity equation, 398–399
- gas exchange, methane hydrate production, 335
- gas expansion reservoirs, 5
- gas flooding
 - continuous, 270, 270 (figure), 271 (figure)
 - immiscible displacement processes, 276
 - miscible displacement processes, 271–275, 272 (table), 273 (figure), 275 (figure), 276 (figure)
 - overview, 468
 - in secondary oil recovery, 250–251
 - WAG process, 270–271, 270 (figure), 271 (figure)
- gas flotation units, removing trace oil with, 240–241, 240 (figure)
- gas formation volume factor, 63
- gas hydrate deposits (GHDs)
 - formation of, 445
 - hydrate formation zones, 446–447, 448 (figure), 449 (figure)
 - location of, 447–448, 450–451, 450 (figure)
 - overview, 429, 430 (figure)
 - See also* methane hydrates; natural gas hydrates
- gas reservoirs
 - classification of, 3
 - conventional versus unconventional, 319, 321
 - drive mechanisms in, 5
 - original gas in place, 76–77
 - See also* reservoirs; *specific resources derived from gas reservoirs*
- gas shale, 8–9, 376. *See also* shale gas
- gas-cap drive, 4–5, 250 (table)
- gas-to-liquids (GTLs), 40, 40 (figure), 40 (table)
- gate valves, 511, 512 (figure)
- Gaussian curve-fitting models, 46
- gelled foam, 266
- generation history, 3D dynamic simulation of, 121–122
- genomic analysis of biological assemblages, 464–467, 464 (figure)
- geological evaluation of trap, 130–132, 145–146, 146 (table)
- geological modeling
 - in reservoir characterization, 190
 - 3D, 109–112, 110 (figure), 111 (figure)
- geology, deepwater, 603, 605–606
- geomechanics. *See* petroleum geomechanics
- geophysical technologies, 16–17, 336. *See also* well logging
- geopolitics, and energy future, 706–708, 707 (figure)
- geopressed reservoirs, 5
- geostatistical modeling, 190
- geothermal field evolution simulation
 - Dongying Sag petroleum system example, 138–140, 139 (table), 140 (table), 141 (figure)
 - getting simulation parameter values, 118–121, 119 (table), 120 (table)
 - method for simulation, 116–118, 117 (figure), 118 (figure)
- geothermal profiles, locating HFZs with, 447, 448 (figure), 449 (figure)
- glycol, 244–245, 438–439
- grain size distribution, reservoir rock, 58–59, 59 (table)
- gravimetric technique, asphaltene precipitation studies, 488, 489
- gravity drainage
 - expanding solvent steam-assisted, 289, 290 (figure), 311
 - natural, 5, 250 (table)
 - steam-assisted, 9, 289–290, 290 (figure), 309–313, 309 (figure), 310 (table), 312–313 (table), 344
 - thermal-assisted, 315–316
- gravity separation, 233–239
 - air emissions, 238
 - emulsions, 235–236, 236 (figure)
 - flow control, 237–238, 237 (figure), 238 (figure)
 - operating pressures, 236–237, 237 (figure)
 - overview, 233
 - produced water, 238–239, 238 (table)
 - separator design, 233–235, 234 (figure), 234 (table), 235 (figure), 235 (table), 236 (figure)
- greenhouse gases (GHGs)
 - environmental concerns, 537–538, 537 (figure), 538 (figure)
 - fossil fuels versus renewables, 658–659, 659 (figure), 659 (table)
 - minimizing emissions, 554
 - oil shale retorting emissions, 386–387
 - and upstream oil supply chain, 681–683, 681 (figure), 682 (table), 683 (table)
- gridding, in numerical reservoir simulation, 185, 185 (figure), 192, 192 (table)
- grounding techniques, 560
- groundwater contamination, 540, 540 (figure), 708
- groundwater protection, 524–525, 525 (figure)
- guar alternatives, 363
- guar-based fracturing fluids, 358–360, 358 (figure), 361 (figure)
- Gulf of Mexico (GOM)
 - deepwater geology, 603, 605–606, 607 (figure)
 - overview, 599–600. *see also* semisubmersibles
 - semisubmersible inventory, 602–603, 603 (figure), 603 (table), 604 (figure), 605 (figure), 606 (figure)
 - structure types used in, 599, 600 (figure)
 - See also* decommissioning cost estimation in deepwater GOM; semisubmersibles

H

- handling of petroleum product, safe, 523–526
- harmonic decline, Arps decline forecasting, 367, 367 (table)
- Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) study, 550–551
- hazardous toxic waste. *See* environmental concerns; waste; wastewater
- hazards. *See* occupational hazards; safety
- health
 - associations for, 547–548
 - concerns and issues, 543, 544–546 (table), 546–547
 - management systems, 549–553, 550 (figure), 551 (figure), 552 (figure), 553 (figure)
 - minimizing hazards, 557–562, 558 (figure), 559 (figure), 560 (figure), 561 (figure), 562 (figure), 563 (figure)
 - regulations, 532–537

- heat control, gas hydrates, 437, 441
- heat flow, in geothermal field evolution simulation
 - calculating value of, 118–120, 119 (table), 120 (table)
 - status of, 116–117
- heat requirements, emulsion treater, 236
- heavy oil, 302–316
 - classification of, 3, 287 (table)
 - overview, 9, 287
 - physical properties of, 302–303, 302 (table)
 - worldwide distribution of, 303–304, 303 (figure), 304 (figure)
 - See also* thermal recovery methods
- Herschel–Buckley (HB) rheological behaviors, 363
- heterogeneous reservoirs, 11, 16, 17–18
- high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), 485
- high-pressure air injection (HPAI), 314
- high-pressure gas drive, MCM, 273
- high-pressure high-temperature (HPHT) conditions, asphaltene precipitation in, 488–489
- high-pressure microscopy (HPM), 489
- high-temperature high-pressure (HTHP) drilling fluids, 207–208
- historic economic evaluations, semisubmersible projects, 645, 647 (table)
- history matching, in numerical reservoir simulation, 192 (table), 192–193
- hoisting systems, drill rig, 198–199, 199 (figure), 199 (table), 200 (figure), 201 (figure)
- horizontal drilling/wells
 - for CO₂ flooding, 275
 - cyclic steam stimulation using, 288, 288 (figure)
 - in FCM, 272–273, 273 (figure)
 - overview, 217, 218 (figure)
 - production of shale oil and tight oil, 336
 - shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas, 373, 374, 387
 - for tight gas, 322–323, 324 (figure)
 - for water flooding, 253, 254 (figure)
 - See also* hydraulic fracturing
- horizontal permeability, 10–11, 14
- horsepower per square inch (HSI), 210
- hot tanks, 522
- Houpeurt analysis, 400, 402–403, 402 (figure), 403 (figure), 403 (table)
- Hubbert's logistic model, 46
- “Huff and Puff” MEOR, 286. *See also* cyclic steam stimulation
- hull, floating platforms, 577, 578 (figure), 582, 591, 601, 601 (figure)
- hurricane risk, semisubmersible projects, 618
- hybrid energy systems modeling platforms, 49–50 (table), 51, 52 (figure)
- hybrid PV-diesel systems, 687
- hybrid steam-solvent processes, 316, 317 (figure)
- hydrate formation zones (HFZs), 446–447, 448 (figure), 449 (figure). *See also* natural gas hydrates
- hydrated gas. *See* gas hydrate deposits; natural gas hydrates
- hydraulic fracturing (hydrofracturing/fracking), 351–369
 - of CBM reservoirs, 331
 - decline curve analysis, 366–369, 367 (table), 368 (figure), 368 (table), 369 (figure)
 - defined, 672
 - economics of, 352–354, 353 (figure), 354 (figure)
 - energy future, 697
 - environmental concerns, 673, 675
 - fluids
 - breaker-free, 363, 364 (figure)
 - chemicals found in, 540, 540 (figure)
 - cleanup, 354, 359–360
 - composition example, 364–365, 364 (table), 365 (table)
 - energized, 362–363
 - environmental aspects of, 365–366
 - flowback, 327–328
 - guar alternatives, 363
 - guar-based, 358–360, 358 (figure), 361 (figure)
 - overview, 351–352
 - potential for technology improvement, 390
 - rheological properties of, 363
 - slickwater, 360–361, 362 (figure)
 - for tight gas production, 325–328, 326 (table), 327 (table), 336
 - viscoelastic surfactant-based, 361–362, 362 (figure)
 - groundwater contamination, 540, 540 (figure)
 - modeling, 101, 101 (figure)
 - monitoring, 103
 - multistage, 388
 - overview, 323, 325, 325 (figure), 351–352, 352 (figure)
 - potential for technology improvement, 390
 - production of shale oil and tight oil, 336, 337
 - proppants, 325–327, 326 (table), 327 (table), 336
 - propped, 354–358, 355 (figure), 356 (figure), 357 (table)
 - reuse of produced water for treatments, 366, 366 (table)
 - seismic activity caused by, 329, 388, 541
 - shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas, 373, 374, 383–384, 387–389
 - shale gas, 8–9
 - shale gas production, 531, 532 (figure)
 - tight-gas sands, 7
 - water from primary production facilities, 241
 - water use in, 241, 326–327
- hydrocarbon accumulations in unconventional locations, 301. *See also* deepwater development; deepwater offshore reservoirs
- hydrocarbon expulsion history
 - Dongying Sag petroleum system simulation, 142–144, 143 (figure), 143 (table)
 - 3D dynamic simulation of, 122–123, 122 (figure)
- hydrocarbon gases, 62. *See also* gas; natural gas; *specific gases*
- hydrocarbon generation history
 - Dongying Sag petroleum system simulation, 140, 142, 142 (figure), 142 (table)
 - generation from source rocks, 377–378, 378 (figure), 379 (figure), 380 (figure)
 - 3D dynamic simulation of, 121–122
- hydrocarbon migration and accumulation history simulation, 123–130
 - artificial intelligence model, 126–130, 126 (figure), 127 (figure)
 - concept model, 123–124
 - driving mechanism and mathematic model, 125
 - phase judgment submodel, 124–125
- hydrocarbon reservoirs. *See* numerical reservoir simulation; reservoir fluids; reservoir rock; reservoirs
- hydrocarbon resource distribution, 301, 302 (figure). *See also specific hydrocarbon resources*
- hydrocarbon source rock. *See* reservoir rock; shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas; source rock
- hydrocarbon transmission ratio, 129–130
- hydrocyclones, removing trace oil with, 239
- hydrodynamic retention, polymer, 260 (table)
- hydropower, 35
- hydrostatic weighing, 13

hyperbolic decline, 367, 367 (table), 416–417
hysteresis

- capillary, 70–71, 71 (figure)
- contact angle, 69, 69 (figure)
- relative permeability, 73

I

Iatroscan method, SARA analysis, 485, 486
ideal gas law, 62–63
ignition sources, 525, 557
immiscible gas displacement processes, 276
implicit-pressure, explicit-saturation (IMPES) formulation, flow equations, 184–185
implicit-scheme formulation, flow equations, 184, 185 (figure)
impreg bits, 206, 206 (figure)
improved oil recovery (IOR) processes, 255
in situ combustion (ISC), 290–291, 291 (table), 292 (figure), 313–315, 314 (figure), 315 (figure)
in situ conversion processes (ICPs), 292, 293 (figure), 340
in situ deformation monitoring, 102
in situ permeability modification processes, 266–270, 266 (figure), 267 (figure), 267 (table), 268 (table), 269 (table)
in situ reactive gel system, 266–267
in situ retorting, 384–386, 385 (figure)
in situ stress, 87, 99–101
in-capsule retorting, 386
incident indicators, 552, 552 (figure)
incident management, 552
incidents, major, 544–546 (table), 561–562, 563 (figure)
inclination, well trajectory, 216
incremental oil recovery factor, 256, 256 (figure)
Independence project, 653–654. *See also* semisubmersibles
indirect deformation monitoring, 102
indirect method, asphaltene precipitation studies, 488
induction tools, 16
inelasticity, 91–92, 91 (figure), 92 (figure)
inference rules, artificial neural networks, 126
infinitesimal deformations, 84
inflow performance analysis, gas reservoirs, 398–404, 401 (table), 402 (figure), 403 (figure), 403 (table), 404 (figure)
inflow performance relationships (IPRs)
 deliverability and inflow analysis, 399–404, 401 (table), 402 (figure), 403 (figure), 403 (table)
 well performance analysis, 411–414, 411 (figure)
infrared (IR), SARA analysis with, 485
inherently safe design, 561, 561 (figure), 562 (figure)
initial conditions, numerical reservoir simulation, 187, 187 (figure), 192
initial production rates, semisubmersible projects, 630, 635 (table), 636 (figure)
injection processes. *See specific flooding processes*
injection wells, 251
injuries. *See* safety
inspections, worksite, 552
instrument air systems, solar-powered, 689–690
integrated oil sands mining operations. *See* oil sands mining
interaction matrix, 551
interfacial tension (IFT)
 asphaltene precipitation studies, 488
 effect on oil recovery, 277, 277 (figure)
 overview, 69, 69 (figure)

solubilization ratio and, 280

surfactant phase behavior and, 278–281, 280 (figure)

intergranular-intercrystalline porosity systems, 6

internal floating roof (IFR) tanks, 519, 520 (figure), 522

internal-gas drive, 4, 4 (figure)

International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC) bit

 classification system, 206, 206 (figure), 207 (figure)

international associations for health, safety, and environment, 547–548

International Energy Agency (IEA), 547

International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 549, 553

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), 547

interporosity flow coefficient, 11, 17

interstice, reservoirs, 9–10

investment risk matrix, 617–618, 618 (figure)

ionic surfactants, 278 (table), 282

islands, artificial, 225, 226 (figure), 227 (figure)

isothermal compressibility, 60–61, 62, 66

isothermal pressure versus specific volume (p - V) diagram, 67, 67 (figure)

isotherms, capillary pressure by, 78 (figure), 78–79

isotropic elasticity, 87, 88

iterative solution methods, numerical reservoir simulation, 188–189, 188 (figure)

J

Jack project, 655. *See also* semisubmersibles

jacket removal, 582

jackups, 225–226, 228 (figure)

J-function (JF), Leverett, 70, 71 (figure)

Johnson-Bossler-Naumann (JBN) method, 75

J-shaped well configuration, SAGD, 311

K

kelly pipes, 199–200

Kelvin's equation, 78

kerogen, 337–341

 commercial development, 341

 composition of, 338–339, 338 (table), 339 (figure)

 defined, 375

 general discussion, 346

 operational challenges, 340–341

 overview, 302, 337–338

 production processes, 339 (figure), 339–340

 resource estimate, 339

See also oil shale; shale oil

Kerrobot Pilot, THAI process, 315

Khrstianovic, Geertsma, and de Klerk (KGD) model, 355, 355 (figure), 357 (table)

kick detection, 213–214

kill line, BOP stack, 205

kinetic hydrate inhibitors (KHI), 437–438, 439

kinetics of asphaltene precipitation, 490

Klinkenberg effect, 8, 13–14, 57, 57 (figure)

L

labeling, safety, 560

laboratory studies

 core sample electric properties, 60, 60 (figure)

 microbial enhanced oil recovery, 470–473

 relative permeability, 74–75, 74 (figure)

reservoir fluids, 68–69, 68 (table)
See also core analysis
 laminar flow, 56, 56 (figure), 57, 398–400, 411–412
 laminar-inertial-turbulent (LIT) flow analysis, 400, 402–403, 402 (figure), 403 (figure), 403 (table)
 land, environmental concerns related to, 540–542, 541 (table)
 lateral MIST process, 272–273, 273 (figure)
 laterolog tools, 16
 Layers of Protection Analysis, 551
 leak detection, 524
 leak-off tests (LOTs), 100–101, 100 (figure)
 learning curve, semisubmersible projects, 628, 629 (figure)
 leases, semisubmersible project, 618–619, 623–624, 625 (table)
 left-hand walk (LHW), 224
 Leverett J-function (JF), 70, 71 (figure)
 life-cycle economics, semisubmersible projects, 645, 647 (table)
 life-cycle stages, 571, 572 (figure), 614 (figure), 617 (figure), 652
 Ligera 10178 platform conductor severance and removal cost, 587
 light oil, 3
 light tight oil (LTO), 335, 346
 light-scattering technique (LST), 487, 489
 line heaters, 242, 242 (figure), 242 (table)
 line packing, natural gas, 523
 linear curve-fitting models, 46
 linear elastic fracture mechanics (LEFM), 94–95
 linear systems of equations, numerical solution of, 188–189, 188 (figure), 189 (figure), 189 (table)
 linear thermal expansion coefficient, 90, 96
 liquefaction, petroleum product, 508–509
 liquefied natural gas (LNG), 666, 669–671, 671 (table). *See also* natural gas
 liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) pipelines, 513–514
 liquid constraint, gravity separator design, 234, 234 (table), 235, 235 (table)
 liquid fuels, 31–33, 32 (figure). *See also specific fuels*
 liquid permeability, 56–57
 liquid phase, reservoir fluid phase behavior, 66–67, 67 (figure)
 liquid-level control, gravity separator, 237–238, 237 (figure), 238 (figure)
 liquid-liquid (L-L) solubility approaches, 490–491
 liquid-rich shales (LRS), 335, 346
 liquids. *See* fluids
 Lobster platform removal cost estimate, 590
 logging, well. *See* well logging
 logging while drilling (LWD), 16, 219
 long-range energy alternative planning model (LEAP), 49 (table), 51 (figure)
 low-dosage hydrate inhibitors (LDHI), 437–438
 Lower Tertiary (Wilcox) trend, 605–606, 607 (figure)
 low-pH microgels, 268
 low-salinity water flooding (LSW), 291–292
 lumped models, hydraulic fracturing, 355, 356 (figure)

M

macropores, coal, 7–8
 maintenance, storage and transportation, 525–526, 525 (figure)
 Makogon, Dr. Y. F., 434 (figure), 434–435
 maltenes, 486
 managed pressure drilling (MPD), 214–215, 214 (figure), 215 (figure)
 manifolded system, subsea wells, 610, 611 (figure)
 Marcellus Shale, 378, 379 (figure)

marine environments
 environmental concerns, 542–543
 methane hydrate accumulation in, 333, 334 (figure)
See also deepwater development
 market allocation model (MARKAL/TIMES), 49 (table), 50 (figure)
 Marrat oil wells, Kuwait, 497–498, 497 (figure), 498 (figure)
 mass conservation, 180
 material balance (MB) method, 45, 415–418, 416 (figure)
 material failure. *See* failure
 mathematic model of petroleum migration, 125
 matrix (micropores), coal, 7–8
 matrix (primary porosity), 11, 55
 matrix shrinkage, in CBM reservoirs, 8
 maturation of organic matter, 377–378
 maximum flow rate, 401
 maximum operation pressure (MAOP), 510–511, 510 (figure)
 maximum permeability, 14
 McMillan–Mayer SAFT approach, 491–492
 measurement-while-drilling (MWD) systems, 16, 219
 mechanical control of hydrate accumulations, 439
 mechanical entrapment, polymer, 260 (table)
 mechanical shoe seals, 520, 520 (figure)
 mechanical specific energy (MSE), 208–209
 mechanical stability of polymers, 261 (table)
 mechanical treatments, asphaltene deposition, 499
 mechanical wellbore intervention, 267 (table)
 medium oil, 3
 memorization, neural network, 151
 mercury injection, 13, 59, 59 (figure), 70
 mesh-centered gridding, in numerical reservoir simulation, 185, 185 (figure)
 Messoyakha gas hydrate deposit
 geology of, 453, 453 (figure)
 overview, 452–453
 reserves and production history, 453–454, 454 (figure)
 reservoir behavior analysis, 454, 454–456 (figure), 455 (table), 456–458, 457 (figure)
 metagenomics, 464 (figure), 464–467
 meters
 for pipelines, 511
 primary production facilities, 246–247, 246 (figure)
 methane emissions, 537–538, 537 (figure)
 methane hydrates, 332–335
 accumulation of, 333, 334 (figure)
 composition of, 443, 443 (figure)
 defined, 321
 dissociation prediction, 431 (figure)
 formation of, 446
 general discussion, 346
 hydrate formation zone, 447, 448 (figure)
 influence on environment, 436
 overview, 302, 332–333, 397
 production mechanisms, 334–335
 recent developments and field testing, 335
 reservoir types, 333–334
See also coalbed methane
 methanogens, 463, 463 (table)
 methanol, in hydrate control, 438 (figure), 438–439, 440
 micellar flooding, 283–285
 micelles, critical concentration of, 278, 279 (figure)
 microbial enhanced oil recovery (MEOR), 468–475

- biopolymers and biofilms, 470
 - biosurfactants, 286, 287, 469–470
 - cyclic, 286
 - energy future, 706
 - enhanced water flooding, 286
 - field trials, 473–475
 - fundamentals and mechanisms, 468–470, 469 (table)
 - laboratory studies, 470–473
 - microbial gases, solvents, and acids, 470
 - organic oil recovery, 286–287
 - overview, 286–287, 468
 - microbiology of petroleum reservoirs, 461–475
 - culture-dependent study techniques, 463–464
 - future perspectives, 475
 - metagenomics, 464 (figure), 464–467
 - overview, 461–463, 463 (table)
 - problems associated with studying, 467–468
 - See also* microbial enhanced oil recovery
 - microemulsion phase behavior, 278–280, 279 (figure), 281
 - microemulsion polymer flooding systems, 284 (table)
 - microemulsion viscosity, 281, 284 (table)
 - microfluidic channel experiments, 495
 - microgels, 267, 268
 - micropores, coal, 7–8
 - microscopic sweep efficiency, 276 (figure), 277
 - microscopy, in asphaltene precipitation studies, 487, 489
 - microseismic monitoring, 373, 388
 - microspheres, 267–268
 - Middle East
 - energy future, 706–707
 - EOR technique implementation in, 699–700
 - oil production, 661, 662, 662 (figure), 663, 663 (figure), 664 (figure)
 - midstream oil production processes, 679
 - migration history. *See* hydrocarbon migration and accumulation history simulation
 - mineralogy of shale and mudstone, 376–377, 376–377 (figure)
 - minimum miscibility enrichment (MME), 275, 276 (figure)
 - minimum miscibility pressure (MMP), 275, 275 (figure), 276 (figure)
 - mini-tension leg platforms (MTLPs), 578, 579–580 (table), 580 (figure), 590–591, 590 (table), 600 (figure)
 - Miocene trend, 605, 607 (figure)
 - miscible gas injection processes, 271–275
 - carbon dioxide flooding, 274–275
 - first contact miscible, 271–273, 272 (figure), 273 (figure)
 - minimum miscibility enrichment, 275, 276 (figure)
 - minimum miscibility pressure, 275, 275 (figure), 276 (figure)
 - multiple contact miscible, 273–274
 - overview, 271, 272 (table)
 - WAG process, 270
 - miscible injectant stimulation (MIST), lateral, 272–273, 273 (figure)
 - Mississippian Limestone Play (MLP), 368–369
 - mitigation strategies, asphaltene deposition, 498–499
 - mixed porosity system reservoirs, 6
 - mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs)
 - floating, 226–228, 229 (figure), 230, 230 (figure)
 - overview, 225
 - semisubmersible, 227, 230 (figure)
 - submersible, 225, 227 (figure), 228 (figure)
 - mobile offshore production units (MOPUs), 578, 579 (figure), 601.
 - See also* floating systems; semisubmersibles
 - mobile oil zone (MOZ), THAI process, 314, 314 (figure), 315
 - mobility ratio, 257–258
 - mobility-control processes, in EOR, 256, 265–266. *See also* polymer flooding
 - mobility-induced viscous fingering, 258, 258 (figure)
 - model for analysis of energy demand (MAED), 49 (table)
 - model for energy supply strategy alternatives and their general environmental impacts (MESSAGE), 49 (table)
 - model for optimization of dynamic energy systems with time-dependent components and boundary conditions (MODEST), 49 (table)
 - modeling, reservoir, 18. *See also* specific modeling types
 - modular energy system analysis and planning (MESAP), 49 (table)
 - Mohr circle diagram, 86–87, 87 (figure), 93, 93 (figure)
 - Mohr–Coulomb failure criterion, 93–94, 93 (figure), 94 (figure)
 - moisture control, gas hydrates, 437
 - molecular weight (MW)
 - asphaltene, 484–485
 - crude oil, 65
 - gas, 63
 - polymer, 260, 264 (table), 269 (table)
 - monitoring, in environmental management, 548–549. *See also* specific monitoring types
 - monitoring system, drill rig, 205
 - monoborate, 359
 - monobore well technology, 213
 - monoethylene glycol (MEG), 438–439
 - mooring systems, floating platforms
 - decommissioning cost, 590–591, 593
 - overview, 577, 578 (figure), 601–602, 601 (figure)
 - removing, 582
 - Morpeth MTLP, 591
 - morphology of hydrate crystals, 444, 444–445 (figure)
 - mud circulation system, drill rig, 201–202, 202 (table), 204 (figure)
 - mud pressure bounds, 210–211, 210 (figure), 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
 - mud-pulse-telemetry (MPT), 219
 - mudrock, 375
 - muds, drilling, 530, 538–539, 555, 555 (figure)
 - mudstone
 - mineralogy of, 376–377 (figure), 376–377
 - oil and gas production from, 387–389
 - overview, 375
 - See also* shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas
 - multicycle curve-fitting models, 46
 - Multidrain SAGD, 311
 - multiphase flow
 - hydrate control and, 441
 - well performance analysis, 412
 - wellbore and outflow performance analysis, 408–411
 - multiphase problems, numerical reservoir simulation, 187
 - multiple contact miscible (MCM), 271, 272 (table), 273–274
 - multiple linear regression, 171, 171 (figure)
 - multiproduct pipelines, 513, 513 (figure)
 - multiscale geothermal field, dynamic simulation of, 117–118, 118 (figure)
 - multiscale modeling, 111, 111 (figure)
 - multistage hydraulic fracturing, 388
 - multistage triaxial compression test, 97
- N**
- Na Kika project, 653. *See also* semisubmersibles
 - nanoparticle-modified VES systems, 362, 362 (figure)
 - nanoscale aspects of hydrates, 441, 442 (figure)

- naphthenes, 65
- naphthenic acids, 317
- national energy modeling system (NEMS), 49 (table)
- natural bitumen. *See* bitumen
- natural gas
- compression, 242–244, 243 (figure), 244 (figure)
 - consumption, 26 (figure), 29–31, 29 (figure), 30 (figure), 30 (table), 669, 671 (figure)
 - data reliability, 41–43
 - deepwater, 35–36, 36 (figure)
 - dehydration, 244–245, 244 (figure), 610–611
 - depletion estimation, 45–48
 - energy future, 33–34, 33 (figure), 34 (figure)
 - generation from source rocks, 377–378, 378 (figure), 379 (figure), 380 (figure)
 - gravity separator emissions, 238
 - history of, 529
 - liquefied, 666, 669–671, 671 (table)
 - major producers of, 529
 - overview, 21, 26–27
 - phase behavior, 66–67, 67 (figure)
 - pipelines for, 513–514
 - price of, 667, 668 (figure), 671
 - production history, 666–669, 668 (figure)
 - production process overview, 529–531, 530 (figure)
 - production rates, 26 (figure), 29–31, 29 (figure), 30 (figure), 30 (table), 669, 669 (figure), 670 (figure)
 - refining, 531
 - reserves
 - contemporary, 669, 669 (figure), 670 (figure)
 - energy future, 694, 696, 696 (figure)
 - estimation methods, 43–45
 - general discussion, 27–29
 - historical data, 27 (figure), 28 (figure)
 - overview, 26 (figure)
 - top ten countries, 27 (table)
 - reserve-to-production ratio, 26 (figure), 28–29
 - as reservoir fluid, 62–63, 62 (table), 63 (figure)
 - role in world energy market, 657, 658 (figure)
 - semisubmersible production of, 628, 631 (table), 632 (figure)
 - storage, 523, 523 (figure)
 - in USOSC, 680
 - See also* natural gas production engineering; reservoir fluids; *specific production techniques*; *specific unconventional resources*; unconventional hydrocarbon resources
- natural gas from coal. *See* coalbed methane
- natural gas hydrates, 241–245, 429–458
- commercial production, 452–454, 453 (figure), 454–456 (figure), 456–458, 457 (figure)
 - composition of, 442–443
 - decomposition of, results of studying, 451 (table), 451–452
 - deposits of, 429, 430 (figure)
 - dissociation conditions, 432 (figure)
 - dissociation prediction, 431 (figure)
 - formation of
 - conditions for, 241, 242 (figure)
 - and location of deposits, 447–448, 448 (figure)
 - overview, 442, 442 (figure), 443 (figure)
 - properties of hydrate, 445–446
 - results of studying, 451–452, 451 (table)
 - history of research on, 431–435
 - hydrate control, 436–442, 438 (figure), 439 (figure), 440 (figure), 441 (figure), 442 (figure)
 - location of deposits, 447–451, 450 (figure)
 - morphology of hydrate crystals, 444, 444–445 (figure)
 - overview, 9, 241–242, 429–430, 442
 - phase diagram, 431 (figure)
 - preventing formation of, 241–242, 242 (figure), 242 (table)
 - properties of, 445–446, 445 (figure)
 - and regional ecology and global changes, 435–436
 - removal of, 439–440
 - thermal properties, 446
 - zone of formation, 446–447, 448 (figure), 449 (figure)
 - See also* methane hydrates
- natural gas production engineering, 395–425
- field development and performance prediction, 420–425, 421 (figure), 422 (figure), 424 (figure), 425 (figure), 425 (table)
 - overview, 397 (figure), 397–398
 - reserves assessment, 415–420, 416 (figure), 419 (figure), 420 (figure)
 - reservoir deliverability and inflow performance analysis, 398–404, 401 (table), 402 (figure), 403 (figure), 403 (table), 404 (figure)
 - well and system performance analysis, 411–414, 411 (figure), 412 (figure), 413 (figure), 413 (table), 414 (figure), 414 (table)
 - wellbore and outflow performance analysis, 404–411, 409 (table)
- naturally fractured reservoirs, 11, 17–18, 58, 58 (figure)
- naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM), 238–239, 560, 560 (figure)
- near-infrared (NIR), 485, 487, 489
- negative salinity gradient, 283
- Neumann-type boundary condition, 186, 186 (figure)
- neural networks. *See* artificial neural networks
- neutron radiation, 16
- Newtonian fracturing fluids, planar-3D model for, 356–358
- Newtonian liquids, 208, 208 (figure)
- Newton's Law, 233, 234
- Nigeria, regulatory framework in, 536
- nitrate reducers, 463
- nitrogen (N_2)
- enhancing recovery of CBM with injection, 8
 - in FCM, 272
 - in immiscible gas flooding, 276
 - in MCM, 274
- nitrogen foam, 363
- Niuzhuang–Wangjiagang region. *See* Dongying Sag petroleum system simulation
- NODAL Analysis™, gas well, 411–414, 411 (figure), 412 (figure), 413 (figure), 413 (table), 414 (figure), 414 (table)
- noise hazards, 546
- nonfossil fuels, 33, 34–35, 34 (figure). *See also* renewable energy sources
- nonionic surfactants, 278 (table), 282
- non-Newtonian liquids, 208, 208 (figure)
- nonrenewable energy sources, 657–660. *See also* specific energy sources
- nonwetting phase, defined, 69
- nonwetting phase trapping, 71, 71 (figure)
- normal geothermal field, 116
- normal strain, 84–85, 85 (figure)
- normal-compaction section submodel of thermal evolution, 117

North America

- associations pertaining to oil and gas industry, 547
- energy future, 706–707
- major incidents in, 544–546 (table)
- regulatory framework in, 532–533

N-SOLV technology, 316, 345

nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) method, 488

nuclear power, 35

nucleation, natural gas hydrates, 445

nucleic acids extraction, 465–466

numerical reservoir simulation, 177–195

- discretized form of flow equations, 182–185, 182 (figure), 183 (figure), 185 (figure)
- documentation, 193–194
- flow equations in rectangular coordinates, 180–182, 180 (figure)
- formulations, 180
- fundamentals of, 180
- general discussion, 194–195
- gridding, boundary types, and conditions, 185–187, 185 (figure), 186 (figure), 187 (figure)
- model selection and construction, 190–192, 191 (figure), 192 (table)
- numerical solution of linear systems of equations, 188–189, 188 (figure), 189 (figure), 189 (table)
- overview, 177–180, 178 (figure)
- predictions, 193, 194 (figure)
- properties required to construct, 178, 179 (table)
- reservoir characterization, 190
- statement and prioritization of objectives, 189–190
- validation, 192–193, 192 (table), 193 (figure), 194 (figure)

O

oblique shearing mechanism, 114, 114 (figure)

occupational hazards

- health and safety management systems, 549–553, 550 (figure), 551 (figure), 552 (figure), 553 (figure)
- minimizing, 557–562, 558 (figure), 559 (figure), 560 (figure), 561 (figure), 562 (figure), 563 (figure)
- overview, 543, 546–547
- See also* safety

Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Services (OHSAS), 553

off-bottom test (OBT), 224

Offset SAGD, 312

offshore conditions, gas hydrate formation in, 449 (figure)

offshore drilling

- bottom-founded systems, 225–226, 226 (figure), 227 (figure), 228 (figure), 229 (figure)
- floating systems, 226–228, 229 (figure), 230, 230 (figure)
- overview, 225
- See also* decommissioning cost estimation in deepwater

GOM; deepwater development; semisubmersibles

offshore pipelines, 514, 514 (figure)

offshore reservoirs, deepwater, 302, 341–342, 341 (figure), 342 (table), 343 (figure), 344 (figure), 346–347

oil

- consumption, 22 (figure), 24–26, 25 (figure), 26 (table), 666, 667 (figure)
- data reliability, 41–43
- deepwater, 35–36, 36 (figure), 343–344
- depletion estimation, 45–48
- generation from source rocks, 377–378, 378 (figure)
- in Messoyakha gas hydrate deposit, 456, 457 (figure)

overview, 461–462

price of, 661, 662, 663, 663 (figure), 693, 694 (figure)

production

- contemporary, 664–666, 666 (figure)
- historical data, 25 (figure)
- history of, 660–664, 662 (figure), 663 (figure), 664 (figure)
- overview, 22 (figure), 24–26
- top ten countries, 26 (table)

prospective outlook on, 21

relative permeability, 73

reserves

- contemporary, 664–666, 665 (figure)
- energy future, 693–694, 695 (figure), 696
- estimation methods, 43–45
- historical data, 23 (figure), 24 (figure)
- overview, 21–24, 22 (figure)
- top ten countries, 23 (table)

reserve-to-production ratio, 22, 22 (figure), 23, 24 (figure), 695 (figure)

as reservoir fluid, 64 (table), 65–66, 66 (figure)

reservoir rock wettability, 71–72, 71 (figure)

role in world energy market, 657, 658 (figure)

semisubmersible production of, 628, 631 (table), 632 (figure)

trace, removal from wastewater, 239–241, 240 (figure)

See also energy future; microbiology of petroleum reservoirs; petroleum geomechanics; reservoir fluids; *specific entries under “hydrocarbon”*; *specific oil types*; unconventional hydrocarbon resources; upstream oil supply chain

oil field data mining

artificial neural networks, 149–152, 150 (figure), 151 (figure)

production optimization

- data availability and statistical analysis, 168–170, 169 (table), 170 (table)
- data-driven modeling, 170–173, 171 (figure), 172 (figure)
- full-asset type curve analysis, 174, 175 (figure)
- single-well, single-parameter sensitivity analysis, 173, 173 (figure)
- single-well, type curve analysis, 173, 174 (figure)
- single-well uncertainty analysis, 174–175, 175 (figure)

reservoir characterization

- overview, 152–153, 152 (figure)
- seismic survey, 154
- seismic to well logs, 153–154, 153 (figure)
- synthetic model, 154–161, 155 (figure), 155 (table), 156 (figure), 157 (figure), 158 (figure), 158 (table), 159–161 (figure), 161 (table)
- Valley Field case study, 161–164, 162 (figure), 163 (figure), 164 (table), 165–168 (figure), 165 (table)

oil recovery factor

- incremental, 256, 256 (figure)
- secondary oil recovery, 255

oil reservoirs, 3, 4. *See also* microbiology of petroleum reservoirs; reservoirs

oil sands mining

- bitumen extraction, 317
- bitumen upgrading, 318–319, 320 (figure), 320 (table)
- challenges of, 319, 320 (figure)
- energy future, 37–38, 38 (figure)
- environmental concerns, 537
- general discussion, 345–346
- oil sand tailings, 317–318, 318 (figure), 318 (table), 319 (table)
- overview, 302, 316–317

- production overview, 531
 - Oil Sands Safety Association, 547
 - oil shale
 - defined, 373, 375
 - energy future, 39, 39 (figure), 39 (table)
 - overview, 302
 - potential for technology improvement, 390
 - potential resources, 379–380, 381 (figure)
 - retorting, 384–387, 385 (figure)
 - See also* kerogen; shale oil
 - oil spills, 539, 541, 542, 554
 - oil-based fracturing fluids, 351. *See also* hydraulic fracturing
 - oil-based mud (OBM), 207
 - oilfield processes, USOSC, 680–681
 - onshore conditions, gas hydrate formation in, 448 (figure)
 - open-hole logging, 16
 - operating expenses, semisubmersible projects, 644
 - operating pressures
 - gravity separator, 236–237, 237 (figure)
 - topsides facilities, 610, 612 (table)
 - operator liability, decommissioning, 597
 - optimal depletion theory, 48
 - optimal renewable energy model (OREM), 49 (table)
 - optimization, drilling, 208–210, 209 (figure). *See also* production
 - optimization, data mining for
 - optimization energy systems modeling platforms, 49 (table), 50–51, 50 (figure)
 - optimum offtake pattern, 425
 - optimum salinity concentration, 280–281
 - Ordovician period, 378, 379 (figure)
 - organic oil recovery, 286–287
 - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries
 - natural gas consumption, 29, 29 (figure), 33, 33 (figure), 34 (figure)
 - natural gas production, 30 (figure)
 - natural gas reserves, 27–28, 27 (figure)
 - nonfossil fuels in, 35
 - oil consumption, 25 (figure)
 - oil production, 25 (figure)
 - oil reserves, 23 (figure)
 - projected energy consumption, 31, 31 (figure), 32 (figure)
 - share of consumption for fuel types, 34 (figure)
 - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 - oil production, 25 (figure), 661, 662
 - oil reserves, 22–23, 23 (figure)
 - projections of liquid fuel production, 32, 32 (figure)
 - orifice meters, 246, 246 (figure)
 - original-gas-in-place (OGIP), assessment of, 76–77, 415, 416, 416 (figure), 418, 419–420, 419 (figure), 420 (figure)
 - outflow performance
 - well performance analysis, 411–414, 411 (figure)
 - wellbore performance analysis, 404–411, 409 (table)
 - overbalanced drilling fluids, 207–208, 208 (figure)
 - overcompaction section submodel of thermal evolution, 117
 - overtraining, neural network, 151
 - ownership, semisubmersible projects, 644
 - oxidizers, as breakers for fracturing fluids, 359, 360
- P**
- p^2 -approach
 - deliverability and inflow analysis, 398–399, 400, 402, 402 (figure)
 - gas well performance analysis, 414
 - paraffin wax control, 441
 - parallel plate coalescer, removing trace oil with, 239–240, 240 (figure)
 - passive solar energy, 684
 - pattern flooding, 251, 252 (figure), 253, 253 (figure)
 - PDC bits, 205, 206, 206 (figure)
 - peak production to reserves ratio, semisubmersible projects, 631, 635, 637 (table)
 - pendulum force, 224, 224 (figure)
 - Peng-Robinson (PR) EOS, 67
 - perceptrons, 149
 - performance forecasting, gas field
 - build-up production period, 421 (figure), 421–422
 - decline production period, 422 (figure), 422–423
 - example of, 423–425, 424 (figure), 425 (figure), 425 (table)
 - plateau production period, 422
 - performance indicators, environmental, 548
 - peripheral flooding, 251, 252 (figure)
 - Perkins, Kern, and Nordgren (PKN) model, 355, 355 (figure), 357 (table)
 - permafrost areas, gas hydrate deposits in, 447–448, 450–451, 450 (figure)
 - permeability
 - absolute, 11, 13–14
 - CBM reservoirs, 8, 330–331
 - core analysis, 13–14
 - directional, 6, 10
 - effective, 11, 73, 74
 - fracture, 58
 - grain size and pore size distributions, 58–59
 - horizontal, 10–11, 14
 - in situ permeability modification processes, 266–270, 266 (figure), 267 (figure), 267 (table), 268 (table), 269 (table)
 - liquid, 56–57
 - maximum, 14
 - reservoir, polymer flooding as reducing, 259–260
 - reservoir rock, 2, 10–11, 56–57, 56 (figure), 57 (figure), 58 (figure)
 - unconventional reservoirs, 77–78, 78 (figure)
 - vertical, 10–11, 14
 - See also* relative permeability
 - perturbed chain form of the statistical associating fluid theory (PC-SAFT) equation of state, 491, 492, 492 (figure)
 - petrographic classification of kerogen constituents, 338 (table)
 - petroleum accumulation. *See* hydrocarbon migration and accumulation history simulation
 - petroleum expulsion. *See* hydrocarbon expulsion history
 - petroleum generation. *See* hydrocarbon generation history
 - petroleum geomechanics, 83–103
 - application considerations, 101–102, 101 (figure), 102 (figure)
 - basic parameters for continuous materials, 95–96
 - characterization, 95–102
 - deformation and strain, 83–85, 84 (figure), 85 (figure)
 - elasticity, 87–89, 88 (figure), 89 (figure)
 - failure, 92–95, 93 (figure), 94 (figure), 95 (figure)
 - inelasticity, 91–92, 91 (figure), 92 (figure)
 - overview, 83
 - poroelasticity, 89–90
 - sources for geomechanical parameters, 96–101, 96 (figure), 97 (figure), 98 (figure), 99 (figure), 100 (figure)
 - stress, 85–87, 86 (figure), 87 (figure)
 - surveillance, 102–103
 - thermal effects, 90–91

- petroleum migration history. *See* hydrocarbon migration and accumulation history simulation
- petroleum pipelines. *See* pipelines
- petroleum reservoirs. *See* microbiology of petroleum reservoirs; reservoirs
- petroleum system simulation. *See* 3D dynamic simulation of pool-forming
- petroleum transmission ratio, 129–130
- Petronius compliant tower, 576 (figure)
- phase behavior
- numerical reservoir simulation, 181–182
 - reservoir fluids, 66–69, 67 (figure), 68 (figure), 68 (table)
 - surfactant, 278–281, 279 (figure), 280 (figure)
- phase diagrams, for reservoir fluid, 2–4, 3 (figure)
- phase judgment submodel of petroleum migration, 124–125
- phase states of gas-water systems, 430, 431 (figure)
- phase trapping, surfactant, 283
- photovoltaic (PV) solar energy, 684, 684 (figure), 685 (figure), 686
- physical state of fluids, reservoir classification based on, 2–4, 3 (figure)
- physical treatment, wastewater, 556 (table)
- pipe rams, 204–205, 205 (figure)
- pipelines, 509–516
- asphaltene deposition in, 492–493, 495–496, 496 (figure)
 - basic conceptions about pipe flow, 510, 510 (figure)
 - classification, 509–516, 510 (table)
 - construction, 515, 515 (figure)
 - corrosion prevention, 523–524, 524 (figure)
 - cost of, 515–516
 - crude oil and refined product, 513, 513 (figure)
 - decommissioning cost, 585 (table), 587–588, 588 (table), 592–593
 - decommissioning stages, 581–582
 - export, 607, 608 (figure), 611, 623, 624 (table), 625 (figure)
 - filling and discharging practice, 526, 526 (figure)
 - fire and explosion hazards, 546
 - fire prevention and extinguishing, 525
 - general design, 510–511, 511 (figure)
 - groundwater protection, 524–525, 525 (figure)
 - history of, 507, 508 (figure)
 - issues with, 666
 - leak detection, 524
 - maintenance and repairs, 525–526, 525 (figure)
 - major components, 511, 512 (figure)
 - natural gas and LPG, 513–514
 - offshore, 514, 514 (figure)
 - operations, 512–513, 513 (figure)
 - SCADA and pipeline control system, 514, 515 (figure)
 - in USOSC, 680
 - in world, 516
- pipings, analysis of, 404–411
- planar 3D models (PL3D), hydraulic fracturing, 356–358, 357 (table)
- plastic viscosity (PV), drilling fluids, 208, 208 (figure)
- plasticity, 91–92, 91 (figure), 92 (figure)
- plateau production period, gas field, 421 (figure), 422, 423–424
- platform deformation, monitoring, 102
- plug analysis, 12, 13, 16
- plugging
- microbial, 470, 472
 - well, 581, 585–586, 585 (table), 586 (figure), 591, 593
- plugs, gas hydrate, 439 (figure), 439–441, 440 (figure)
- point-distributed gridding, in numerical reservoir simulation, 185, 185 (figure)
- point-the-bit RSS, 220, 221 (figure)
- Poiseuille's equation, 59
- Poisson's ratio, 88, 88 (figure), 95, 99, 99 (figure)
- pollution. *See* environmental concerns
- polyborate, 359
- polymer flooding, 256–265
- ASP flooding, 285–286
 - design of, 262–263
 - field applications, 263–265
 - flow of polymers through porous media, 258, 259 (figure)
 - general screening guidelines, 261–262, 262 (table), 263 (table)
 - mechanisms of oil recovery by, 258–260, 259 (figure), 260 (table)
 - overview, 256
 - polymer stability, 260–261, 261 (table), 264 (table)
 - recent trends, 263, 264 (table)
 - reservoir conformance and volumetric sweep efficiency, 256–258, 257 (figure), 257 (table), 258 (figure)
 - surfactant flooding and, 281
- polymer gels, for conformance control, 266 (figure), 266–270, 267 (figure), 267 (table), 268 (table), 269 (table)
- polymer retention, 259–260, 260 (table)
- polymerase chain reaction (PCR), 465
- polymer-enhanced foams, 266
- polymeric fracturing fluids, 351
- Pompano platform, 573, 591
- pool-forming simulation. *See* 3D dynamic simulation of pool-forming
- popping and swelling microgels, 267
- pore collapse, 91, 94
- pore compressibility, 61, 61 (figure)
- pore pressure, 89, 90, 210–211, 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
- pore size distribution, reservoir rock, 58–59, 59 (figure)
- pore space, reservoirs, 9–10
- pore systems, 6, 89
- pore volume compressibility, 97–98
- poroelasticity, 89–90, 95
- porosity
- absolute, 10, 55
 - in CBM reservoirs, 8
 - core analysis, 13
 - defined, 89
 - deformation parameters, 95
 - dual-porosity systems, 11, 17
 - effective, 10, 55
 - fracture, 58
 - grain size and pore size distributions, 58–59
 - primary, 11, 55
 - reservoir rock, 2, 10, 55, 56 (figure)
 - secondary, 6, 11, 55
 - storage, 6
 - total or absolute, 10
- porosity-depth curve model, 115–116, 115 (figure)
- porous media
- asphaltene deposition in, 493–495, 496–497
 - flow of polymers through, 258, 259 (figure)
 - foam flooding, 265–266
 - gas hydrate formation in, 442, 443 (figure)
- positive displacement mud motor (PDMM), 200–201, 203 (figure)
- power swivel rotary systems, 200, 203 (figure)
- power system, drill rig, 198
- precipitation
- polymer, 260 (table)
 - surfactant, 281
- See also* asphaltene precipitation

- prediction stage, numerical reservoir simulation, 193, 194 (figure)
- presalt, 673
- present value curves, semisubmersible projects, 645, 647 (figure)
- pressure
- bottomhole, 406–407, 417
 - bubble-point, 3, 66–67, 67 (figure)
 - constant bottomhole, 214, 215 (figure)
 - in deliverability and inflow analysis, 398–404
 - dew-point, 3, 66–67, 67 (figure)
 - formation pore fluid, 210–211
 - fracture, 210–211, 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
 - maximum operation, 510–511, 510 (figure)
 - minimum miscibility, 275, 275 (figure), 276 (figure)
 - operating, 236–237, 237 (figure), 610, 612 (table)
 - pipe flow basics, 510, 510 (figure)
 - pore, 89, 90, 210–211, 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
 - reservoir fluid phase behavior, 66–67, 67 (figure)
 - reservoir fluid phase diagram, 2–4, 3 (figure)
 - saturation, 3
 - subsurface, 1
 - vapor, 509
 - well performance analysis, 411
 - wellbore, 210–211, 210 (figure), 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
 - wellbore and outflow performance analysis, 404–411
 - See also* capillary pressure
- pressure control, gas hydrates, 437, 439–440
- pressure coring, 12
- pressure transient testing (well testing), 12, 17
- pressure vacuum vent valve, 521, 521 (figure)
- pressure versus temperature (p - T) diagram, 67, 67 (figure)
- pressure-matching process, 192, 193 (figure)
- pressure-transient analysis (PTA), 417
- pressurized mud cap drilling (PMCD), 214–215, 215 (figure)
- price variation risk, semisubmersible project, 618
- Priestley, Joseph, 433 (figure), 433–434
- primary porosity, 11, 55
- primary production facilities, 233–247
- changing conditions, 247
 - dehydration, 244–245, 245 (figure), 245 (table)
 - gas compression, 242–244, 243 (figure), 244 (figure)
 - hydraulic fracturing water, 241
 - meters, 246–247, 246 (figure)
 - natural gas hydrates, 241–242, 242 (figure), 242 (table)
 - solids separation, 241, 241 (figure)
 - trace oil removal from wastewater, 239–241, 240 (figure)
 - See also* gravity separation
- primary recovery, 249, 250 (figure), 461, 530, 699, 700 (figure)
- principal component analysis (PCA), 485
- process controls, 559–560
- process heating and cooling, topsides facilities, 610
- processing
- environmental concerns related to, 537
 - offshore, 606, 608 (figure), 610
- processing plants, 540, 559, 559 (figure)
- produced water
- CBM development, 331–332
 - characteristics and compositions of, 539 (table)
 - defined, 538
 - environmental concerns, 538, 538 (figure), 539 (table)
 - gravity separation, 238–239, 238 (table)
 - hydraulic fracturing, 328, 366, 366 (table)
 - Messoyakha gas hydrate deposit, 456
 - polymer flooding, 263, 264 (table)
 - recycle and reuse of, 554–555
 - topsides facilities, 611
- producing wells, semisubmersible projects, 629, 634 (figure)
- product tankers, 517–518, 517 (figure), 517 (table)
- production
- crude oil, stages of, 249–255, 250 (figure), 252 (figure), 253 (figure), 254 (figure)
 - decline analysis, 416–417
 - deepwater oil and gas, 35–36, 36 (figure)
 - energy future, 31–35, 31 (figure), 32 (figure), 33 (figure), 34 (figure)
 - life-cycle stages, 652
 - Messoyakha gas hydrate deposit history, 453–454, 454 (figure)
 - natural gas
 - contemporary, 669, 669 (figure), 670 (figure)
 - history, 666–669, 668 (figure)
 - process overview, 529–531, 530 (figure)
 - rates of, 26 (figure), 29–31, 29 (figure), 30 (figure), 30 (table)
 - oil
 - contemporary, 664–666, 666 (figure)
 - historical data, 25 (figure)
 - history of, 660–664, 662 (figure), 663 (figure), 664 (figure)
 - overview, 22 (figure), 24–26
 - top ten countries, 26 (table)
 - process overview, 529–531, 530 (figure)
 - prospective outlook on, 21
 - reservoir classification based on, 4–5, 6–9
 - risk involved, 617 (figure)
 - semisubmersible projects
 - capacity-reserves relations, 636, 637 (figure), 638 (figure)
 - initial production rates, 630, 635 (table), 636 (figure)
 - oil and gas, 628, 631 (table), 632 (figure)
 - peak production to reserves ratio, 631, 635, 637 (table)
 - producing wells, 629, 634 (figure)
 - production capacity, 631, 636 (table)
 - production cost, 644
 - revenue, 638 (table), 639 (figure), 640 (figure), 641 (figure)
 - scale of, 628–629, 632 (figure), 633 (figure)
 - unit production, 630, 634 (figure)
 - shale-hosted hydrocarbon, projected, 389–390, 389 (figure)
 - unconventional gas, 40–41, 41 (figure), 42 (table)
 - unconventional oil, 36–40, 37 (figure), 38 (figure), 38 (table), 39 (figure), 40 (figure), 40 (table)
 - See also* primary production facilities; *specific production stages and techniques*
- production data analysis (PDA), 415, 416–420, 419 (figure), 420 (figure)
- production engineering. *See* natural gas production engineering
- production facilities. *See* primary production facilities
- production optimization, data mining for, 168–175
- data availability and statistical analysis, 168–170, 169 (table), 170 (table)
 - data-driven modeling, 170–173, 171 (figure), 172 (figure)
 - full-asset type curve analysis, 174, 175 (figure)
 - single-well, single-parameter sensitivity analysis, 173, 173 (figure)
 - single-well, type curve analysis, 173, 174 (figure)
 - single-well uncertainty analysis, 174–175, 175 (figure)
- production periods, gas field
- build-up, 421–422, 421 (figure)
 - decline, 421 (figure), 422–423
 - plateau, 421 (figure), 422, 423–424

production platforms, 679. *See also specific platform types; specific platforms*

productivity index (PI), gas well, 399, 400, 418, 420, 420 (figure)

profitability, semisubmersible projects, 645, 647 (figure), 647 (table), 648, 648 (figure)

propane, PVT relations of, 67, 67 (figure)

property modeling, 110

proppant transport model, 357–358

proppants, hydraulic fracturing, 325–327, 326 (table), 327 (table), 336, 351

propped hydraulic fracturing, 354–358
 derivation of planar-3D model, 356–358
 model comparison, 357 (table)
 overview, 354–355
 pseudo-3D and 3D models, 355–356, 356 (figure)
 two-dimensional models, 355, 355 (figure)

prospective outlook on long-term energy systems (POLES), 49 (table), 52 (figure)

prospective outlook on world oil and gas reserves, 21–52
 data reliability, 41–43
 energy future
 deep-water oil and gas outlook, 35–36, 36 (figure)
 fuel production and consumption, 31–35
 unconventional gas, 40–41, 41 (figure), 42 (table)
 unconventional oil, 36–40, 37 (figure), 38 (figure), 38 (table), 39 (figure), 39 (table), 40 (figure), 40 (table)
 energy systems models, 48, 49–50 (table), 50–52
 estimation methods, 43–48, 43 (figure), 47 (figure)
 fuel production and consumption, 31–35, 32 (figure), 33 (figure), 34 (figure)
 natural gas, 26–31, 26 (figure), 27 (figure), 27 (table), 28 (figure), 29 (figure), 30 (figure), 30 (table)
 oil, 21–26, 22 (figure), 23 (figure), 23 (table), 24 (figure), 25 (figure), 26 (table)
 total world energy consumption, 31 (figure)

protective equipment, 561

proved reserves, 693–694, 695 (figure), 696 (figure). *See also reserves*

pseudo-3D models, hydraulic fracturing, 355–356, 356 (figure), 357 (table)

Pseudomonas aeruginosa strains, in MEOR, 472

pseudo-pressure approach
 deliverability and inflow analysis, 398, 400–401, 402–403, 403 (figure), 403 (table)
 well performance analysis, 411–412

pseudo-steady state (PSS) flow, 399, 400

pseudo-time concept, MB, 417–418

pseudo-time variable, deliverability and inflow analysis, 399

pulse decay method, 78

pump-off test (POT), 210

pumps
 for pipelines, 511, 512 (figure)
 solar, 689

purification, natural gas, 531

push-the-bit RSS, 220–221, 221 (figure)

pyrolysis, 339–340, 339 (figure), 377–378

Q

quality maps, for well configuration, 254–255, 254 (figure)

quantitative evaluation of traps, 130–133, 132 (figure), 145–146, 145 (figure), 146 (table)

quartz crystal microbalance with dissipation (QCM-D) experiments, 493

quartz crystal resonator (QCR) technique, 488, 489

R

radial fluid flow, 56, 56 (figure), 57

radiation exposure, 546, 560, 560 (figure)

radioactive heat generation rate, 119, 119 (table)

radioactive logging, 16

radioactive material
 in produced water, 238–239
 in waste, 541, 541 (table)

ram preventers, BOP stack, 204–205, 205 (figure)

rate of penetration (ROP), 209–210, 209 (figure)

rate-of-return curves, semisubmersible projects, 645, 648, 648 (figure)

rate-transient analysis (RTA), 415, 416–419

Rawlins and Schellhardt analysis, 400–401, 403–404, 404 (figure)

reactive control strategy, 254

real gas, 63, 63 (figure)

reciprocating compressors, 243, 243 (figure)

reclamation, oil sand tailings, 318, 319 (table)

recovery. *See* production; *specific hydrocarbon resources; specific recovery techniques*

recovery factor, 255, 256, 256 (figure)

recovery phases, 461, 699, 700 (figure). *See also specific recovery phases*

recovery technology, reservoir classification based on, 6–9

rectangular coordinates, flow equations in, 180–182, 180 (figure)

recycling
 fracture-fluid, 328
 wastewater, 554–555

Red Hawk spar, 571

redevelopment, risk involved, 617 (figure)

reduced-pressure desorption, CBM production through, 331–332, 331 (figure), 332 (figure)

refined product pipelines, 513, 513 (figure)

refining
 environmental concerns, 537
 environmental management, 549, 549 (figure)
 in production process, 531
 wastewater discharge from, 540

refractive index (RI) method, 487

regional ecology, effects of gas hydrates on, 435–436

regional energy scenario generator (RESGEN), 49 (table)

regression models, decommissioning cost algorithms, 586, 587, 588, 589

regulations, and decommissioning cost algorithms, 584

regulatory framework, 532–537

relative permeability
 defined, 11, 73
 factors affecting, 73–74
 laboratory measurements of, 74–75, 74 (figure)
 numerical reservoir simulation, 182
 of reservoir rock, 14–15
 and rock wettability, 73–74, 74 (figure), 74 (table)
 three-phase, 73, 74
 two-phase, 74–75, 74 (figure)

relative permeability modification (RPM), 268, 268 (table)

release prevention barriers (RPBs), 524–525, 525 (figure)

releveling, storage tank, 522

remediation strategies

- asphaltene deposition, 498–499
- in environmental management, 549
- remote terminal units (RTUs), solar, 687, 687 (figure)
- renewable energy sources
 - comparative analysis between fossil fuels and, 657–660, 659 (figure), 659 (table), 660 (table)
 - energy future, 35
 - technical potential of, 683 (figure)
 - trends in focus on, 663
 - See also specific renewable energy sources*
- repairs, storage and transportation, 525–526, 525 (figure)
- representative elementary volume (REV), 180, 180 (figure)
- reserves
 - data reliability, 41–43
 - depletion estimation, 45–48, 47 (figure)
 - energy future, 693–694, 694 (figure), 695 (figure), 696, 696 (figure)
 - estimation methods, 43–45, 43 (figure)
 - of gas in GHDs, determining, 448, 450–451
 - Messoyakha gas hydrate deposit, 453–454, 454 (figure)
 - natural gas
 - contemporary, 669, 669 (figure), 670 (figure)
 - energy future, 694, 696, 696 (figure)
 - estimation methods, 43–45
 - general discussion, 27–29
 - historical data, 27 (figure), 28 (figure)
 - overview, 26 (figure)
 - top ten countries, 27 (table)
 - oil
 - contemporary, 664–666, 665 (figure)
 - energy future, 693–694, 695 (figure), 696
 - estimation methods, 43–45
 - historical data, 23 (figure), 24 (figure)
 - overview, 21–24, 22 (figure)
 - top ten countries, 23 (table)
- semisubmersible projects
 - capacity-reserves relations, 635, 636, 637 (figure), 638 (figure)
 - peak production to reserves ratio, 631, 635, 637 (table)
 - project costs, 627–628, 628 (figure)
 - remaining, 640–641, 643 (table), 644 (table)
 - reserves–production trajectories, 641, 645 (figure)
 - well reserves, 641, 646 (figure)
- unconventional gas, 41 (figure)
- unconventional oil, 37 (figure)
- validating, in numerical reservoir simulation, 192
- See also natural gas production engineering*
- reserve-to-production (R/P) ratio
 - natural gas, 26 (figure), 28–29
 - oil, 22, 22 (figure), 23, 24 (figure), 695 (figure)
 - reserve depletion estimation, 45
- reservoir characterization
 - defined, 18
 - numerical reservoir simulation, 190
 - oil field data mining in
 - overview, 152–153, 152 (figure)
 - seismic survey, 154
 - seismic to well logs, 153–154, 153 (figure)
 - synthetic model, 154–161, 155 (figure), 155 (table), 156 (figure), 157 (figure), 158 (figure), 158 (table), 159–161 (figure), 161 (table)
 - Valley Field case study, 161–164, 162 (figure), 163 (figure), 164 (table), 165–168 (figure), 165 (table)
- reservoir complexity, 612
- reservoir conformance, polymer flooding, 256–258, 257 (figure), 257 (table), 258 (figure)
- reservoir engineering. *See numerical reservoir simulation*
- reservoir fluids, 62–75
 - capillary pressure and wettability, 69–73, 69 (figure), 70 (figure), 71 (figure), 72 (figure)
 - crude oil, 64 (table), 65–66, 66 (figure)
 - fluid saturation, 55–56
 - formation damage, 75
 - formation water, 69
 - gas, 62–63, 62 (table), 63 (figure)
 - phase behavior, 66–69, 67 (figure), 68 (figure), 68 (table)
 - properties of, 65–66
 - relative permeability, 73–75, 74 (figure)
 - reservoir classification based on initial state of, 2–4, 3 (figure)
 - rock and fluid interactions, 69–75, 69 (figure), 70 (figure), 71 (figure), 72 (figure), 74 (figure)
- reservoir management, 177–178, 251, 252 (figure), 253–255, 254 (figure)
- reservoir rock, 2 (figure)
 - capillary pressure and wettability, 69–73, 69 (figure), 70 (figure), 71 (figure), 72 (figure)
 - characteristics of, 9–16
 - compressibility, 60–61, 61 (figure)
 - core acquisition and analysis, 61–62
 - defined, 375
 - depositional environments, 5–6
 - evaluation of, 11–16
 - and fluid electric properties, 59–60, 60 (figure)
 - fluid saturation, 55–56
 - formation damage, 75
 - fracture permeability and porosity, 58, 58 (figure)
 - grain size and pore size distributions, 58–59, 59 (figure), 59 (table)
 - heterogeneous, 11, 16
 - overview, 2
 - permeability, 2, 10–11, 56–57, 56 (figure), 57 (figure), 58 (figure)
 - porosity, 2, 10, 55, 56 (figure)
 - relative permeability, 73–75, 74 (figure)
 - rock and fluid interactions, 69–75, 69 (figure), 70 (figure), 71 (figure), 72 (figure), 74 (figure)
 - total organic content, 76, 76 (table), 77 (figure)
 - unconventional reservoirs, 75–79
 - See also petroleum geomechanics; specific rock types*
- reservoir simulation, 45. *See also numerical reservoir simulation*
- reservoirs, 1–18
 - classification of
 - depositional environments, 5–6
 - initial state of fluids, 2–4, 3 (figure)
 - pore systems, 6
 - production/drive mechanism, 4–5
 - recovery/production technology, 6–9
 - conventional, 6
 - cyclic steam stimulation, selecting for, 304, 305 (table)
 - deepwater offshore, 302, 341–342, 341 (figure), 342 (table), 343 (figure), 344 (figure), 346–347
 - deliverability and inflow performance analysis, 398–404, 401 (table), 402 (figure), 403 (figure), 403 (table), 404 (figure)
 - depressurization, for methane hydrate production, 334–335
 - depth, 1, 2 (figure)

- Dongying Sag petroleum system, 135–136, 135 (figure)
 - geophysical well logging, 16–17
 - heterogeneity and performance of, 17–18
 - hydrocarbon source rock, 1
 - modeling, 18
 - overview, 1–2
 - permeability reduction caused by polymer flooding, 259–260
 - steam flooding, selecting for, 308, 308 (table)
 - steam-assisted gravity drainage, selecting for, 309, 310 (table)
 - structure, 1
 - unconventional, 6–9, 75–79
 - volumetrics, 415
 - well, reservoir, and facility management, 701–704, 702 (figure), 703 (figure)
 - well testing, 17
 - See also* microbiology of petroleum reservoirs; numerical reservoir simulation; reservoir characterization; reservoir fluids; reservoir rock; *specific reservoir types*
 - resilient toroid seals, 520, 521 (figure)
 - resins, 267 (table), 485–486, 486 (figure)
 - resistivity, 15, 16, 60
 - restored wettability, 72
 - restored-state core analysis, 14, 15
 - restrictions, gas hydrate, 439–441, 439 (figure), 440 (figure)
 - retorting
 - kerogen, 339 (figure), 339–340
 - oil shale, 384–387, 385 (figure)
 - retrograde condensation, 3–4
 - retrograde gases. *See* gas condensate reservoirs
 - reusing wastewater, 554–555
 - revenue, semisubmersible production, 638 (table), 639 (figure), 640 (figure), 641 (figure)
 - reverse ISC, 314
 - reversibility, asphaltene precipitation, 489–490
 - reversible-micellization model, 491
 - rheology
 - drilling fluids, 208, 208 (figure)
 - fracturing fluids, 363
 - Rhodococcus* strains, in MEOR, 472
 - rig-based rotary systems, 199–200, 202 (figure)
 - right-hand walk (RHW), 224
 - rim seals, storage tank, 519–520, 520 (figure)
 - riserless drilling, 215, 216 (figure)
 - risers
 - decommissioning cost, 582, 585 (table), 589 (figure), 593
 - deepwater systems, 610
 - floating systems, 577, 578 (figure)
 - offshore pipelines, 514, 514 (figure)
 - semisubmersibles, 601, 601 (figure)
 - risk, semisubmersible project, 616–618, 616 (figure), 617 (figure), 618 (figure), 641
 - risk analysis, 550 (figure), 550–552
 - risk matrix, 617–618, 618 (figure)
 - rock and liquid expansion drive, 5, 250 (table)
 - rock stratum evaluation submodel, 127
 - rock stratum temperature, ancient, 120–121
 - rocks
 - radioactive heat generation rate of, 119 (table)
 - surfactant retention in rock formations, 281–283, 282 (table)
 - See also* petroleum geomechanics; reservoir rock; *specific rock types*
 - roller cone (RC) bits, 205, 206, 206 (figure)
 - roofs, storage tank, 519–521
 - rotary control device (RCD), 214, 214 (figure)
 - rotary drilling, 197, 197 (figure)
 - rotary screw compressors, 243
 - rotary speed, 209, 209 (figure)
 - rotary systems, drill rig, 199–201, 202 (figure), 203 (figure), 204 (figure)
 - rotary table and kelly system, 199–200, 202 (figure)
 - rotary vane-style compressors, 243, 244 (figure)
 - rotary-percussion drilling, 197, 197 (figure)
 - rotary-steerable systems (RSS), 220–221, 221 (figure)
 - routine core analysis, 13
 - royalty payments, semisubmersible projects, 644
 - runoff, stormwater, 539, 559
 - Russell volumeter, 55, 56 (figure)
 - Russian Federation, regulatory framework in, 534
- ## S
- safeguarding, 560
 - safety
 - associations for, 547–548
 - concerns and issues, 543, 544–546 (table), 546–547
 - handling of petroleum product, 523–526
 - health and safety management systems, 549–553, 550 (figure), 551 (figure), 552 (figure), 553 (figure)
 - hydrate control, 439–440
 - minimizing hazards, 557–562, 558 (figure), 559 (figure), 560 (figure), 561 (figure), 562 (figure), 563 (figure)
 - regulations, 532–537
 - St. Malo project, 655. *See also* semisubmersibles
 - salinity
 - microbiology of petroleum reservoirs, 462
 - negative salinity gradient, 283
 - surfactant phase behavior and, 278–281, 279 (figure), 280 (figure)
 - Salsa platform removal cost estimate, 590
 - salt plugs, 440, 440 (figure)
 - salts, in hydrate control, 438, 438 (figure)
 - sanctioning of offshore development projects, 614, 615 (figure)
 - sand-dominated reservoirs, methane hydrates in, 333–334
 - sand-pack columns experiments, MEOR, 470–473
 - sandstone. *See* reservoir rock
 - SARA analysis, 485–486, 486 (figure)
 - saturation, 485–486, 486 (figure)
 - saturation
 - capillary hysteresis and, 70–71, 71 (figure)
 - fluid, 14, 55–56, 181–182
 - numerical reservoir simulation, 181–182
 - relative permeability measurement and, 15
 - saturation pressure. *See* bubble-point pressure
 - saturation-matching process, 192–193, 194 (figure)
 - scale
 - inhibiting formation of, 440
 - of semisubmersibles, 628–629, 632 (figure)
 - scale economies, semisubmersible projects, 628, 629 (table), 630 (figure)
 - sea transportation, 516–518, 516 (table), 517 (figure), 517 (table), 518 (figure), 518 (table)
 - seabed chemical injection, for hydrate control, 439
 - seafloor assembly (SFA), 226–227, 229 (figure)
 - seafloor deformation monitoring, 102
 - seafloor massive methane hydrate deposits, 334
 - secondary containments, 525

- secondary gas hydrate crystals, 444, 444–445 (figure)
- secondary porosity, 6, 11, 55
- secondary recovery, 249–255, 250 (figure), 252 (figure), 253 (figure), 254 (figure), 461, 530, 699, 700 (figure)
- sector models, numerical reservoir simulation, 191
- security hazards, 547, 560–561
- Security Vulnerability Analysis, 551
- sedimentary rocks, 2, 5–6. *See also* reservoir rock; shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas; *specific rock types*
- segregation arrangements in process plants, 559, 559 (figure)
- seismic activity, and hydraulic fracturing, 329, 388, 541
- seismic data
 - correlation of surface seismic with VSP, 156–157, 156 (figure), 157 (figure)
 - correlation of VSP with well logs, 157–159, 157 (figure), 158 (figure), 158 (table), 159–161 (figure), 161 (table)
 - modeling of well logs from, 153–154, 153 (figure)
 - seismic surveys, 154
 - synthetic models derived from, 155 (figure), 155 (table), 156 (figure)
 - Valley Field case study, 161–162
- seismic surveys, 154, 530, 703–704, 703 (figure)
- selective plugging, 470, 472
- self-heating retorting process, 340
- semisubmersibles, 599–648
 - cost, 623–627, 625 (table), 627 (table)
 - cost relations, 627–628, 628 (figure), 629 (figure), 629 (table), 630 (figure)
 - decommissioning cost algorithms, 590–591, 590 (table)
 - deepwater geology, 603, 605–606, 607 (figure)
 - deepwater inventory, 578, 579 (figure)
 - deepwater systems, 599, 606–607, 608 (figure)
 - development, 619, 620–621 (figure), 622–623, 622 (figure), 622 (table), 623 (figure), 624 (table), 625 (figure)
 - development cost, 612–616, 613 (figure), 614 (figure), 615 (figure)
 - expected ultimate recovery, 640–641, 642 (figure), 643 (table), 644 (table), 645 (figure), 646 (figure)
 - exploration, 618–619, 619 (table)
 - floating production units, 600–602
 - Gulf of Mexico inventory, 602–603, 603 (figure), 603 (table), 604 (figure), 605 (figure), 606 (figure)
 - history of, 600–601
 - methodology for economic evaluation, 641, 643–644, 646 (figure)
 - MODUs, 227, 230 (figure)
 - offshore components, 607–611, 609 (figure), 611 (figure), 612 (figure), 612 (table)
 - overview, 577, 577 (figure), 599–600
 - production
 - capacity-reserves relations, 636, 637 (figure), 638 (figure)
 - initial production rates, 630, 635 (table), 636 (figure)
 - oil and gas, 628, 631 (table), 632 (figure)
 - peak production to reserves ratio, 631, 635, 637 (table)
 - producing wells, 629, 634 (figure)
 - production capacity, 631, 636 (table)
 - production cost, 644
 - revenue, 636–638, 638 (table), 639 (figure), 640 (figure), 641 (figure)
 - scale of, 628–629, 632 (figure), 633 (figure)
 - unit production, 630, 634 (figure)
 - profitability, 645, 647 (figure), 647 (table), 648, 648 (figure)
 - project risk, 616–618, 616 (figure), 617 (figure), 618 (figure)
 - structural components, 601–602, 601 (figure), 602 (figure)
 - See also* floating systems
- sensitivity analysis, 173, 173 (figure)
- separation processes
 - crude oil refining, 531
 - natural gas refining, 531
 - topsides facilities, 610, 612 (figure)
 - in USOSC, 679, 680
 - See also* gravity separation
- sequence-based approach, metagenomics, 465–466
- sequential-solution method, flow equations, 185
- settlement, storage tank, 522
- Shaft and Tunnel Access (SATAC), 311
- shale (rock)
 - capillary pressure by isotherms, 78–79, 78 (figure)
 - defined, 375
 - mineral composition of, 75–76, 76 (table)
 - mineralogy of, 376–377 (figure), 376–377
 - original gas in place, 76–77
 - permeability, 78, 78 (figure)
 - potential resources, 382, 382 (figure), 383 (figure)
 - total organic content, 76, 76 (table), 77 (figure)
 - See also* gas shale; kerogen; oil shale; shale gas; shale oil
- shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas, 373–390
 - extraction methods
 - oil shale retorting, 384–387, 385 (figure)
 - overview, 383–384
 - production from thermally mature mudstone, 387–389
 - generation of hydrocarbons from source rocks, 377–378, 378 (figure), 379 (figure), 380 (figure)
 - overview, 373–374
 - potential for technology improvement, 390
 - potential resources, 378–383, 381 (figure), 382 (figure), 382 (table), 383 (table)
 - production projections, 389–390
 - terminology, 374–377, 374 (figure), 376 (figure), 377 (figure)
- shale gas
 - defined, 321, 377
 - development in United States, 673–674, 674 (table)
 - developments related to, 672–673, 672 (figure), 673 (figure)
 - energy future, 40–41, 41 (figure), 42 (table)
 - environmental concerns, 537, 675
 - fracturing-fluid flowback, 327–328
 - horizontal or directional drilling, 322–323, 324 (figure)
 - hydraulic fracturing fluids and proppants, 325–327, 326 (table), 327 (table)
 - hydraulic fracturing overview, 325, 325 (figure)
 - operational challenges, 328–329
 - overview, 8–9, 302, 374–375, 374 (figure)
 - potential resources, 382–383, 383 (table)
 - production overview, 531, 532 (figure)
 - production projections, 389–390, 389 (figure)
 - recent developments, 329
 - See also* hydraulic fracturing
- shale oil
 - advances in production, 337
 - defined, 377
 - energy future, 39, 39 (figure), 39 (table), 697
 - field development, 336–337
 - general discussion, 346
 - geophysical technologies, 336
 - operational challenges, 337

- overview, 302, 335–336, 373
- potential resources, 379–380, 381 (figure)
- production projections, 389
- unconventional production wells, 336
 - See also* kerogen; oil shale; tight gas
- shallow-water flows, 609
- shape factors, 399, 400
- shear deformation, 84, 84 (figure)
- shear failure, 93–94, 93 (figure), 94 (figure)
- shear modulus, 88, 88 (figure)
- shear rams, 205, 205 (figure)
- shear strain, 85, 85 (figure)
- shearing mechanism recovery method, 114–115, 114 (figure)
- shear-thickening behavior of polymer solutions, 259, 259 (figure)
- shear-thinning behavior of polymer solutions, 258–259, 259 (figure)
- Shell In Situ Conversion Process, 384–386, 385 (figure)
- shipping industry, 516, 516 (table)
- shutdown, emergency, 562
- shut-in procedures, 213–214
- sidewall coring, 12, 61
- sieve analysis, grain size distribution by, 59, 59 (table)
- siltstone, 375
- simulation models
 - energy systems models, 49 (table), 51, 51 (figure)
 - reserve depletion estimation, 46–47, 47 (figure)
 - See also* numerical reservoir simulation; 3D dynamic simulation of pool-forming
- single steel drilling caisson (SSDC), 225, 228 (figure)
- single-parameter sensitivity analysis, 173, 173 (figure)
- single-phase flow
 - deliverability and inflow analysis, 398–400
 - numerical reservoir simulation, 181, 187
 - well performance analysis, 411
 - wellbore and outflow performance analysis, 405–408
- single-phase liquid, 3, 73
- single-well, single-parameter sensitivity analysis, 173, 173 (figure)
- single-well, type curve analysis, 173, 174 (figure)
- Single-Well SAGD (SW-SAGD), 311
- single-well uncertainty analysis, 174–175, 175 (figure)
- site clearance and verification, 582
- slick drill string, 198, 200 (figure)
- slickwater fracturing fluid, 325, 327 (table), 352, 360–361, 362 (figure)
- slim-tube displacement tests, 275, 275 (figure)
- slips, as workplace hazard, 543
- smart completions, 609
- smart field configurations, 702, 702 (figure)
- smart pigs, 525, 525 (figure)
- smart water flooding, 701
- Soave-Redlich-Kwong (SRK) EOS, 67–68
- soil contamination, 540–541, 541 (table)
- solar energy
 - background of, 683–684, 683 (figure)
 - challenges faced by, 686
 - economics of, 685–686
 - potential of, 685, 686 (figure)
 - storage, 686
 - technologies, 684, 684 (figure), 685 (figure)
 - in upstream oil supply chain, 686–690, 687 (figure), 687 (table), 688 (figure), 690 (figure)
- solid scale, inhibiting formation of, 440
- solid waste management, 541
- solids separation, 241, 241 (figure)
- solubility models of asphaltenes, 483, 490–491
- solubilization ratio, 280–281
- solution gas, 62, 62 (table)
- solution gas–oil ratio, 65–66, 66 (figure)
- solution-gas drive reservoirs, 4, 4 (figure)
- solvent-mediated processes, 316, 317 (figure)
- solvents
 - for asphaltene deposition treatment, 498–499
 - FCM, 272, 273
 - microbial, 470
- sonic logging, 17
- sour fluids, topsides facilities, 611
- source rock
 - defined, 1, 375
 - generation of hydrocarbons from, 377–378, 378 (figure), 379 (figure), 380 (figure)
 - See also* reservoir rock; shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas
- South America, regulatory framework in, 535–536
- spatial discretization, 182, 182 (figure), 183–184
- special core analysis, 14–16
- specific gravity, 63, 65
- spectroscopy, 487
- spontaneous imbibition method, 73
- stable flow condition, 412, 412 (figure)
- stable isotope probing (SIP), 465
- staged hydrocarbon expulsion model, 122, 122 (figure)
- stages of separation, topsides facilities, 610, 612 (figure)
- static geological modeling, 3D, 109–112, 110 (figure), 111 (figure)
- static parameters, geomechanical, 96, 99, 99 (figure)
- statistical analysis, 171, 171 (figure)
- steady-state (SS) flow, 14–15, 74, 74 (figure), 400
- steam and gas push (SAGP), 311
- steam flooding/steam drive, 288–289, 288 (figure), 289 (table), 307–309, 307 (figure), 308 (table), 344
- steam generation from solar power, 688–689, 688 (figure)
- steam soak. *See* cyclic steam stimulation
- steam-assisted gravity drainage (SAGD), 9, 289–290, 290 (figure), 309–313, 309 (figure), 310 (table), 312–313 (table), 344
- steerable assemblies, 219–220, 220 (figure)
- steering tools, subsurface, 219–221, 220 (figure), 221 (figure)
- stimulation, unconventional production wells, 336. *See also* hydraulic fracturing
- stochastic methods, reserve estimation, 44–45
- stock tank oil density, 65
- Stone model, 73
- storage, 518–523
 - corrosion prevention, 523–524, 524 (figure)
 - cryogenic tanks, 522–523, 523 (figure)
 - emission, 521–522, 522 (figure)
 - filling and discharging practice, 526, 526 (figure)
 - fire prevention and extinguishing, 525
 - fixed roofs, 521, 521 (figure)
 - flexible piping system, 520
 - floating roofs, 519
 - foundation, 522
 - fundamentals, 518–519
 - general design, 519
 - groundwater protection, 524–525, 525 (figure)
 - history of, 507
 - hot tanks, 522
 - leak detection, 524
 - maintenance and repairs, 525–526, 525 (figure)

- natural gas, 523, 523 (figure), 666
 - properties of petroleum products, 508–509
 - rim seals, 519–520, 520 (figure), 521 (figure)
 - roofs, 519–521, 520 (figure)
 - safe handling of petroleum product, 523–526
 - settlement and reveiling, 522
 - solar energy, 686
 - standards and regulations, 507
 - venting, 521, 521 (figure)
 - storage porosity, 6
 - storativity coefficient, 11, 17
 - stormwater runoff, 539, 559
 - strain, 83–85, 84 (figure), 85 (figure)
 - strain hardening, 92
 - stratigraphic traps, 1
 - stratum framework model, 110
 - See also* structure-stratum framework simulation
 - strength parameters, in petroleum geomechanics, 96
 - stress
 - change monitoring, 103
 - effective, 8, 89–90, 93–94
 - fluid potential, 125
 - gradients, expressing components as, 87, 88 (figure)
 - overview, 85–87, 86 (figure), 87 (figure)
 - parameters for, 96
 - in situ, 87, 99–101
 - subsurface measurement of, 100 (figure), 100–101
 - thermal, 90–91
 - total, 89
 - yield, 91, 91 (figure)
 - stress intensity factor, PL3D hydraulic fracturing model, 357
 - strip-mining techniques, oil sands, 531. *See also* oil sands mining
 - structural deformation recovery, 113–116, 113 (figure), 114 (figure), 115 (figure)
 - structural traps, 1
 - Structure 23800 pipeline decommissioning cost, 588
 - structures
 - deepwater
 - decommissioning, 582, 593, 597
 - overview, 599, 600 (figure)
 - reservoir, 1
 - See also specific structure types*
 - structure-stratum framework simulation
 - 3D dynamic, 112–116, 112 (figure), 113 (figure), 114 (figure), 115 (figure)
 - 3D static, 109–112, 110 (figure), 111 (figure)
 - Dongying Sag petroleum system example, 136–138, 136 (figure), 137 (figure), 138 (figure), 139 (figure)
 - submersible MODUs, 225, 227 (figure), 228 (figure)
 - subsalt wells, 609
 - subsea equipment, umbilicals, risers and flowlines (SURF)
 - deepwater systems, 606, 609–610, 611 (figure)
 - semisubmersible projects, 623, 624 (table), 625 (figure)
 - subsea pipelines, 514, 514 (figure)
 - subsea systems, 600 (figure)
 - subsurface steering tools, 219–221, 220 (figure), 221 (figure)
 - subsurface structure, reservoirs, 1
 - Suez Canal, 516
 - Sukkar and Cornell method, 406
 - sulfate-reducing bacteria (SRB), 462–463, 463 (table), 470–471
 - sulfur dioxide (SO₂) hydrates, 433, 434 (figure)
 - Sumed pipeline, 516
 - supervised neural networks, 150
 - supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems, 512–513, 514, 515 (figure), 687
 - supply chain. *See* upstream oil supply chain
 - surface deformation, monitoring, 102
 - surface piercing articulating risers (spars), 600 (figure)
 - decommissioning cost algorithms, 590–591, 590 (table)
 - deepwater inventory, 580–581, 581 (figure)
 - overview, 577, 577 (figure)
 - See also* floating systems
 - surface processing, oil shale, 384
 - surface seismic
 - correlation with VSP, 156–157, 156 (figure), 157 (figure)
 - synthetic models derived from, 155–156, 155 (figure), 155 (table), 156 (figure)
 - surface-prepared gels, 267, 267 (figure)
 - surfactant flooding, 277–285
 - adding polymer to, 281
 - ASP flooding, 285–286
 - critical micelle concentration, 278, 279 (figure)
 - field applications, 283–285, 285 (figure)
 - microemulsion viscosity, 281
 - overview, 277, 277 (figure)
 - phase behavior, 278–281, 279 (figure), 280 (figure)
 - retention in rock formations, 281–283, 282 (table)
 - surfactant classification, 277, 278 (table)
 - trends in, 283, 284 (table)
 - See also* biosurfactants
 - surveillance, of petroleum geomechanics, 102–103
 - sustainable source energy, 658
 - sweep efficiency, FCM, 272–273, 273 (figure)
 - Syncrude and Suncor froth treatments, 317
 - synthetic crude oil (SCO), 318–319
 - synthetic model, reservoir characterization, 154–161
 - methodology, 156–159, 157 (figure), 158 (figure), 158 (table), 159–161 (figure), 161 (table)
 - model output, 156
 - overview, 154–155, 155 (table)
 - surface seismic and VSP-derived models, 155 (figure), 155 (table), 155–156, 156 (figure)
 - synthetic-based mud (SBM), 207
 - system design, 3D dynamic simulation of pool-forming, 109, 133–134, 133 (figure)
 - system performance analysis, gas well, 411–414, 411 (figure), 412 (figure), 413 (figure), 413 (table), 414 (figure), 414 (table)
 - systems simulation, reserve depletion estimation, 46–47, 47 (figure)
- ## T
- tailings, oil sand, 317–318, 318 (figure), 318 (table), 319 (table)
 - tailings ponds, 540, 542
 - tanker transportation, 517–518, 517 (figure), 517 (table)
 - tar balls, 541
 - tar sands, 9. *See also* bitumen; oil sands mining
 - taut moorings, 601–602, 601 (figure)
 - Taylor's Theorem, 182
 - technically recoverable resources (TRR), 352
 - technogenic gas hydrates, 430
 - technological advancements and innovation, 704–706, 704 (figure), 705 (figure)
 - telecommunication, solar energy in, 686–687, 687 (figure)

- Telemark project, 654. *See also* semisubmersibles
- telemetry systems, 219
- temperature
- average temperature and compressibility method, 406
 - emulsion treater, 236
 - microbiology of petroleum reservoirs, 462
 - in petroleum geomechanics, 90–91
 - reservoir fluid phase behavior, 2–4, 3 (figure), 66–67, 67 (figure)
 - subsurface, 1
 - See also* geothermal field evolution simulation
- temporal discretization, 182, 182 (figure), 184, 185 (figure)
- tendon systems, floating platforms
- decommissioning cost, 590–591, 593
 - overview, 577, 578 (figure), 601, 601 (figure)
 - removing, 582
- tensile failure, 93
- tensile strength testing, 98, 98 (figure)
- tension leg platforms (TLPs), 600 (figure)
- decommissioning cost algorithms, 590–591, 590 (table)
 - deepwater inventory, 578, 580, 580 (figure)
 - overview, 577, 577 (figure)
 - See also* floating systems
- terminal velocity, 233
- Terra Nova FPSO, 341–342
- tertiary recovery, 530, 699, 700 (figure). *See also* enhanced oil recovery
- Terzaghi effective stress, 89
- thermal conduction, 116, 117
- thermal convection, 117
- thermal effects, in petroleum geomechanics, 90–91, 96
- thermal expansion testing, 98
- thermal field evolution. *See* geothermal field evolution simulation
- thermal recovery methods
- cyclic steam stimulation, 287–288, 288 (figure), 304, 304 (figure), 305–306 (table), 306–307
 - electro-thermal dynamic stripping, 315
 - expanding solvent SAGD, 289, 290 (figure)
 - for methane hydrate production, 335
 - overview, 287, 302, 303–304, 468, 531
 - in situ combustion, 290–291, 291 (table), 292 (figure), 313–315, 314 (figure), 315 (figure)
 - steam flooding or steam drive, 288–289, 288 (figure), 289 (table), 307–309, 307 (figure), 308 (table)
 - steam-assisted gravity drainage, 289–290, 290 (figure), 309–313, 309 (figure), 310 (table), 312–313 (table)
 - thermal-assisted gravity drainage, 315–316
 - VAPEX, 289, 290 (figure)
- thermal solar energy, 684, 686
- thermal stability of polymers, 261 (table)
- thermal structure analysis, 118–120, 119 (table), 120 (table)
- thermal treatments, asphaltene deposition, 499
- thermal-assisted gravity drainage (TAGD), 315–316
- thermally mature mudstone, oil and gas production from, 387–389
- thermodynamic conditions, locating HFZs by, 447, 448 (figure), 449 (figure)
- thermodynamic inhibitors, 437, 438 (figure), 439
- thermodynamic models of asphaltenes, 485, 490, 491–492, 496
- thermodynamics, pipe flow, 510
- thickened ice pads, 227, 229 (figure)
- 3D dynamic simulation of pool-forming
- geothermal field evolution, 116–121, 117 (figure), 118 (figure), 119 (table), 120 (table)
 - hydrocarbon expulsion history, 122–123, 122 (figure)
 - hydrocarbon generation history, 121–122
 - hydrocarbon migration and accumulation history, 123–130, 126 (figure), 127 (figure), 131 (figure)
 - relationship of all portions of model, 110 (figure)
 - static geological modeling, 109–112
 - structure-stratum framework simulation, 112–116
 - system design, 109, 133–134, 133 (figure)
 - theory, 109
 - trap quantitative evaluation, 130–133, 132 (figure)
 - See also* Dongying Sag petroleum system simulation
- 3D models, hydraulic fracturing, 355–356, 357 (table)
- three-phase numerical reservoir simulation, 181–182
- three-phase relative permeability, 73, 74
- three-phase separators, 234–235, 235 (table), 236 (table)
- Thunder Hawk project, 654. *See also* semisubmersibles
- Thunder Horse project, 629, 653. *See also* semisubmersibles
- tight gas, 321–329
- defined, 321
 - energy future, 40–41, 41 (figure), 42 (table)
 - field development, 321–322, 321 (figure), 322 (figure), 323 (figure), 324 (figure)
 - fracturing-fluid flowback, 327–328
 - horizontal or directional drilling, 322–323, 324 (figure)
 - hydraulic fracturing fluids and proppants, 325–327, 326 (table), 327 (table)
 - hydraulic fracturing overview, 323, 325, 325 (figure)
 - operational challenges, 328–329
 - overview, 302, 377
 - recent developments, 329
 - See also* hydraulic fracturing
- tight gas sands, 7, 77–78, 78 (figure), 377
- tight oil
- advances in production, 337
 - defined, 377
 - field development, 336–337
 - general discussion, 346
 - geophysical technologies, 336
 - operational challenges, 337
 - overview, 302, 335–336, 374–375, 374 (figure)
 - potential resources, 380, 382, 382 (table)
 - production projections, 389, 389 (figure)
 - rock formations producing, 376
 - unconventional production wells, 336
 - See also* hydraulic fracturing
- time-lapse seismic monitoring, 703–704, 703 (figure)
- titanate, 358
- toe-to-heel air injection (THAI), 291, 292 (figure), 314–315, 314 (figure), 315 (figure), 344–345
- toolface angle, 222, 223 (figure)
- top drive rotary systems, 200, 203 (figure)
- top-down cost estimation, 582–583
- topsides, deepwater systems, 606, 608 (figure), 610–611, 612 (figure), 612 (table)
- torque, in directional drilling, 224–225, 225 (figure)
- total (absolute) porosity, 10, 55
- total organic content (TOC), 76, 76 (table), 77 (figure)
- total stress, 89
- toxicity
- of hydraulic fracturing fluids, 366
 - oil sand tailings, 317–318, 318 (table)
 - See also* environmental concerns; waste; wastewater

trace oil removal from wastewater, 239–241, 240 (figure)
 tractions, 85–86, 86 (figure)
 training, in health and safety management systems, 552
 trajectories, directional. *See* well trajectories, directional
 trans-Alaska pipeline, 516
 transient PI method, 418, 420, 420 (figure)
 transient testing, 12, 17
 transmissibility coefficients, 184
 transportation
 corrosion prevention, 523–524, 524 (figure)
 environmental concerns, 537
 filling and discharging practice, 526, 526 (figure)
 fire prevention and extinguishing, 525
 groundwater protection, 524–525, 525 (figure)
 history of, 507, 508 (figure)
 leak detection, 524
 maintenance and repairs, 525–526, 525 (figure)
 modes of, 509, 509 (table)
 natural gas, issues with, 666
 in production process, 530–531
 properties of petroleum products, 508–509
 safe handling of petroleum product, 523–526
 by sea, 516 (table), 516–518, 517 (figure), 517 (table), 518 (figure), 518 (table)
 standards and regulations, 507
 See also pipelines
 trap quantitative evaluation, 130–133, 132 (figure), 145–146, 145 (figure), 146 (table)
 traps, classification of, 1
 traveling block, 199 (figure), 199 (table)
 treatment
 crude oil refining, 531
 of produced water, 328
 of waste, 554–555, 555 (figure)
 of wastewater, 554–555, 556 (table)
 triaxial compression testing, 93 (figure), 96–97, 96 (figure), 97 (figure)
 triethylene glycol (TEG), 438–439
 trips, as workplace hazard, 543
 TSP bits, 206, 206 (figure)
 tubing
 well performance analysis, 412, 413–414, 413 (table), 414 (figure), 414 (table)
 wellbore and outflow performance analysis, 404–411
 turbine meters, 246, 246 (figure)
 turbodrills, 201, 204 (figure)
 turbulent flow, 398, 400
 Turkey, regulatory framework in, 535
 two-dimensional (2D) models, hydraulic fracturing, 355, 355 (figure), 357 (table)
 two-phase flow, Beggs and Brill correlation for, 410–411
 two-phase relative permeability, 74–75, 74 (figure)
 two-phase separators, 234, 234 (figure), 234 (table), 235 (figure)
 two-segment procedure, decline curve analysis, 368–369, 368 (figure), 369 (figure)
 type curve analysis, 173–174, 174 (figure), 175 (figure)
 type-curve matching PDA method, 417–418, 420, 420 (figure)

U

U. S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) method, 72 (figure), 73
 Uinta Basin, 378, 381 (figure)
 ultra-large crude carriers (ULCC), 517 (table), 518
 ultraviolet (UV), asphaltene precipitation studies with, 487

umbilicals
 decommissioning cost, 582, 585 (table), 588–589, 589 (figure), 593
 deepwater systems, 609–610
 semisubmersible projects, 623, 624 (table)
 uncertainty
 cost estimation, 583
 decommissioning cost algorithms, 584
 semisubmersible project costs, 624–625, 626, 627
 uncertainty analysis, 174–175, 175 (figure)
 unchanged plane-length mechanism, 114–115
 unconfined compressive strength (UCS) test, 97, 99, 100 (figure)
 unconformable plane evaluation submodel, 129
 unconventional hydrocarbon resources
 decline curve analysis, 368
 developments in, 672–673, 672 (figure), 673 (figure)
 distribution of, 301, 302 (figure)
 energy future, 697, 697 (figure), 698 (figure), 699 (figure)
 gas, 40–41, 41 (figure), 42 (table), 321, 531, 532 (figure)
 general discussion, 346–347
 oil, 36–40, 37 (figure), 38 (figure), 38 (table), 39 (figure), 39 (table), 40 (figure), 40 (table)
 overview, 301, 397
 terminology related to, 374–377, 374 (figure), 376 (figure), 377 (figure)
 trends in focus on, 663–664
 See also shale- and mudstone-hosted oil and gas; *specific resources*
 unconventional locations, hydrocarbon accumulations
 in, 301. *See also* deepwater development; deepwater offshore reservoirs
 unconventional production wells, 336, 337
 unconventional reservoirs
 capillary pressure by isotherms, 78 (figure), 78–79
 defined, 301
 hydrocarbon resource triangle, 302 (figure)
 original gas in place, 76–77, 77 (figure)
 overview, 6–9, 75–76
 permeability, 77–78, 78 (figure)
 total organic content, 76, 76 (table)
 See also specific recovery methods; specific resources; unconventional hydrocarbon resources
 underbalanced drilling (UBD), 207, 214
 undercompaction section submodel of thermal evolution, 117
 underground disposal, flowback water, 328
 underground storage, natural gas, 523, 523 (figure)
 undersaturated oil reservoirs, 4
 uniaxial compaction coefficient, 95
 uniaxial-strain compaction, 101, 102 (figure)
 uniaxial-strain pore volume compressibility (UPVC) test, 97–98, 98 (figure)
 unit development cost, semisubmersible projects, 628, 629 (figure), 629 (table), 630 (figure)
 unit production, semisubmersible projects, 630, 634 (figure)
 United Kingdom, regulatory framework in, 533–534
 United States
 economy of, 352, 353 (figure), 354 (figure)
 EOR technique implementation in, 700, 701 (figure)
 regulatory framework in, 532–533
 shale gas development in, 673–674, 674 (table)
 unconventional hydrocarbon resources in, 697, 698 (figure), 699 (figure)

See also decommissioning cost estimation in deepwater GOM; Gulf of Mexico
 unitization, leases, 619
 unproved reserves, 693. *See also* reserves
 unstable flow condition, 412, 412 (figure)
 unstable geothermal field, 3D dynamic simulation of, 117–118, 118 (figure)
 unsteady state method, 14, 74
 unsupervised neural networks, 150
 upgrading
 bitumen, 318–319, 320 (figure), 320 (table)
 kerogen, 340
 upscaling to field conditions, 101–102, 102 (figure)
 upstream oil supply chain (USOSC), 679–690
 energy consumption in, 679, 681
 greenhouse gas emissions, 681–683, 681 (figure), 682 (table), 683 (table)
 oilfield processes, 680–681
 overview, 679–680, 680 (figure)
 solar energy in, 686–690, 687 (figure), 687 (table), 688 (figure), 690 (figure)
 See also energy future
 Utica Shale, 378, 380 (figure)

V

validation stage, numerical reservoir simulation, 192–193, 192 (table), 193 (figure), 194 (figure)
 Valley Field reservoir characterization
 available data, 161–162, 163 (figure)
 location of case study, 162 (figure)
 methodology, 162, 164, 164 (table), 165–168 (figure), 165 (table)
 valves, for pipelines, 511, 512 (figure)
 vapor jet compressors, 244, 244 (figure)
 vapor pressure, petroleum product, 509
 vapor-assisted petroleum extraction (VAPEX), 289, 290 (figure), 316, 316 (figure), 345
 vaporizing-gas process, MCM, 273
 vehicular accidents, 543, 560
 Venezuela, regulatory framework in, 535–536
 venting, storage tank, 521, 521 (figure)
 vertical drilling, for tight gas, 322–323, 324 (figure)
 vertical permeability, 10–11, 14
 vertical seismic profile (VSP)
 correlation of surface seismic with, 156–157, 156 (figure), 157 (figure)
 correlation with well logs, 157–159, 157 (figure), 158 (figure), 158 (table), 159–161 (figure), 161 (table)
 overview, 154
 versus seismic surveys, 154
 synthetic models derived from, 155 (figure), 155 (table), 155–156, 156 (figure)
 Valley Field case study, 161, 162, 163 (figure), 164
 vertical sweep efficiency, 256–258, 257 (figure), 257 (table)
 vertical transverse isotropy (VTI), 88, 89 (figure), 95–96
 vertical wells, for water flooding, 253, 254 (figure)
 vertical–horizontal wells configuration, SAGD, 311
 vertical-well SAGD configuration (VSAGD), 311
 very large crude carriers (VLCC), 517 (table), 518
 VI wells and single HP well (VINGS-SAGD), 311–312
 Virgo 113 platform plugging and abandonment cost, 586
 viscoelastic surfactant (VES)–based fracturing fluid, 361–362, 362 (figure)

viscosimetry, capillary, 487–488
 viscosity
 bitumen, 302–303, 302 (table)
 crude oil, 66
 drilling fluids, 208
 floodwater, polymer flooding as enhancing, 258–259, 259 (figure)
 heavy oil, 9, 302–303, 302 (table)
 microemulsion, 281, 284 (table)
 petroleum product, 509
 real gas, 63, 63 (figure)
 relative permeability and, 74
 viscosity-control scheme, polymer flooding, 264 (table)
 viscous fingering, mobility-induced, 258, 258 (figure)
 viscous fracturing fluids, 351–352. *See also* hydraulic fracturing
 vitrinite reflection rate, 120–121
 volatile oil, 3, 68, 68 (figure), 68 (table)
 volatility, petroleum product, 509
 volume balance method, 112–116, 112 (figure), 113 (figure), 114 (figure), 115 (figure)
 volumetric deformation, 83–84, 84 (figure)
 volumetric gas reservoirs, 5
 volumetric method, reserve estimation, 44–45
 volumetric strain, 85
 volumetric sweep efficiency, 256–258, 257 (figure), 257 (table), 258 (figure)
 vugular-solution porosity system, 6

W

wander, well trajectory, 223–224, 224 (figure)
 warning signs, 560. *See also* safety
 waste
 from drilling, 538–539, 539 (figure), 542, 555, 555 (figure)
 management of, 555
 oil sand, 317–318, 318 (figure), 318 (table), 319 (table)
 solid, 541
 wastewater
 ecological effects, 542–543
 environmental concerns, 538–540, 538 (figure), 539 (figure), 539 (table)
 minimizing, 554–555
 trace oil removal from, 239–241, 240 (figure)
 treatment of, 554–555, 556 (table)
 water
 cooling, 540
 environmental concerns, 540
 formation, 62, 69, 456
 hydraulic fracturing, use in, 241, 326–327
 minimizing consumption, 554–555
 used in oil shale processing, 386
 See also produced water
 water drive, 5, 125, 250 (table)
 water flooding
 enhanced, 286
 low-salinity, 291–292
 problems related to, 256
 and reservoir microbiology of, 467
 in secondary oil recovery, 250–251, 252 (figure), 253–255, 254 (figure)
 smart, 701
 water-alternating gas (WAG) process, 270–271, 270 (figure), 271 (figure)

- water-based fracturing fluids, 351. *See also* hydraulic fracturing
- water-based mud (WBM), 207
- water-oil relative permeability, 73
- weather shields, 520
- weather-related hazards, 546–547
- weight-on-bit (WOB), 197, 198, 201 (figure), 209, 209 (figure)
- weir, liquid-level control using, 237, 237 (figure)
- well, reservoir, and facility management (WRFM), 701–704, 702 (figure), 703 (figure)
- well control, 210–215
- casing installation, 211, 213, 213 (figure)
 - drill rig, 202, 204–205, 205 (figure)
 - kick detection and shut-in procedures, 213–214
 - managed pressure drilling, 214 (figure), 214–215, 215 (figure)
 - mud pressure bounds and casing schedules, 210 (figure), 210–211, 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
 - and well placement configuration, 254
- well logging
- correlation of VSP with, 157–159, 157 (figure), 158 (figure), 158 (table), 159–161 (figure), 161 (table)
 - modeling logs from seismic data, 153–154, 153 (figure)
 - overview, 11–12, 16–17
 - Valley Field case study, 161, 162
- well monitoring system, drill rig, 205
- well performance analysis, gas, 411–414, 411 (figure), 412 (figure), 413 (figure), 413 (table), 414 (figure), 414 (table)
- well placement configuration, water flooding, 251, 252 (figure), 253–255, 254 (figure)
- well testing (pressure transient testing), 12, 17
- well trajectories, directional
- basic, 217, 217 (figure)
 - coordinates, 221–222, 221 (figure), 222 (figure)
 - measuring, 219
 - planning trajectory changes, 223, 223 (figure)
 - terminology, 216–217, 217 (figure), 218 (figure), 219 (figure)
- wellbore and outflow performance analysis, 404–411, 409 (table)
- wellbore models, numerical reservoir simulation, 186–187, 186 (figure)
- wellbore pressure, 210–211, 210 (figure), 211 (figure), 212 (figure)
- wellhead, 680, 681
- wells
- completion of, 680–681
 - for deepwater systems, 606, 607–609, 608 (figure), 609 (figure)
 - plugging and abandonment, 581, 585–586, 585 (table), 586 (figure), 591, 593
 - semisubmersible projects
 - cost of, 624–625, 626 (table), 627 (table)
 - development, 619, 620–621 (figure), 622 (figure), 622–623, 622 (table), 623 (figure), 624 (table)
 - exploration, 619, 619 (table)
 - producing, 629, 634 (figure)
 - reserves, 641, 646 (figure)
 - well counts, 622, 623 (figure)
 - in USOSC, 680–681
- Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB), 303, 304 (figure)
- Western Regional Air Partnership, 547
- Western States Air Resources Council, 547
- wet gas, 3, 68, 68 (figure), 68 (table), 378
- wetlands, environmental concerns for, 542
- wettability
- ASP flooding and, 285
 - capillary pressure, 69–71, 70 (figure)
 - interfacial tension and contact angle, 69
 - as LSW mechanism, 292
 - and relative permeability, 73–74, 74 (figure), 74 (table)
 - relative permeability measurement and, 15
 - reservoir rock, 71–73, 71 (figure), 72 (figure)
 - restoration and measurements, 72 (figure), 72–73
- wetting phase, 69
- wet-tree wells
- decommissioning cost, 585, 585 (table), 591
 - overview, 606, 608, 608 (figure), 609 (figure)
 - semisubmersible projects, 623, 624 (table)
- whiskery crystals, gas hydrates, 444, 444 (figure)
- White Sands project, 315
- Who Dat project, 654–655. *See also* semisubmersibles
- whole-core analysis, 12, 13, 16
- Wien automatic system planning (WASP), 50 (table)
- Wilcox trend, 605–606, 607 (figure)
- wireline logs, 11–12, 98–100, 219
- work breakdown structures, cost estimation, 583
- workplace hazards. *See* occupational hazards; safety
- worksite inspections, 552
- world energy market, 657, 658 (figure). *See also* energy future
- world energy model (WEM), 50 (table)
- ## Y
- Yamal crater, 436, 436 (figure)
- yet-to-find hydrocarbon resources, 696, 696 (figure)
- yield point (YP), drilling fluids, 208, 208 (figure)
- yield stress, 91, 91 (figure)
- Young-Laplace equation, 69–70, 70 (figure)
- Young's modulus, 87, 88 (figure), 95, 99, 99 (figure)
- ## Z
- Z-factor, gas, 63, 63 (figure)
- zircon fission track, 121
- zirconate, 358
- zwitterionic surfactants, 278 (table)