ACID TREATMENT OF CARBONATE DEPOSITS AT THE PERM REGION OIL FIELDS

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ОПЫТ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ КИСЛОТНЫХ СОСТАВОВ В КАРБОНАТНЫХ ОТЛОЖЕНИЯХ НЕФТЯНЫХ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЙ ПЕРМСКОГО КРАЯ
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Received / Получена: 15.07.2019. Accepted / Принята: 10.01.2020. Published / Опубликована: 02.03.2020

Key words: acid treatment, carbonate reservoir, hydrochloric acid, acid composition, Perm Region fields, acid treatment efficiency, X-ray tomography, void structure, carbonate content, insoluble residue, successful acid treatments, hydrodynamic research, productivity index, bottomhole zone permeability, farfield zone permeability.

Ключевые слова: кислотная обработка, карбонатный коллектор, соляная кислота, карбонатный состав, месторождения, Пермский край, эффективность кислотных обработок, рентгенометрические испытания, структура пустотного пространства, карбонатность, нерастворимый осадок, успешность кислотных обработок, гидродинамические исследования, коэффициент продуктивности, проницаемость призабойной зоны пласта, проницаемость удаленной зоны пласта.

Acid treatments are among the most common methods to enhance deliverability of productive wells running on carbonate deposits. Such treatment at the oil fields of ООО «ЛУКОЙЛ-Перм», which are conventionally divided into the Southern, Northern and Nozhovskaya groups depending on their location in the the Perm Region, is complicated by the particular features of the deposit geology, difference in the mineralogical composition of rocks, and properties of formation fluids. To determine the optimal formulation for acid treatment of carbonate deposits for each group of fields, the field application of three most used compositions: DN-9010, FLUXOCORE-210 and NPS-K, was reviewed. During the research, the particular features of the reservoir void structure were studied using X-ray tomography, the mineralogical composition of rocks was determined using KM-04M carbonate metering device, the proportion of successful treatment jobs with each of the acid compositions was identified and their efficiency was assessed based on changes in well productivity and the reservoir flow parameters after treatments, obtained from the interpretation of hydrodynamic research data. As a result of the field data analysis, it was established that the number of jobs resulting in the target oil production growth using FLUXOCORE-210 and NPS-K compositions in carbonate sediments of the Southern, Northern and Nozhovskaya oil field groups slightly exceeded the number of successful acid treatments using DN-9010 composition, which was confirmed by hydrodynamic research data where the highest efficiency of NPS-K and FLUXOCORE -210 was identified in comparison with DN-9010. The highest efficiency of NPS-K acid composition was observed at carbonate deposits of Southern and Nozhovskaya groups of fields, while FLUXOCORE -210 showed the best results in the deposits of Northern group of fields.

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Introduction

There is a global tendency of decline in oil production from terrigenous reservoirs, which results in the increased bringing into development of hard-to-recover reserves mostly located at carbonate deposits. To improve the efficiency of oil field development in these conditions, various measures are taken to enhance the deliverability of productive wells and to increase the rate of recoverable reserves production [1–5].

Acid treatment is one of the most commonly used methods of flow stimulation in carbonate deposits. It is a method of oil production stimulation, which is based on the increase of existing inflow channels and creation of new ones through rock dissolution by acid [6–11].

Carbonate minerals actively interact with most inorganic and organic acids. Hydrochloric acid solutions with a concentration of 10-15 % wt are normally used for acid treatments, due to its high solvency, bulk production and low cost [12, 13].

However, application of pure hydrochloric acid can be affected by the increase in the field equipment corrosion rate and the wellbore damage by reaction products, as well as formation of stable oil emulsions [14–18]. In this respect, hydrochloric-acid-based complex compositions with a range of special additives, including retarders, stabilizers, corrosion inhibitors and solvents for the acid treatment of productive formations, have got widespread use in the oil industry [19, 20].

Selection of optimal acid composition is the principal task in planning successful acid treatments [21-25]. Positive result of acid treatment directly relies on the compliance of the selected composition with the geological and physical features of the deposit, including thermodynamic conditions and mineralogical composition of treated rocks and saturating fluids [26–30].

This research examines the field application experience of the acid compositions most commonly used in the Perm Region for the treatment of bottomhole zones of productive wells in order to enhance their deliverability: DN-9010 (NPP Devon, Kazan), FLUXOCORE-210 (AO Polyex, Perm) and NPS-K (OOO NefteProm Service, Perm) in carbonate deposits of Southern (Vereiskian, Bashkirian (Bashkirian-Serpukhovian), Tournaisian deposits), Northern (Bashkirian-Serpukhovian, Tournaisian (Tournaisian-Famennian) deposits) and Nozhovskaya (Tournaisian deposits) field groups.

Fig. 1. Boundaries of field groups on the map of Perm Region

Geological and Physical Features of Carbonate Deposits in Perm Region

Most oil fields in the Perm Region are being developed by OOO LUKOIL-PERM. They can be conventionally divided into three large groups – Southern, Northern and Nozhovskaya, with their boundaries shown in Fig. 1.

Geological and physical characteristics of carbonate deposits of the Southern (SFG), Northern (NFG) and Nozhovskaya (NoFG) field groups are given in Table 1.
The deposits feature a complicated geology structure, with a significant compartmentalization of the section and rather low permeability. The SFG oils are paraffin oils, with high viscosity and medium and high gas content, the NFG ones are paraffin oils with low viscosity and high gas content, and the NoFG ones are paraffin oils with high viscosity and low gas content.

Carbonate reservoirs of the Perm Region have different structure of void space [31], which can be studied using X-ray tomography methods [32–37]. Three-dimensional models of the void space structure of core samples are given in Fig. 2.

Based on the conducted studies it was determined that in the southern part of the region, there is a predominance of pore structure without distinct vugs and fractures (Fig. 2, a). In the northern part of the region, the structure of the void space is more complex, with zones of natural fracturing and vuggy porosity (Fig. 2, b), micro-fracturing (Fig. 2, c), uniform (Fig. 2, d) and non-uniform porosity (Fig. 2, e).

Carbonate content is an essential parameter directly affecting the acidizing efficiency and characterizing the content of carbonate salts, such as calcite and dolomite, in the rock [38]. To determine the content of carbonate minerals in the rocks of the SFG and the NFG, laboratory tests were carried out using a special carbonate metering device KM-04M (Table 2). The rocks of the Tournaissian (Tournaissian-Famennian) and Famennian stages of the NFG and the NoFG were not studied in the absence of samples. The description of core samples in the field development design and engineering documentation indicates that deposits of the Tournaissian stage (as in the case of Nozhovskoye field) are represented by algal/lumpy and organogenic/detritic limestones, and of the Tournaissian-Famennian and Famennian stage (as in the case of Unvinskoye and Gagarinskoye fields) – by detritic/lumpy and clastic limestone with a negligible amount of dolomite.

The carbonate deposits of the SFG feature a significant content of insoluble residue represented by argillites, quartz and siltstones, which is a factor reducing the efficiency of acid treatments. The carbonate content in the Tournaissian deposits is generally higher than that of the Bashkirian (Bashkirian-Šerpukhovian) and Vereiskian deposits. In the NFG carbonate deposits, a high content of calcite is identified, while dolomite prevails in the rock formation of the Bashkirian deposit of the Ozynoroye field, which complicates the acid treatment process [39, 40].
Fig. 2. Structure of void space of carbonate reservoirs in the Perm Region:  
a – pore structure of the southern part of the region (as illustrated by Osinskoye field);  
b – fracturing and vuggy porosity (as illustrated by Gagarinskoye field);  
c – micro-fracturing (as illustrated by Ozyornoye field);  
d – uniform porosity (as illustrated by Magovskoye field);  
e – non-uniform porosity (as illustrated by Unvinskoye field)

Table 2

| Field         | Deposit        | Component Content, % |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
|               |                | Calcite | Dolomite | Insoluble Residue |
| SFG           |                |         |          |                  |
| Baklanovskoye | C₂,b           | 57.3    | 2.7      | 40.0             |
| Batyrbaiskeye | C₂,b           | 56.1    | 2.9      | 41.0             |
| Dorokhovskoye | C₁,t           | 96.2    | 0.3      | 3.5              |
| Ilyichevskoye | C₂,b           | 60.3    | 0.1      | 39.6             |
|               | C₂ट           | 89.3    | 0.0      | 10.7             |
| Kazakovskoye  | C₁,t           | 84.1    | 5.0      | 10.9             |
| Kokuykskoye   | C₂,b           | 88.8    | 0.0      | 11.2             |
|               | C₁,t           | 89.7    | 0.0      | 10.3             |
| Moskudinskoye | C₂ट           | 43.6    | 2.3      | 54.1             |
| Osinskoye     | C₂b-C₁𝑠       | 55.2    | 2.5      | 42.3             |
| Pavlovskoye   | C₂,b           | 87.1    | 4.1      | 8.8              |
|               | C₁,t           | 89.8    | 2.8      | 7.4              |
| Sosnovskoye   | C₁,t           | 97.9    | 0.0      | 2.1              |
| Chaykinskoye  | C₁,t           | 91.1    | 0.0      | 8.9              |
| Churakovskoye | C₂,b           | 86.0    | 0.0      | 14.0             |
|               | C₁,t           | 85.4    | 0.0      | 14.6             |
| Shumovskoye   | C₂b            | 52.1    | 2.1      | 45.8             |
| NFG           |                |         |          |                  |
| Gagarinskoye  | C₂b-C₁𝑠       | 86.5    | 9.2      | 4.2              |
| Magovskoye    | C₂b-C₁𝑠       | 87.1    | 1.3      | 11.6             |
| Ozyornoye     | C₂b-C₁𝑠       | 10.8    | 77.1     | 12.1             |
| Sibirsksyoye  | C₂b-C₁𝑠       | 92.3    | 0.4      | 7.3              |
| Unvinskoye    | C₂b-C₁𝑠       | 89.5    | 0.7      | 9.8              |
| Yurchukskoye  | C₂b-C₁𝑠       | 93.7    | 1.3      | 5.0              |
Application of DN-9010, FLUXOCORE -210 and NPS-K Acid Compositions

The data on 476 acid treatments with DN-9010, FLUXOCORE -210 and NPS-K compositions at the Vereiskian, Bashkirian (Bashkirian-Serpukhovian), Tournaisian (Tournaisian-Famennian) and Famennian deposits of the Perm Region fields were accepted for research. The formulation of the acid compositions under study is given in Fig. 3.

All the acid compositions contain surfactants that provide high permeability of acids in the productive layer due to a significant drop in the rate of interaction with the rock, and effective inhibitors of hydrochloric acid corrosiveness, which reduce its negative impact on oilfield equipment.

DN-9010 acid composition was used at the fields of the Perm Region from 2003 to 2016, with a total of 224 acid treatments performed. FLUXOCORE-210 and NPS-K compositions were brought into use in 2011 and 2014, respectively, and are being actively used, including 136 acid treatments with NPS-K and 116 with FLUXOCORE -210, overall.

The application of acid formulations was distributed across carbonate deposits of the SFG, NFG and NoFG as given in Fig. 4. A considerable part of acid treatment jobs at productive formations with DN-9010, FLUXOCORE-210 and NPS-K fell...
upon the deposits of the SFG (55 %) and the NFG (42 %), mainly Bashkirian (Bashkirian-Serpukhovian) and Tournaisian (Tournaisian-Famennian) deposits. Tournaissian deposits of the NoFG accounted for 13 acid treatments only, of which six with NPS-K and seven with DN-9010.

Fig. 5 provides a diagram illustrating the proportion of successful acid treatments, i.e. the treatments that have reached the target oil production growth, with the compositions under study. The least successful was the acid treatment at the Tournaissian deposits of the NoFG with the DN-9010 composition, which accounted for 57 % jobs only. Application of the NPS-K composition under the same conditions delivered the target growth for all the jobs performed (100 %). Furthermore, positive practice of acid treatments with FLUXOCORE-210 at the NFG deposits shall be noted, with 78–90 % of jobs successful.

The number of successful jobs with NPS-K and FLUXOCORE-210 compositions is generally higher than those with DN-9010 (up to 1.75 times), which suggests their better correspondence to geological and physical features of complex carbonate deposits in the Perm Region.

**Efficiency of Treatment with DN-9010, FLUXOCORE-210 and NPS-K Acid Compositions**

To characterize the results of oil production stimulation measures, the so-called process efficiency indicators are most commonly used, including oil production growth rate, additional oil production and duration of the effect [41–43]. However, for the theory and practice of oil field development, the study of the efficiency of measures based on changes in well productivity and flow properties of the formation [44, 45] is of great interest.

### Change in Well Productivity Index after Acid Treatment

| Deposit         | SFG          | NFG          | NoFG          |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
|                 | Number of Treatments, nos. | $\frac{K_{p2}}{K_{p1}}$ unit fractions | Number of Treatments, nos. | $\frac{K_{p2}}{K_{p1}}$ unit fractions | Number of Treatments, nos. | $\frac{K_{p2}}{K_{p1}}$ unit fractions |
| ---             | ---          | ---          | ---           | ---          | ---          | ---          |
| **DN-9010**     |             |              |              |             |              |              |
| $C_{2vr}$       | 4 1.03–2.60  | 1.71         |              |              |              |              |
| $C_{2b}$ (C_{2b}-C_{1s}) | 15 0.08–5.17 | 2.20         |              | 0.59–5.64   | 2.47         |              |
| $C_{1t}$ (C_{1t}-D_{3fm}) | 7 0.60–4.19 | 1.83         |              | 0.37–8.91   | 2.14         | 3 0.49–2.97  |
| $D_{3fm}$       | –            |              |              | 0.09–13.90  | 3.00         |              |
| **FLUXOCORE-210** |             |              |              |             |              |              |
| $C_{2b}$ (C_{2b}-C_{1s}) | – 0.43–1.32 | 0.76         |              | 0.49–10.80  | 3.33         |              |
| $C_{1t}$ (C_{1t}-D_{3fm}) | 3 0.34–13.03 | 3.32         |              |              |              |              |
| **NPS-K**       |             |              |              |             |              |              |
| $C_{2vr}$       | 7 1.00–13.40 | 5.22         |              |              |              |              |
| $C_{2b}$ (C_{2b}-C_{1s}) | 7 0.57–7.84 | 2.42         |              | 0.82–4.38   | 2.88         |              |
| $C_{1t}$ (C_{1t}-D_{3fm}) | 15 0.44–7.05 | 2.03         |              |              | 3 5.12–30.55 |              |

*Note: $K_{p2}$, $K_{p1}$ are well productivity indices after and before acid treatment; $\frac{K_{p2}}{K_{p1}}$ is change of well productivity index as a result of acid treatment (numerator is a range of indicator values; denominator is a mean value).*
In connection with the foregoing, the results of acid treatments carried out on wells running on carbonate deposits of the Perm Region were evaluated based on the interpretation of hydrodynamic research materials. For this purpose, all pressure (level) build-up curves obtained on productive wells shortly before and after the acid treatment were used: total of 356 tests, or 178 pairs, which, as it should be stated, covers only 22.2 % of the jobs performed with the compositions under study at the SFG, 56.4% at the NFG, and 46.2 % at the NoFG. The hydrodynamic research data were interpreted using KAPPA Workstation software product (Saphir NL module), deterministic moments of pressure, and the integral method of Barenblatt, Borisov, Kamenetsky, and Krylov [46]. As it was established, the results of acid treatments differ quite strongly depending on the applied composition (Tables 3–5).

To determine the change in well productivity after exposure (see Table 3), the values of formation pressure before and after the treatment were calculated by the product method [47]. The maximum increase in the productivity index after acid treatments with DN-9010 composition was established at the NFG Famennian deposit (by 3 times, on average, based on 13 pairs of tests), FLUXOCORE-210 – at the NFG Tournaisian and Tournaisian-Famennian deposits (3.3 times), NPS-K – at the NoFG Tournaisian deposit (15.5 times). Decrease in well productivity was observed at the SFG Tournaisian deposits after application of FLUXOCORE-210 composition (by 1.3 times), which might be caused by a number of factors to be discussed further.

### Table 4

Change in BHZ Permeability Index after Acid Treatment

| Deposit       | SFG          | NFG          | NoFG         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|               | Number of   | S\text{BHIZ2}/S\text{BHIZ1} | Number of   | S\text{BHIZ2}/S\text{BHIZ1} | Number of   | S\text{BHIZ2}/S\text{BHIZ1} |
|               | Treatments, nos. | unit fractions | Treatments, nos. | unit fractions | Treatments, nos. | unit fractions |
| C\text{vtr}  | 4            | 0.69 – 2.56, 1.83 | –            | –              | –            | –              |
| (C\text{b–C\text{vtr}}) | 15         | 0.06 – 5.61, 2.28 | 13           | 0.60 – 5.16, 2.62 | –            | –              |
| C\text{t} (C\text{C\text{t}–D\text{t}}) | 7            | 0.75 – 10.66, 3.00 | 10           | 0.37 – 8.99, 2.95 | 3            | 2.50 – 8.35, 5.43 |
| D\text{t} | –            | –            | 13           | 0.09 – 14.33, 3.34 | –            | –              |
| (D\text{t}–D\text{t}) | –            | –            | –            | –              | –            | –              |
| FLUXOCORE-210 | –            | –            | –            | –              | –            | –              |
| C\text{b} (C\text{b}–C\text{b}) | –            | –            | 64           | 0.16 – 27.02, 3.19 | –            | –              |
| C\text{t} (C\text{t}–D\text{t}) | 3            | 0.28 – 0.52, 0.37 | 6            | 0.16 – 53.75, 11.02 | –            | –              |
| D\text{t} | –            | –            | 5            | 0.19 – 10.15, 2.52 | –            | –              |
| NPS-K        | –            | –            | –            | –              | –            | –              |
| C\text{vtr} | 7            | 0.84 – 13.26, 5.81 | –            | –              | –            | –              |
| (C\text{b}–C\text{b}) | 7            | 0.23 – 13.75, 3.44 | 3            | 0.98 – 14.6, 7.90 | –            | –              |
| C\text{t} (C\text{t}–D\text{t}) | 15           | 0.39 – 8.57, 2.06 | –            | –              | 3            | 3.58 – 20.59, 10.40 |

Note: \( S\text{BHIZ2}/S\text{BHIZ1} \) are BHZ permeability indices after and before acid treatment; \( S\text{BHIZ2}/S\text{BHIZ1} \) is change of the BHZ permeability index as a result of acid treatment (numerator is a range of indicator values; denominator is a mean value).
According to the comparative analysis of hydrodynamic studies, in addition to the change in the permeability of the bottomhole zone (Table 4), the fact of change in the permeability of the farfield zone was established (Table 5). There are several possible reasons for this phenomenon: the acid composition both dissolves calcite in the healed fractures, which results in bringing into development of the earlier undrained areas of the deposit by the area and/or the section, and penetrates deeply, as well.

Within the scope of this research, it is only possible to state that the permeability of the farfield zone (FFZ) has changed, without identifying the specific factors that caused it.

After acid treatments at carbonate deposits of the SFM and NoFG, the largest increase in the BHZ permeability was observed after the application of NPS-K composition: 2.1–5.8 and 10.4 times, respectively. FLUXOCORE-210 acid composition is more effective for the NFG; its application increased the BHZ permeability by 2.5–11.0 times. The application of this composition at the Tournaisian deposits of the SFG resulted in decrease in the BHZ permeability by 2.7 times on average, based on 3 pairs of tests.

The NPS-K composition is mostly effective at increasing the permeability of FFZ in the conditions of the carbonate deposits of the SFG and NoFG: by 1.6-5.7 and 9.3 times, respectively, while FLUXOCORE-210 proved effective at the NFG, except for the Famennian deposits with a decrease in the FFZ permeability by 1.2 times, based on 5 pairs of tests.

### Table 5

| Deposit  | SFM | NFG | NoFG |
|----------|-----|-----|------|
| DN-9010  |     |     |      |
| C₂vr     | 4   | –   | –    |
| C₂b-(C₁s)| 15  | 13  | –    |
| C₁t-(C₁t-D₃fm)| 7 | 10  | 3    |
| D₃fm     | –   | –   | 13   |

| Deposit  | SFM | NFG | NoFG |
|----------|-----|-----|------|
| FLUXOCORE-210 |     |     |      |
| C₂b-(C₂b-C₁s)| –   | –   | 64   |
| C₁t-(C₁t-D₃fm)| 3  | 6   | –    |
| D₃fm     | –   | –   | 5    |

| Deposit  | SFM | NFG | NoFG |
|----------|-----|-----|------|
| NPS-K    |     |     |      |
| C₂vr     | 7   | –   | –    |
| C₂b-(C₂b-C₁s)| 7 | 3   | –    |
| C₁t-(C₁t-D₃fm)| 15| 3   | 3    |

**Note:** $K_{FFZ2}$, $K_{FFZ1}$ are FFZ permeability indices after and before acid treatment; $K_{FFZ2}/K_{FFZ1}$ is change of FFZ permeability index as a result of acid treatment (numerator is a range of indicator values; denominator is a mean value).
As previously stated, after acid treatments of carbonate deposits of the SFG using FLUXOCORE-210 composition, there was a decrease in flow properties of both bottomhole and farfield zones and, as a result, of well productivity. This can be the result of the killing fluid flow into reservoir, the reservoir damage with products of acid and rock reaction, or the incompatibility of the acid composition with formation fluids, which entails pore plugging with high-viscosity oil emulsions or solid precipitation from formation water. To identify specific factors that resulted in the decrease in flow properties, a set of studies shall be conducted, including testing of both void space and core sample flow with simulation of thermodynamic conditions of productive formations and saturation of samples with real reservoir fluids.

According to the analysis of changes in well productivity and permeability of BHZ and FFZ after acid treatment with the compositions under study, it is possible to identify a slightly higher efficiency of NPS-K and FLUXOCORE-210 compositions in comparison with DN-9010. NPS-K acid composition shows better results at carbonate deposits of the SFG and NoFG, while FLUXOCORE-210 – at the NFG.

Further to the acid compositions under study, NPS-K1, a new high-potential acid composition by OOO NefteProm Service (Perm), is worth noting, as it allows treatments without involvement of a well workover crew due to a significantly reduced corrosion rate, thus reducing the job cost. The NPS-K1 composition is a reverse hydrocarbon emulsion, in which liquid hydrocarbons are the dispersion medium and hydrochloric acid is the dispersion phase. When in contact with reservoir oil, the emulsion breaks down into the hydrocarbon and acid phases, in which case the hydrocarbon phase clears the bottomhole zone of paraffin deposits, while the acid phase reacts directly with the rock, thus increasing the reservoir permeability. A low number of treatment jobs with NPS-K1 acid composition at carbonate deposits of the Perm Region (only 10 jobs in Vereiskian, Bashkirian and Tournaisian deposits of SFG and NoFG performed since the end of 2017) does not currently allow a detailed analysis of its efficiency.

Conclusions

1. Carbonate deposits of the Perm Region are characterized by a complex geology, diverse structure of the void space and composition of the rocks.
2. Acid treatments in carbonate reservoirs are complicated by their low permeability, significant content of insoluble minerals (Southern group of fields), increased dolomitization and natural fracturing, and vuggy porosity (Northern group of fields) of reservoir rocks, as well as high viscosity of reservoir oil (Nozhovskaya group of fields).
3. The number of acid treatments that have reached the target oil production growth with FLUXOCORE-210 and NPS-K compositions exceeds the number of successful treatments with DN-9010 composition.
4. According to the analysis of changes in well productivity and permeability of bottomhole and farfield zones after acid treatments, it is also possible to determine a slightly higher efficiency of NPS-K and FLUXOCORE-210 compositions in comparison with DN-9010. NPS-K acid composition shows better results at carbonate deposits of the Southern and Nozhovskaya groups of fields, while FLUXOCORE-210 - at the Northern group of fields.
5. With sufficient practice in the application of NPS-K1 acid composition in the fields of the Perm Region, its effectiveness shall be analysed similarly to DN-9010, FLUXOCORE-210 and NPS-K compositions discussed in this paper.

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Please cite this article in English as:
Novikov V.A., Martyushev D.A. Acid treatment of carbonate deposits at the Perm Region oil fields. Perm Journal of Petroleum and Mining Engineering, 2020, vol.20, no.1, pp.72-87. DOI: 10.15593/2224-9923/2020.1.7

Просьба ссылаться на эту статью в русскоязычных источниках следующим образом:
Новиков В.А., Мартюшев Д.А. Опыт применения кислотных составов в карбонатных отложениях нефтяных месторождений Пермского края // Вестник Пермского национального исследовательского политехнического университета. Геология. Нефтегазовое и горное дело. – 2020. – Т.20, №1. – С.72–87. DOI: 10.15593/2224-9923/2020.1.7