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(54) Title: ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract: Embodiments of the present disclosure are directed towards methods of enhanced oil recovery from a subterranean reservoir, the method includes co-injecting a gas and a foam formulation into the subterranean reservoir, wherein the gas comprises steam and the foam formulation comprises a sulfonate composition, a glycol compound, and water.

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ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS

Field of Disclosure

[0001] Embodiments of the present disclosure are directed towards enhanced oil recovery, more specifically, embodiments are directed towards enhanced oil recovery methods and compositions that include steam and a foam formulation a sulfonate composition, a glycol compound, and water.

Background

[0002] Oil production from oil reservoirs can be considered to have a number of phases, e.g., a primary phase, a secondary phase, and a tertiary phase that may be referred to as Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR). The primary phase may utilize the natural pressure of the oil reservoir and/or gravity to drive oil to a production wellbore where a lift technique, such as pumping, may be utilized to bring oil to the surface. The secondary phase may utilize water and/or gas injection to displace oil and drive it to a production wellbore. The tertiary phase may utilize one or more methods, such as the introduction of heat to the oil reservoir, injection of gas to push additional oil to the production wellbore and/or dissolve in the oil to lower its viscosity, injection of chemicals to help lower the surface tension of the oil. Any of these phases may initiated at any time during the productive life of an oil reservoir. There is continued focus in the industry on developing new and improved materials and/or methods that may be utilized for oil production.

Summary

[0003] The present disclosure provides methods of enhanced oil recovery from a subterranean reservoir, the method includes co-injecting a gas and a foam formulation into the subterranean reservoir, wherein the gas comprises steam and the foam formulation comprises a sulfonate composition, a glycol compound, and water.

[0004] The present disclosure provides enhanced oil recovery composition including steam and a foam formulation including a sulfonate composition, a glycol compound, and water.

[0005] The above summary of the present disclosure is not intended to describe each disclosed embodiment or every implementation of the present disclosure. The description that follows more particularly exemplifies illustrative embodiments. In several places throughout the application, guidance is provided through lists of examples,

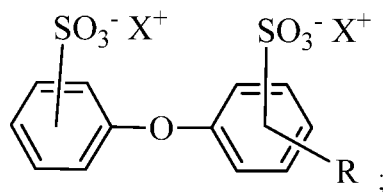
which examples can be used in various combinations. In each instance, the recited list serves only as a representative group and should not be interpreted as an exclusive list.

Detailed Description

[0006] Enhanced oil recovery compositions and methods are disclosed herein. The enhanced oil recovery compositions include a foam formulation and steam. Surprisingly, the sulfonate compositions and glycol compounds, which are included in the foam formulations disclosed herein, show an unexpected synergy for properties of foams that are made from the foam formulations. For instance, the foam formulations including the sulfonate composition and the glycol compound may advantageously provide improved, i.e. greater, foam heights as compared to other foam formulations that do not include both the sulfonate composition and the glycol compound. Additionally, the foam formulations including the sulfonate composition and the glycol compound may advantageously provide improved, i.e. lesser, rates of foam height reduction as compared to other foam formulations that do not include both the sulfonate composition and the glycol compound. The enhanced oil recovery compositions and methods disclosed herein can provide benefits such as, an injected foam formulation can foam for a longer period of time and block the high permeable zones in the reservoir, as compared to other compositions and methods. This foam can help to redirect steam to oil-rich reservoir zones, increase apparent viscosity, and/or reduce steam channeling; all of which can provide improved oil recovery, for instance.

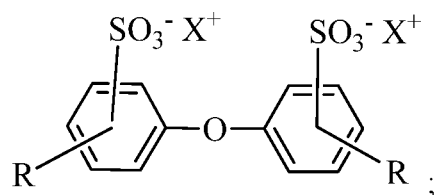
[0007] The foam formulations disclosed herein may desirably form stable foams at elevated temperatures, e.g. temperatures above 150 °C. Forming stable foams at elevated temperatures is advantageous for a number of enhanced oil recovery applications, e.g. steam flooding.

[0008] The foam formulations disclosed herein include a sulfonate composition. The sulfonate composition includes a first sulfonate of the following Formula I:

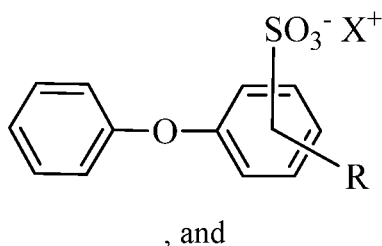


and one or more of:

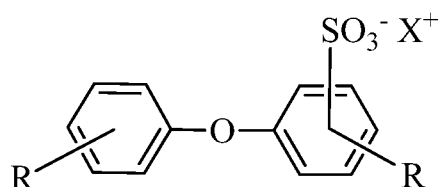
a second sulfonate of the following Formula II:



a third sulfonate of the following Formula III:



a fourth sulfonate of the following Formula IV:



wherein each R is a C_3 to C_{24} alkyl group and each X is H, an alkali metal, an alkaline earth metal, a divalent metal, or ammonium. One or more embodiments provide that each R is a C_6 to C_{16} alkyl group. One or more embodiments provide that each R is a C_{12} to C_{18} alkyl group. One or more embodiments provide that each R is a C_{16} alkyl group. One or more embodiments provide that each X is a monovalent or divalent cation, such as calcium or magnesium, among others. One or more embodiments provide that each X is a sodium ion, a potassium ion, a lithium ion, or an ammonium ion. Examples of ammonium ions include, but are not limited to, ammonium, methyl ammonium, ethyl ammonium, dimethyl ammonium, methylethyl ammonium, trimethyl ammonium, dimethylbutyl ammonium, hydroxyethyl ammonium, and methylhydroxyethyl ammonium.

[0009] The first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate are anionic compounds. As such, the sulfonate composition may be referred to

as an anionic composition. Anionic compounds and/or anionic compositions are desirable for a number of enhanced oil recovery applications.

[0010] The sulfonate composition can be made by a known process, e.g. by using known components, known equipment, and known reaction conditions. The sulfonate composition can be obtained commercially.

[0011] The first sulfonate is from 50 weight percent to 99 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon a total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate. All individual values and subranges from 50 weight percent to 99 weight percent are included; for example the first sulfonate can be from a lower limit of 50, 65, or 70 weight percent to an upper limit of 99, 85, or 80 weight percent based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate. One or more embodiments provide that the first sulfonate is from 74 weight percent to 84 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate, or from 76 weight percent to 82 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate.

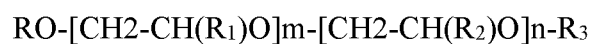
[0012] The second sulfonate can be from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate. All individual values and subranges from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent are included; for example the second sulfonate can be from a lower limit of 0, 5, or 10 weight percent to an upper limit of 50, 35, 25, or 15 weight percent based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate. One or more embodiments provide that the second sulfonate is from 8 weight percent to 16 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate, or from 10 weight percent to 14 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate.

[0013] The third sulfonate can be from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second

sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate. All individual values and subranges from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent are included; for example the third sulfonate can be from a lower limit of 0, 3, or 5 weight percent to an upper limit of 50, 35, 25, or 10 weight percent based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate. One or more embodiments provide that the third sulfonate is from 3 weight percent to 11 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate, or from 5 weight percent to 9 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate.

[0014] The fourth sulfonate can be from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate. All individual values and subranges from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent are included; for example the fourth sulfonate can be from a lower limit of 0, 1, or 2 weight percent to an upper limit of 50, 35, 25, 15, or 5 weight percent based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate. One or more embodiments provide that the fourth sulfonate is from 0.5 weight percent to 6 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate, or from 1 weight percent to 4 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate.

[0015] The foam formulations disclosed herein include a glycol compound. As used herein a “glycol compound” refers to glycols and derivatives thereof. The glycol compound can be represented by the following formula:



where R, R₁, R₂, and R₃ are each independently H, an alkyl group, a phenyl group, or an alkyl phenyl group; m is an integer from 0 to 3; and n is an integer from 1 to 3.

[0016] R, R₁, R₂, and R₃ may each independently include from 4 to 12 carbons. As mentioned, R, R₁, R₂, and R₃ may each independently be an alkyl group. R, R₁, R₂, and R₃ may be the same alkyl group or different alkyl groups. The alkyl group may be

linear, branched, or cyclic. One or more embodiments provide that n is 1 and R , R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are each independently selected from H, methyl, butyl, hexyl or 2-ethylhexyl.

[0017] The glycol compound can be made by a known process, e.g. by using known components, known equipment, and known reaction conditions. The glycol compound can be obtained commercially. Examples of the glycol compound include, but are not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, and combinations thereof, among others.

[0018] The foam formulations disclosed herein include water. As used herein, the term “water” can include, for example, a brine, a connate water, surface water, distilled water, carbonated water, sea water, and combinations thereof.

[0019] Embodiments of the present disclosure provide that the sulfonate composition is from 0.01 weight percent to 35 weight percent of the foam formulation based upon a total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water. All individual values and subranges from 0.01 weight percent to 35 weight percent are included; for example the sulfonate composition can be from a lower limit of 0.01, 0.1, or 0.3 weight percent to an upper limit of 35, 25, 15, 5, or 2 weight percent based upon the total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water.

[0020] Embodiments of the present disclosure provide that the glycol compound is from 0.01 weight percent to 35 weight percent of the foam formulation based upon a total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water. All individual values and subranges from 0.01 weight percent to 35 weight percent are included; for example the glycol compound can be from a lower limit of 0.01, 0.1, or 0.5 weight percent to an upper limit of 35, 25, 15, 5, or 2 weight percent based upon the total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water.

[0021] Embodiments of the present disclosure provide that water is from 30 weight percent to 99.98 weight percent of the foam formulation based upon a total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water. All individual values and subranges from 85 weight percent to 99.8 weight percent are included; for example water can be from a lower limit of 30, 60, 90, or 95 weight percent to an upper limit of 99.98,

99.90, 98.95, or 98.75 weight percent based upon the total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water.

[0022] The foam formulations disclosed herein can be made by a known process, e.g. by using known equipment and known conditions. For example, the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water may be combined, e.g. mixed, to make the foam formulation. The sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water may be combined in any order.

[0023] The foam formulations disclosed herein may be utilized with a noncondensable gas. The noncondensable gas may assist in foam generation. The noncondensable gas may be injected into the subterranean reservoir simultaneously and/or sequentially with the foam formulation. Examples of the noncondensable gas include, but are not limited to air, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, helium, methane, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, propane, butane, natural gas, flue gas and combinations thereof, among others. Gases may come in the form of a gas/liquid mixture; including natural gas liquids containing propane, butane, pentane, and hexane. One or more embodiments of the present disclosure provide that the noncondensable gas is nitrogen. Various amounts of the noncondensable gas may be utilized for different applications.

[0024] The foam formulations disclosed herein may be utilized with an additive. Examples of additives include, but are not limited to, nonionic surfactants, ionic surfactants, anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, corrosion inhibitors, scale inhibitors, antioxidants, alcohols, foaming agents, and combinations thereof. Various amounts of additive may be utilized for various applications. For instance, one or more embodiments provide that the additive is 5 weight percent or less based upon a total weight of the additive, the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water.

[0025] Enhanced oil recovery compositions including the foam formulations and steam are disclosed herein. Steam, when injected into a subterranean reservoir, may form a finger or channel such that the steam undesirably bypasses portions of subterranean reservoir. However, the enhanced oil recovery compositions can be utilized to form foams that can advantageously reduce the steam from bypassing portions of subterranean reservoir. Various amounts of steam may be utilized for different applications, e.g., different subterranean reservoirs.

[0026] Embodiments of the present disclosure provide methods of enhanced oil recovery from a subterranean reservoir. The methods of enhanced oil recovery include injecting a gas and a foam formulation into the subterranean reservoir, wherein the gas comprises steam. Injecting the gas, i.e. steam, into the subterranean reservoir may be referred to as steam injection. The steam may be injected into the subterranean reservoir simultaneously and/or sequentially with the foam formulation. Various amounts of steam may be utilized for different applications, e.g., different subterranean reservoirs.

[0027] One or more embodiments of the present disclosure provide that injecting the gas, i.e., the steam, and the foam formulation occurs at a temperature equal to or above 150 °C. For instance, injecting the gas and the foam formulation can occur at a temperature range from 150 °C to 300 °C, 175 °C to 275 °C, or 185 °C to 250 °C. This temperature may be in-situ and/or ex-situ. For instance, the gas and foam formulation may be heated to a temperature equal to or above 150 °C prior to be injected into the subterranean reservoir; the gas and foam formulation may be heated to a temperature equal to or above 150 °C while to be injected into the subterranean reservoir; and/or the gas and foam formulation may be heated to a temperature equal to or above 150 °C within the subterranean reservoir. As mentioned, the foam formulations disclosed herein may desirably form stable foams at elevated temperatures, e.g. temperatures equal to or above 150 °C. Forming stable foams at elevated temperatures is advantageous for a number of enhanced oil recovery applications, e.g. steam flooding.

[0028] One or more embodiments of the present disclosure provide that one or more additional components may be utilized with the methods and/or compositions disclosed herein. Additional components are known in the field of enhanced oil recovery. Various amounts of additional components may be utilized for various applications.

EXAMPLES

[0029] In the Examples, various terms and designations for materials are used including, for instance, the following:

[0030] Ethylene glycol (glycol compound; obtained from Fisher Scientific);

[0031] Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (glycol compound; obtained from The Dow Chemical Company);

[0032] Sulfonate composition 1 was made by the alkylation of diphenyl oxide (DPO) to provide an alkylated product, followed by sulfonation of the alkylated product, and then neutralization utilizing a caustic solution. Alkylation of DPO with specified olefin length was carried out in the presence of aluminum chloride catalyst between 50° C and 100° C. The Friedel-Crafts alkylation reaction was carried out in the presence of excess DPO to control relative amounts of mono-, di-, and higher poly-alkylates from competitive reactions of olefins around the aromatic rings. The aluminum chloride catalyst was neutralized by the addition of sodium hydroxide solution, and the alkylated product was isolated by distillation. Sulfur trioxide was then added to the distilled alkylated product to generate the sulfonated products. The exothermic sulfonation reaction was maintained at isothermal conditions at or below room temperature. Following sulfonation, unreacted SO₃ was removed by the addition of water. Caustic soda was then added to neutralize the aqueous acid solution to generate sulfonate composition 1 having a pH of equal to or greater than 7.

[0033] Sulfonate composition 1 was a sulfonate composition comprising: a sulfonate of Formula I (79 weight percent), a sulfonate of Formula II (12 weight percent), a sulfonate of Formula III (7 weight percent), and a sulfonate of Formula IV (2 weight percent), where R is C₁₆ alkyl group and X is sodium);

[0034] Sulfonate composition 2 was made similarly to sulfonate composition 1. Sulfonate composition 2 was a sulfonate composition comprising: a sulfonate of Formula I (79 weight percent), a sulfonate of Formula II (12 weight percent), a sulfonate of Formula III (7 weight percent), and a sulfonate of Formula IV (2 weight percent), where R is C₁₂ alkyl group and X is sodium);

[0035] Example 1, a foam formulation, was prepared as follows. Sulfonate composition 1, ethylene glycol, and water were combined by mixing. The amounts utilized for Example 1 are reported in Table 1.

[0036] Examples 2-4, foam formulations, were prepared as Example 1 with the components and amounts reported in Table 1.

[0037]

Table 1

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
Sulfonate composition 1 (weight percent)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Ethylene glycol (weight percent)	0.95	0.95	0.95	-
Butyl Carbitol (weight percent)	-	-	-	0.95
Water (weight percent)	98.55	98.55	98.55	98.55

[0038] Example 1 was utilized to make a foam as follows. A JERGUNSON (19-T-32 series) level gauge was modified with a sparger (Mott - 1/4"X1" with #10 media grade) and borosilicate glass tube (14 mm OD, 1 mm wall thickness, 305 mm long). Then, the level gauge was pressurized to 950 psig with air, heated to 150 °C, and equilibrated for 3 hours. Example 1 was then pumped into the level gauge at a rate of 10 mL/minute unit to a height of 10 cm and then heated at 150 °C for 1 hour. Then, nitrogen (180 standard cubic centimeters per minute) was pumped into the level gauge to make the foam; the nitrogen flow continued until the foam reached a steady state height or reached the maximum height of the level gauge, whichever happened first. Excess nitrogen pressure was continually bled off through a back-pressure regulator, and deionized water was pumped into the level gauge at a rate of 0.2 mL/min to make up for the losses during nitrogen flow. After the foam reached the steady state height or the level gauge maximum, the nitrogen and deionized water flows were stopped and the foam was

allowed to collapse. The foam height was recorded as a function of time. The results are reported in Table 2.

[0039] Example 2-4 were utilized to make a foam as Example 1, with the change that Example 2-4 were respectively utilized rather than Example 1. The foam heights were recorded as a function of time. The results are reported in Table 2.

[0040] Comparative Examples A-C were performed as Example 1, with the amounts respectively utilized for Comparative Examples A-C reported in Table 2. The foam heights were recorded as a function of time. The results are reported in Table 3.

Table 2

	Comparative Example A	Comparative Example B	Comparative Example C
Sulfonate composition 1 (weight percent)	0.50	-	-
Sulfonate composition 2 (weight percent)	-	0.50	-
Ethylene glycol (weight percent)	-	-	0.95
Butyl Carbitol (weight percent)	-	-	-
Water (weight percent)	99.50	99.50	99.05

Table 3

	Foam Height at 100 minutes	Foam Height at 200 minutes	Foam Height at 300 minutes	Foam Height at 400 minutes
Example 1	21.0 cm	15.0 cm	15.0 cm	15.0 cm
Example 2	20.0 cm	15.0 cm	14.0 cm	Not measured
Example 3	20.0 cm	14.0 cm	14.0 cm	6.0 cm
Example 4	16.5 cm	15.0 cm	7.0 cm	7.0 cm
Comparative Example A	11.0 cm	5.7 cm	Not measured	Not measured
Comparative Example B	4.0 cm	2.5 cm	1.3 cm	0.5 cm
Comparative Example C	3.0 cm	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured

[0041] The data of Table 3 illustrates that each of Examples 1-4 had an improved, i.e. greater, foam height for measured values at 100 minutes, 200 minutes, 300 minutes, and 400 minutes as compared to each of Comparative Examples A-C.

[0042] The rate of foam height reduction, i.e. the rate of foam collapse, for Examples 1-4 and Comparative Examples A-B are reported in Table 4.

Table 4

	Rate of foam height reduction determined at 100 minutes	Rate of foam height reduction determined at 200 minutes	Rate of foam height reduction determined at 300 minutes	Rate of foam height reduction determined at 400 minutes
Example 1	0 cm/min	0.030 cm/min	0.020 cm/min	0.015 cm/min
Example 2	0 cm/min	0.025 cm/min	0.020 cm/min	Not measured
Example 3	0 cm/min	0.030 cm/min	0.020 cm/min	0.035 cm/min
Example 4	0.035 cm/min	0.025 cm/min	0.043 cm/min	0.032 cm/min

Comparative Example A	0.089 cm/min	0.071 cm/min	Not measured	Not measured
Comparative Example B	0.160 cm/min	0.087 cm/min	0.062 cm/min	0.049 cm/min
Comparative Example C	0.169 cm/min	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured

[0043] The data of Table 4 illustrates that each of Examples 1-4 had an improved, i.e. lesser, rate of foam height reduction for measured values determined at 100 minutes, 200 minutes, 300 minutes, and 400 minutes as compared to each of Comparative Examples A-C where foams were present.

Claims

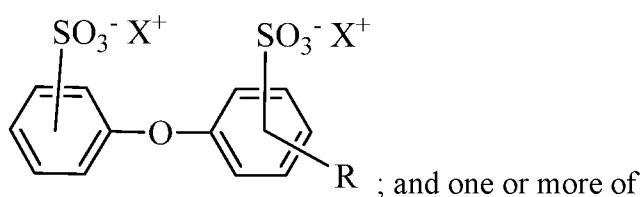
What is claimed is:

1. A method of enhanced oil recovery from a subterranean reservoir, the method comprising:

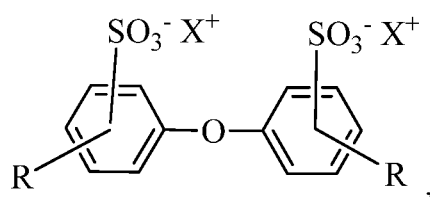
co-injecting a gas and a foam formulation into the subterranean reservoir, wherein the gas comprises steam and the foam formulation comprises:

a sulfonate composition comprising:

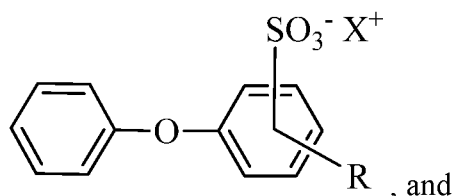
a first sulfonate of Formula I:



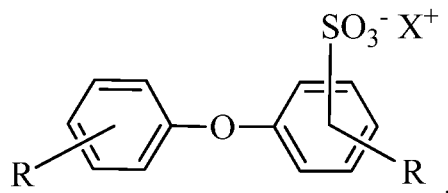
a second sulfonate of Formula II:



a third sulfonate of Formula III:

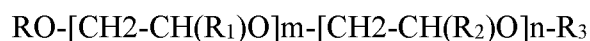


a fourth sulfonate of Formula IV:



wherein R is a C_3 to C_{24} alkyl group and X is H, an alkali metal, an alkaline earth metal, a divalent metal, or ammonium; and

a glycol compound having a formula:



where R, R₁, R₂, and R₃ are each independently H, an alkyl group, a phenyl group, or an alkyl phenyl group; m is an integer from 0 to 3; and n is an integer from 1 to 3; and water.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first sulfonate is from 50 weight percent to 99 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon a total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate; the second sulfonate is from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate; the third sulfonate is from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate; and the fourth sulfonate is from 0 weight percent to 50 weight percent of the sulfonate composition based upon the total weight of the first sulfonate, the second sulfonate, the third sulfonate, and the fourth sulfonate.

3. The method of any one of claims 1-2, wherein the sulfonate composition is from 0.01 weight percent to 35 weight percent of the foam formulation based upon a total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water.

4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the glycol compound is from 0.01 weight percent to 35 weight percent of the foam formulation based upon the total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water.

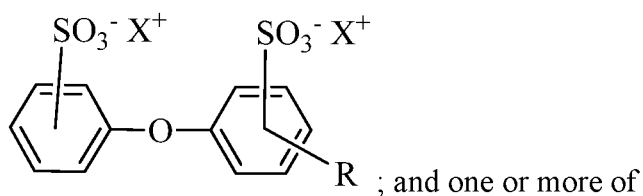
5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the water is from 30 weight percent to 99.98 weight percent of the foam formulation based upon the total weight of the sulfonate composition, the glycol compound, and the water.

6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein co-injecting the gas and the foam formulation into the subterranean reservoir occurs at a temperature from 150 °C to 300 °C.

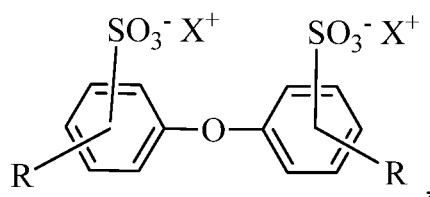
7. An enhanced oil recovery composition comprising:
steam; and
a foam formulation comprising:

a sulfonate composition comprising:

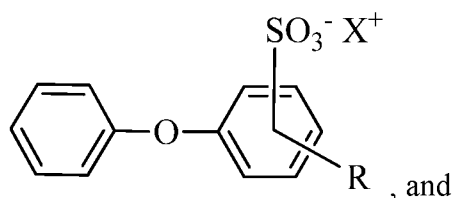
a first sulfonate of Formula I:



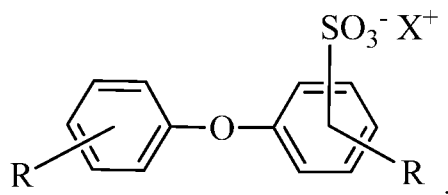
a second sulfonate of Formula II:



a third sulfonate of Formula III:

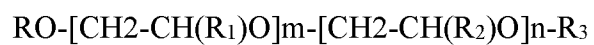


a fourth sulfonate of Formula IV:



wherein R is a C₃ to C₂₄ alkyl group and X is H, an alkali metal, an alkaline earth metal, a divalent metal, or ammonium; and

a glycol compound having a formula:



where R, R₁, R₂, and R₃ are each independently H, an alkyl group, a phenyl group, or an alkyl phenyl group; m is an integer from 0 to 3; and n is an integer from 1 to 3; and water.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2020/054731

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. C09K8/584 C09K8/592 E21B43/24 ADD.		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C09K E21B		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2016/176385 A1 (DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES LLC [US]; ROHM & HAAS [US]) 3 November 2016 (2016-11-03) * page 3, line 6 through page 5, line 5, page 7, line 16 through page 9, line 24, Examples, claims *	1-7
A	WO 2018/013488 A1 (DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES LLC [US]) 18 January 2018 (2018-01-18) the whole document	1-7
A	EP 0 032 072 A1 (DOW CHEMICAL CO [US]) 15 July 1981 (1981-07-15) the whole document	1-7
A	WO 2019/005289 A1 (DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES LLC [US]) 3 January 2019 (2019-01-03) the whole document	1-7
☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 18 January 2021		Date of mailing of the international search report 28/01/2021
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Nemes, Csaba A.

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Information on patent family members

International application No

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