

## **Can Be Tapped**

A key factor in improving oil recovery techniques is better understanding of effects of natural and man-made forces in petroleum reservoirs, states Professor Robert L. Whiting, head of Texas A&M University's Petroleum

A&M researchers are studying such aspects as the significance of expanding gas and oil and the effects of gravity and moving underground water. They are also investigating thermal recovery methods and the injection of heated fluids into a formation to

vital research programs, A&M recently obtained a new potentiometric analyzer, a complex ma-chine which simulates waterflooding patterns in petroleum reservoirs. The analyzer gives researchers the capability of studying not only flow patterns, but also the length of time of the

THIS EQUIPMENT complements A&M's "centrifugal reservoir model" which allows University researchers to measure in minutes gravitational effects which normally occur over periods of many months or years

Information derived from these devices, Professor Whiting explained, is translated into formulas and equations and "fed" into computers for interpretation. The resulting data is necessary in determining efficiency of the "sweep" and in indicating where additional wells might be required and in what pattern they

"If, as some people think, oil occurred in underground lakes, production would be a simple matter," Professor Whiting noted. "You would either drill a hole down to it and let the trapped underground pressure push it out, or lower a pipe into

"AN OIL FIELD, however, consists of permeable rock impregnated with oil, gas and water, all confined under the sur-face of the earth," the A&M professor explained. Samples of oilbearing sands actually look like pieces of discolored and slightly

bear on these formations, which are usually surrounded by impermeable material. Once a well is penetrated into them, everything that is liquid or gas tries to escape out the hole and will continue escaping as long as there

"But," Professor Whiting added, "there are other forces which complicate the picture: the permeability of the formation; the

be present or mixed at a given time, and gas pressures, as well as the forces of gravity on all "The advent of scientific con-

operate wells at peak efficiency, and the development of various techniques of secondary and tertiary recovery, which try to revive partially depleted formations, make it necessary for the petroleum engineer to understand as fully as possible the many forces at work in order not to lose these valuable commodities,"