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Search history

- Search 1: TAC=(well treatment composite and treatment agent and calcined porous metal oxide wherein the porosity) (Results 1)
- Search 2: TAC=(well treatment composite and treatment agent and calcined porous metal oxide wherein the porosity and water soluble) (Results 1)
- Search 3: TAC=(well treatment composite and treatment agent water soluble) (Results 0)
- Search 4: TAC=(well treatment composite and treatment agent and water soluble) (Results 1)
- Search 5: TAC=(well treatment composite and treatment agent and water soluble and alumina) (Results 1)
- Search 6: [SP]: 1. a well treatment composite comprising a well treatment agent and calcined porous metal oxide wherein the porosity and permeability of the calcined porous metal oxide is such that the well treatment agent is adsorbed into the interstitial spaces of the porous metal oxide and further wherein: (a) the surface area of the calcined porous metal oxide is between from about 1 m²/g to about 10 m²/g (b) the diameter of the calcined porous metal oxide is between from about 0.1 to about 3 mm and (c) the pore volume of the calcined porous metal oxide is between from about 0.01 to about 0.10 g/cc. 2. the well treatment composite of claim 1 which contains between from about 1 to about 50 weight percent of the well treatment agent. 3. the well treatment composite of claim 1, wherein the adsorbent further contains silica. 4. the well treatment composite of claim 1, wherein the well treatment agent is selected from the group consisting of scale inhibitors, corrosion inhibitors, paraffin inhibitors, salt inhibitors, gas hydrate inhibitors, asphaltene inhibitors, oxygen scavengers, biocides, foaming agent, emulsion breakers and surfactants and mixtures thereof. 5. the well treatment composite of claim 1, wherein the calcined porous alumina is alpha/delta theta alumina or alpha alumina. 6. a well treatment composite for introduction into a subterranean formation, the well treatment composite comprising a well treatment agent and calcined porous metal oxide wherein the porosity and permeability of the calcined porous alumina is such that the well treatment agent is absorbed into the interstitial spaces of the porous alumina and further wherein the well treatment agent is capable of being desorbed at a generally constant rate over an extended period of time in the formation fluid contained in the subterranean formation. 7. the well treatment composite of claim 6, wherein the alumina has been calcined at temperatures greater than or equal to 1200 degrees centigrade 8. the well treatment composite of claim 7, wherein the alumina has been calcined at temperatures greater than or equal to 1400 degrees centigrade 9. the well treatment composite of claim 6, wherein the porous metal oxide is alumina. 10. the well treatment composite of claim 6, wherein the well treatment agent is water soluble. 11. the well treatment composite of claim 6, wherein the well treatment agent is hydrocarbon soluble. 12. the well treatment composite of claim 6 which contains between from about 1 to about 50 weight percent of the well treatment agent. 13. the well treatment composite of claim 6, wherein the adsorbent further contains silica. 14. the well treatment composite of claim 6, wherein at least one of the following prevail: (a) the surface area of the calcined porous metal oxide is between from about 1 m²/g to about 10 m²/g (b) the diameter of the calcined porous metal oxide is between from about 0.1 to 3 mm and (c) the pore volume of the calcined porous metal oxide is between from about 0.01 to about 0.10 cc/g (d) the bulk density of the composite is between from about 75 to about 150 lb/ft³ (e) the specific gravity of the well treatment composite is less than or equal to 3.75 g/cc. 15. the well treatment composite of claim 14, wherein the calcined porous metal oxide is alumina. 16. a proppant comprising the well treatment composite of claim 6, wherein no greater than 15 percent of the proppant is crushed at closure stresses of 10,000 psi when the composite contains 10 weight percent of well treatment agent. 17. a well treatment composition comprising the well treatment composite of claim 6 and a proppant. 18. a well treatment composition comprising the proppant of claim 17 and at least one other proppant. 19. the well treatment composition of claim 18 comprising between from about 1 to about 99 percent by weight of said at least one other proppant. 20. a method of treating a subterranean formation penetrated by a wellbore which comprises pumping into the wellbore a well treatment fluid comprising the composite of claim 6. 21. the method of claim 20, which comprises subjecting the formation to hydraulic fracturing by pumping the well treatment fluid into the wellbore at a pressure sufficient to initiate or enlarge a fracture. 22. the method of claim 21, further comprising introducing well treatment agent into the wellbore after at least a portion of the well treatment agent on the composite has been depleted in order to recharge or reactivate the calcined porous metal oxide of the composite. 23. a method of stimulating a subterranean formation which comprises pumping into the formation a well treatment fluid comprising the composite of claim 6. 24. a method of treating a subterranean formation which comprises introducing into the subterranean formation or a wellbore penetrating a subterranean formation the composite of claim 6 wherein the crush strength of the well treatment composite containing 10 percent by weight of well treatment agent at 10,000 psi is substantially the same as the crush strength of the porous metal oxide without the well treatment agent. 25. a method of inhibiting or controlling the rate of release of a well treatment agent in a subterranean formation or in a wellbore by introducing into the formation or wellbore the composite of claim 6, wherein the composite has a lifetime, from a single treatment, of at least six months. 26. a sand control method for a wellbore penetrating a subterranean formation, comprising: introducing into the wellbore a slurry of the well treatment composite of claim 6 and a carrier fluid placing the composite adjacent the subterranean formation to form a fluid-permeable pack capable of reducing or substantially preventing the passage of formation particles from the subterranean formation into the wellbore while allowing passage of formation fluids from the subterranean formation into the wellbore. 27. the method of claim 26, further comprising placing a screen into the wellbore pre-packed with the well treatment composite. (Results 38)
- Search 7: TAC=(well treatment composite and treatment agent and water soluble and alumina) (Results 1)
- Search 8: TAC=(well treatment composite and treatment agent and surface area of the calcined porous metal oxide) (Results 1)
- Search 9: TAC=(well treatment composite and surface area of the calcined porous metal oxide) (Results 1)
- Search 10: TAC=(well treatment composite) (Results 5)

Title: WELL TREATMENT PELLETS

Abstract: Source: US6135207A Solid, slowly dispersible well treatment composites are provided which have a sufficiently high melting point to prevent melting of the composite in hot weather. The composites have a low solubility and high specific gravity compared to prior art treatment agents; thus the composites readily sink in well fluids and slowly release treatment ingredients over time, depending on the downhole conditions. The composites include a nonylphenol ethoxylate having at least about 50 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of nonylphenol and a fatty acid amide having from 16-20 carbon atoms. Preferably, the composites further include a weighting agent and active ingredients selected from the group consisting of corrosion inhibitors, scale inhibitors, bactericides, scale converters, foaming agents, and mixtures thereof.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): C09K8/54 C09K8/92 F16L57/00 F16L58/04 (Advanced/Invention); C09K8/54 C09K8/60 F16L58/02 (Core/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): E21B37/00 E21B41/02 E21B43/02 E21B43/22
CPC: Y10S166/902 Y10S507/902 Y10S507/904 Y10S507/939 C09K8/92 C09K8/54 F16L58/04 F16L57/00
European: C09K8/54 C09K8/92 F16L57/00 F16L58/04
US: 166/309 166/310 166/311 166/902 252/180 252/181 507/244 507/261 507/264 507/90 507/902 507/904 507/939 510/188 510/445

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US6135207 A	20001024	US19980140494	19980827
US6206103 BA	20010327	US19990363615	19990729
US6213214 BA	20010410	US19990253111	19990219

Priority:
US19980140494 19980827 US19990253111 19990219 US19990363615 19990729

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Title: METHOD OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING TO REDUCE UNWANTED WATER PRODUCTION

Abstract: Source: US2005016732A A method of hydraulically fracturing a hydrocarbon-bearing subterranean formation ensures that the conductivity of water inflow below the productive zone of the subterranean formation is reduced. The method consists of two principal steps. In the first step, a fracture in and below the productive zone of the formation is initiated by introducing into the subterranean formation a fluid, free of a proppant, such as salt water, fresh water, brine, liquid hydrocarbon, and/or nitrogen or other gases. The proppant-free fluid may further be weighted. In the second step, a proppant laden slurry is introduced into the subterranean formation which contains a relatively lightweight density proppant. Either the fluid density of the proppant-free fluid is greater than the fluid density of the proppant laden slurry or the viscosity of the proppant-free fluid is greater than the viscosity of the proppant laden slurry. The method limits undesirable fracture height growth in the hydrocarbon-bearing subterranean formation during the fracturing.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C04B14/00 C08J7/04 C09K8/60 E21B43/26

E21B43/267 (Advanced/Invention);

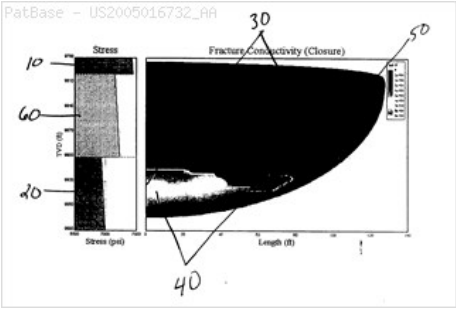
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CPC: C09K8/70 C09K8/80 Y10S507/924 C09K8/68 C09K8/64 E21B43/261 E21B43/267

European: C09K8/64 C09K8/68 C09K8/70 C09K8/80 E21B43/267 E21B43/26P

US: 106/405 106/409 166/280.1 166/280.100 166/280.2 166/280.200 166/308.1 166/308.100 166/308.3 166/308.300 507/219 507/220 507/224 507/231 507/924 516/98 516/99 523/527



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CA2471559 AA	20041220	CA20042471559	20040618
CA2471559 C	20080513	CA20042471559	20040618
US2005016732 AA	20050127	US20040863731	20040609
US2007193746 AA	20070823	US20070787269	20070413
US7207386 BB	20070424	US20040863731	20040609
US7772163 BA	20100810	US20080971811	20080109

Priority:

US20030480063P 20030620 US20040863731 20040609 US20080971811 20080109
US20070787269 20070413 CA20042471559 20040618

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Inventor(s): BRANNON HAROLD ; WOOD WILLIAM ; STEPHENSON CHRISTOPHER ; RICKARDS ALLAN ; PURVIS DONALD

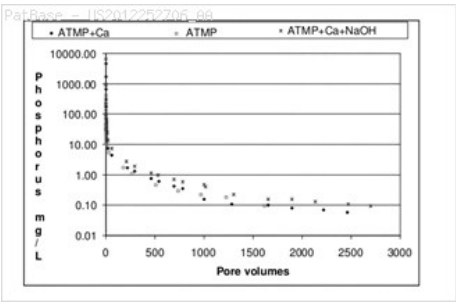
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Title: **WELL TREATMENT COMPOSITES** FOR USE IN WELL TREATMENT FLUIDS

Abstract: Source: US2012252706A A **well treatment composite** comprising a well treatment agent adsorbed onto a water-insoluble adsorbent may be prepared by precipitating the well treatment agent, in the presence of a metal salt, from a liquid while the well treatment agent is being adsorbed onto the water-insoluble adsorbent. After a treatment fluid containing the composite is introduced into a well or a subterranean formation, the well treatment agent is slowly released from the composite. The composite permits a continuous supply of the well treatment agent into a targeted area and is particularly effective in high pH treatment fluids.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C09K8/52 C09K8/524 C09K8/528 C09K8/536 C09K8/60 C09K8/70 C09K8/72 C09K8/74 E21B43/25 (Advanced/Invention)
CPC: C09K8/524 C09K8/536 C09K8/54 C09K8/605 C09K8/70 C09K8/72 C09K2208/22
European: C09K8/536 C09K8/54 C09K8/60H C09K8/70 C09K8/72 M09K208/22 M09K208/32
US: 166/278 166/305.1 166/308.1 507/204 507/219 507/269 507/90



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AR083239 AA	20130213	AR2011P102020	20110610
AU2011363582 AA	20121004	AU20110363582	20110603
CA2830376 AA	20130916	CA20112830376	20110603
CN103459548 A	20131218	CN201180069723	20110603
CO6801796 A2	20131129	CO20130215696	20130911
EP2691489 A1	20140205	EP20110726578	20110603
IN07879DN2013 A	20141219	IN2013DN07879	20130909
MX2013011014 A1	20131212	MX20130011014	20130925
US2012252706 AA	20121004	US20110076304	20110330
US2014171345 AA	20140619	US20140186712	20140221
US8664168 BB	20140304	US20110076304	20110330
WO12134506 A1	20121004	WO2011US39142	20110603

Priority:

US20110076304 20110330 WO2011US39142 20110603 US20140186712 20140221

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Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PE PG PH PL PT RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: COMPOSITES FOR CONTROLLED RELEASE OF WELL TREATMENT AGENTS

Abstract: Source: US2012273197A A well treatment composite which allows for the slow release of one or more well treatment agents into a subterranean formation and/or a wellbore penetrating the formation has a nano-sized calcined porous substrate (adsorbent) of high surface area onto which is applied the well treatment agent. The composites are suitable for use in such well treatment operations as hydraulic fracturing and sand control.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C04B35/01 C04B38/00 C09K8/536 C09K8/54 C09K8/80 E21B43/02 E21B43/04 E21B43/10 E21B43/25 E21B43/26 E21B43/267 (Advanced/Invention)

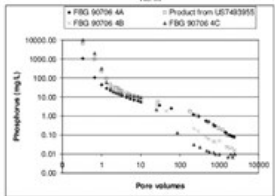
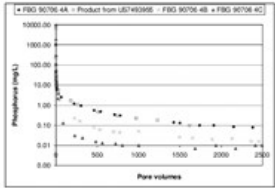
CPC: C09K8/536 C04B38/009 C04B40/0641 C09K8/54 C09K8/805

European: C09K8/536 C09K8/54 C09K8/80B

US: 166/278 166/305.1 166/308.1 507/269

PatBase - US2012273197_AA

Patent Application Publication Nov. 1, 2012 Sheet 1 of 3 US 2012/0273197 A1



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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AU2012249983 AA	20121101	AU20120249983	20120420
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IN08722DN2013 A	20141219	IN2013DN08722	20131008
MX2013012367 A1	20140203	MX20130012367	20131023
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US2012273197 AA	20121101	US20110094186	20110426
WO12148819 A1	20121101	WO2012US34507	20120420

Priority:

US20110094186 20110426 WO2012US34507 20120420

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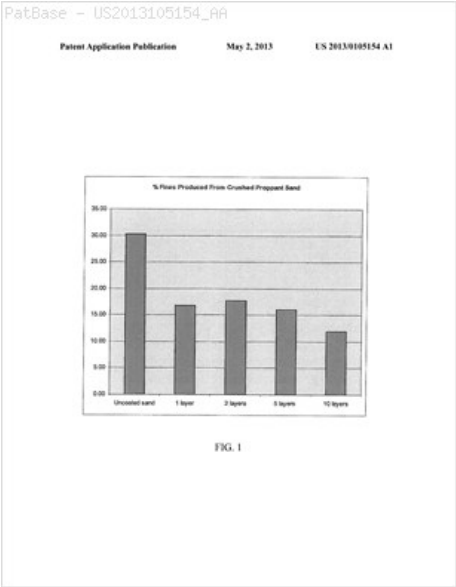
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Title: WELL TREATMENT AGENTS COATED WITH ALTERNATING LAYERS OF POLYIONIC MATERIALS AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME

Abstract: Source: US2013105154A Well treatment agents containing a particulate substrate are coated with a polyelectrolyte bilayer to provide a well treatment composite for use in well treatment operations. Each layer of the polyelectrolyte bilayer is composed of oppositely charged polyionic material. The well treatment composite may further contain a succession of polyelectrolyte bilayers, each polyelectrolyte bilayer containing layers of oppositely charged polyionic materials.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B05D1/00 B05D1/36 B05D7/00 C09K8/56 C09K8/80 E21B37/00 E21B43/00 E21B43/02 E21B43/16 E21B43/26 (Advanced/Invention); B82Y30/00 (Advanced/Non-invention)
CPC: E21B43/267 C09K2208/10 E21B43/04 B82Y30/00 B05D1/007 C09K8/805 E21B43/16 E21B43/00 E21B37/00
US: 166/271 166/305.1 427/407.1 427/458 507/200 507/222 507/223 507/228 507/269 977/773



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Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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US2013105154 AA	20130502	US20110283405	20111027
US2013192835 AA	20130801	US20130784586	20130304
US2015047848 AA	20150219	US20140525571	20141028

Priority:

US20110283405 20111027 CA20122791670 20121002 US20130784586 20130304
US20140525571 20141028

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