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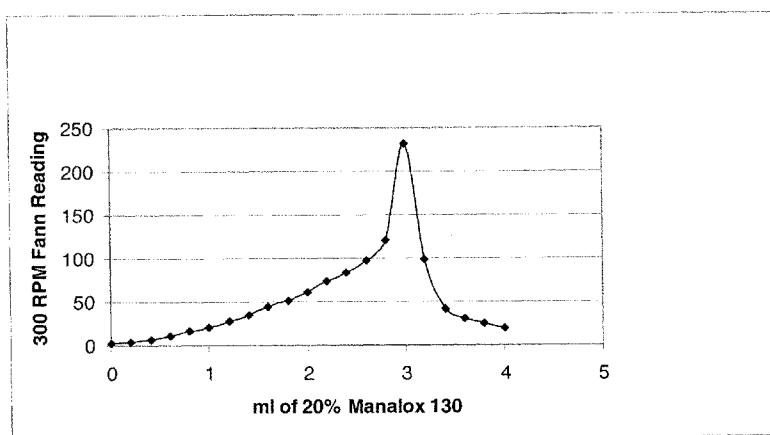


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: A composition and method of fracturing a subterranean formation. The composition includes: about 0.25 wt. % to about 3.0 wt. %, based on a weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of a mixture of phosphate esters, said esters selected from the group consisting of: monoester PO(OR¹XOH)₂, PO(OR²XOH)₂; diester PO(OH)(OR¹)_m(OR²)_{2-m} where m = 0, 1, or 2; triester PO(OH)(OR¹)_n(OR²)_{3-n} where n = 0, 1, 2 or 3; and phosphoric acid H₃PO₄ wherein R¹ and R² each have 2 to 18 carbon atoms; and about 0.2 wt. % to about 1.0 wt. %, based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound having an Al:C1 mole ratio ranging from about 1.40: 1 to about 2.2: 1. The composition is added to a hydrocarbon liquid to fracture the subterranean formation with this hydrocarbon liquid. The hydrocarbon liquid containing the composition exhibits a substantially constant viscosity.

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Phosphate Ester Oil Gellant

BACKGROUND

5 Many known oil based fracturing fluid compositions include a phosphate ester and an iron or an aluminum crosslinker. Compositions using an aluminum crosslinker may have a high sensitivity to the amount of crosslinker included in the formulation, which is demonstrated by a sharp viscosity break. Compositions using an iron crosslinker are typically lower in effectiveness as compared to the aluminum crosslinker systems. Where viscosity of a fracturing composition is a function of crosslinker concentration, a break is described as a decrease in viscosity of a fracturing composition upon reaching a certain concentration of crosslinker. Such crosslinker concentration may be referred to as a break-point concentration. Generally, the existence of an engineerable break is desirable in fracturing, as it assists with removal of oil or other substances from a fracture by allowing flowback. However, a sharp break caused by the concentration of one of the viscosity building products causes difficulties as it can be challenging to engineer. In particular, prior art aluminum compositions are well known to show sensitivity to water, pH and crosslinker concentration. The present invention addresses such problems as sensitivity to crosslinker concentration.

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SUMMARY OF INVENTION

According to some embodiments, a method of fracturing a subterranean formation includes adding to a hydrocarbon liquid to be used as a fracturing fluid a composition including (a) about 0.25 wt. % to about 3.0 wt. %, based on a weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of a mixture of phosphate esters, the esters selected from the group consisting of: monoester $\text{PO}(\text{OR}^1)(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{PO}(\text{OR}^2)(\text{OH})_2$; diester $\text{PO}(\text{OH})(\text{OR}^1)_m(\text{OR}^2)_{2-m}$ where $m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$; triester $\text{PO}(\text{OH})(\text{OR}^1)_n(\text{OR}^2)_{3-n}$ where $n = 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$; and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4 wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 18 carbon atoms; and (b) about 0.2 wt. % to about 1.0 wt. %, based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound having an Al:Cl mole ratio ranging from about 1.40:1 to about 2.2:1, where the fracturing fluid composition is characterized by a substantially constant viscosity value; and fracturing a subterranean formation with this hydrocarbon liquid.

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In some embodiments, the polynuclear aluminum compound is added in an amount to provide a molar ratio of aluminum ion in the polynuclear aluminum compound to organic phosphate ranging from about 0.2:1 to about 2.0:1, or from about 0.4:1 to about 1.5:1.

In some embodiments, the mixture of phosphate esters is based on a reaction product of a trialkylphosphate, phosphorus pentoxide and an alcohol. In certain embodiments, R^2 is selected from hexyl, octyl, decyl and dodecyl. In some embodiments, R^1 is ethyl. In some embodiments, R^1 is ethyl and R^2 is selected from octyl and decyl. In certain embodiments, R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 12 carbon atoms. In some embodiments, the trialkylphosphate is triethylphosphate and the alcohol includes octanol and decanol.

According to some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes (a) a hydrocarbon liquid, (b) about 0.6 wt. % to about 0.9 wt. % based on a weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of a mixture of phosphate esters, the esters selected from the group consisting of: monoester $PO(OR^1)(OH)_2$, $PO(OR^2)(OH)_2$, diester $PO(OH)(OR^1)_m(OR^2)_{2-m}$ where $m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$; triester $PO(OH)(OR^1)_n(OR^2)_{3-n}$ where $n = 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$; and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4 wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 18 carbon atoms; and (c) about 0.2 wt. % to about 0.8 wt. % based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound having an Al:Cl mole ratio ranging from about 1.40:1 to about 2.2:1, where the fracturing composition is characterized by a substantially constant viscosity value.

In some embodiments, R^2 is selected from hexyl, octyl, decyl and dodecyl. In certain embodiments, R^1 is ethyl. In some embodiments, R^1 is ethyl and R^2 is selected from octyl and decyl. In some embodiments, R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 12 carbon atoms. In further embodiments, a molar ratio of aluminum ion in the polynuclear aluminum compound to organic phosphate ranges from about 0.2:1 to about 2.0:1, or from about 0.4:1 to about 1.5:1.

According to some embodiments, a composition includes (a) a mixture of phosphate esters, the esters selected from: monoester $PO(OR^1)(OH)_2$, $PO(OR^2)(OH)_2$; diester $PO(OH)(OR^1)_m(OR^2)_{2-m}$ where $m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$; triester $PO(OH)(OR^1)_n(OR^2)_{3-n}$ where $n = 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$; and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4 wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 18 carbon atoms; and (b) an acidic polyaluminum aluminum compound having a formula of $Al_x(OH)_yCl_{(3x-y)}$, where $0 < x < 3y$.

In some embodiments, x is 2 and y is 5. In some embodiments, a composition includes a polyamine compound selected from a polyhydroxylalkylamine and a polyquaternary amine. In certain

embodiments, R² is selected from hexyl, octyl, decyl and dodecyl. In some embodiments, R¹ is ethyl. In some embodiments, R¹ is ethyl and R² is selected from octyl and decyl. In certain embodiments, R¹ and R² each have 2 to 12 carbon atoms.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

5 The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide further understanding of the disclosure and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the disclosure and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the disclosure.

In the drawings:

- Figure 1 illustrates the gelling performance of a prior art aluminum isopropoxide crosslinking system;
- 10 Figure 2 illustrates the gelling performance of a prior art ferric crosslinking system;
- Figure 3 illustrates the gelling performance of an aluminum chloride crosslinking system;
- Figure 4 illustrates the gelling performance of an inventive acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride crosslinking system;
- Figure 5 illustrates the gelling performance of an inventive acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride crosslinking systems; and
- 15 Figure 6 illustrates the gelling performance of an inventive acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride crosslinking system.

DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

Compositions and methods of the present invention may be useful for oil-based fracturing subterranean formations, such as in oil or gas wells. The compositions unexpectedly provide a substantially constant and efficient viscosity to a gelled hydrocarbon over a wide range of aluminum concentrations. For the purposes of this application, a substantially constant viscosity is measured using number 2 diesel oil and about 2.0 wt% phosphate over a range of aluminum crosslinker concentration. In one embodiment, a substantially constant viscosity measurement means a change in hydrocarbon viscosity of less than or equal to 30 % as the aluminum concentration of the fracturing composition is greater than or equal to about 0.3 times the phosphate ester concentration. In another embodiment, a substantially constant viscosity measurement means a change in hydrocarbon viscosity of less than or equal to 20 % as the aluminum concentration of the fracturing composition is greater than or equal to

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about 0.3 times the phosphate ester concentration. In yet another embodiment, a substantially constant viscosity measurement means a change in hydrocarbon viscosity of less than or equal to 10 % as the aluminum concentration of the fracturing composition is greater than or equal to about 0.3 times the phosphate ester concentration. In still yet another embodiment, a substantially constant viscosity measurement means a change in hydrocarbon viscosity of less than or equal to 5 % as the aluminum concentration of the fracturing composition is greater than or equal to about 0.3 times the phosphate ester concentration. In one embodiment, the substantially constant viscosity value is measured using a Fann viscometer at 300 rpm. In one embodiment, the hydrocarbon viscosity corresponds to a 300 rpm Fann reading of; greater than 150; and a range from about 150 to about 175.

10 Composition

In some embodiments, the present invention provides for a composition containing a phosphate ester and an acidic polyaluminum compound having a formula of $Al_x(OH)_yCl_{(3x-y)}$ where $0 < x < 3y$. The composition may optionally include a polyamine compound.

In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes a hydrocarbon liquid, a phosphate composition and a crosslinker. In one such embodiment, the fracturing composition includes: a hydrocarbon liquid; about 0.25 wt. % to about 3.0 wt. % based on a weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of a phosphate composition; and about 0.2 wt. % to about 1.0 wt. % based on the weight of the phosphate of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound. In one embodiment, the fracturing composition includes: a hydrocarbon liquid; about 0.6 wt. % to about 0.9 wt. % based on a weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of a phosphate composition; and about 0.2 wt. % to about 0.8 wt. % based on the weight of the phosphate of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound. In one embodiment, the fracturing composition is characterized by a substantially constant viscosity measurement. For the purposes of this application about shall mean +/- 10%.

Phosphate Composition

In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes a phosphate composition. In some embodiments, the phosphate composition includes a phosphate ester. The phosphate composition may be an organic phosphate. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes a phosphate composition which contains a mixture of: monoesters $PO(OR^1)(OH)_2$, $PO(OR^2)(OH)_2$; diesters $PO(OH)(OR^1)_m(OR^2)_{2-m}$ where $m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$; triesters $PO(OH)(OR^1)_n(OR^2)_{3-n}$ where $n = 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$;

and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4 wherein R^1 and R^2 may be independently a straight or branch chain alkyl, aryl, alkoxy or alkaryl group (saturated, unsaturated, hetero atoms) having from 2 to about 18 carbon atoms. The major component is the diester compound at concentrations greater than: 65 wt.%; 70 wt.% or 75 wt. %. In some embodiments, R^1 and R^2 may have 2 to 12 carbon atoms. In some embodiments, R^1 may include ethyl, butyl, hexyl, octyl, decyl and/or dodecyl groups and R^2 may include hexyl, octyl, decyl and/or dodecyl groups. In some other embodiments, R^1 may include ethyl, butyl, octyl and/or decyl groups and R^2 may include hexyl, octyl, decyl and/or dodecyl groups. In some yet other embodiments, R^1 may include an ethyl group and R^2 may include octyl and/or decyl groups. In certain embodiments, a phosphate composition is based on a reaction product of a trialkylphosphate, phosphorus pentoxide and alcohol. In some such embodiments, the trialkylphosphate may include triethylphosphate, tributylphosphate, tri-tertbutylphosphate, or tris(2-ethylhexyl)phosphate. In some such embodiments, phosphoric anhydride includes phosphorous pentoxide. In some such embodiments, an alcohol includes a mixed linear alcohol including but not limited to octanol and decanol. In some other such embodiments, an alcohol includes: a mixed linear alcohol including but not limited hexanol mixed with dodecanol; fatty alcohol mixtures; isofols, and the like. Commercial mixed alcohols such as Alfol 810, Alfol 1012, Alfol 1014, or Alfol 1618 may be used as the mixed alcohol source. In certain embodiments, a phosphate composition is based on a reaction product of a triethylphosphate, phosphorous pentoxide and a mixed linear alcohol containing octanol and decanol.

According to some embodiments, a fracturing fluid includes: about 0.25 wt% to about 3.0 wt% of a phosphate ester; about 0.4 wt% to about 2.0 wt% of a phosphate ester; or about 0.6 wt% to about 1.5 wt% of a phosphate ester. According to some embodiments, a fracturing fluid includes: about 0.3 wt% to about 1.5 wt% of a phosphate ester; about 0.4 wt% to about 1.2 wt% of a phosphate ester; or about 0.6 wt% to about 1.0 wt% of a phosphate ester. In some embodiments, a fracturing fluid includes a phosphate in an amount of about 0.2 wt%; about 0.25 wt%; about 0.3 wt%; about 0.4 wt%; about 0.5 wt%; about 0.6 wt%; about 0.7 wt%; about 0.8 wt%; about 0.9 wt%; about 1.0 wt%; about 1.1 wt%; about 1.2 wt%; about 1.3 wt%; about 1.4 wt%; or about 1.5 wt%; about 1.6 wt%; about 1.7 wt%; about 1.8 wt%; about 1.9 wt%; about 2.0 wt%; about 2.1 wt%; about 2.2 wt%; about 2.3 wt%; about 2.4 wt%; about 2.5 wt%; about 2.6 wt%; about 2.7 wt%; about 2.8 wt%; about 2.9 wt%; or about 3.0 wt%.

Crosslinker

In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes a crosslinker. In some such
embodiments, the crosslinker does not include aluminum isopropoxide, sodium aluminate or aluminum
sulfate. In some embodiments, the crosslinker includes an acidic polynuclear aluminum halide
5 composition. In some other embodiments, the crosslinker includes an acidic polynuclear aluminum
chloride composition. In some embodiments, the acidic polynuclear aluminum halide has an empirical
formula of $Al_x(OH)_yCl_{(3x-y)}$ where $0 < x < 3y$. In some such embodiments, it is not necessary to
partially or completely neutralize the acid polynuclear aluminum halide composition or the acidic
polynuclear aluminum chloride composition when used as a crosslinker in combination with a phosphate
10 composition.

In some embodiments, a crosslinker includes polyaluminum chloride composition having an
Al:Cl mole ratio ranging from: about 1.40:1 to about 2.20:1; about 1.50:1 to about 2.10:1; about 1.50:1
to about 1.80:1; or about 1.90:1 to about 2.10:1 In some embodiments, a crosslinker includes
polyaluminum chloride having an Al:Cl mole ratio of about 1.50:1; about 1.60:1; about 1.70:1; about
15 1.80:1; about 1.90:1; about 2.00:1; or about 2.10:1.

In some embodiments, the acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride composition may include a
polyamine. In some such embodiments the polyamine is a polyhydroxylalkylamine or a polyquaternary
amine. The nitrogen atom of the polyhydroxylalkylamine may be linked by a straight or branched chain
alkyl group having 2 to 20 carbon atoms. In one such embodiment, the nitrogen atom of the
20 polyhydroxylalkylamine may be linked by alkyl groups including ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl
groups.

In some embodiments, a crosslinker includes about 20 wt% to about 30 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 20
wt% to about 25 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 20 wt% to about 22 wt% Al_2O_3 ; or about 20.2 wt% to about 21.7
wt% Al_2O_3 . In some embodiments, a crosslinker includes about 20 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 21 wt% Al_2O_3 ;
25 about 22 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 23 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 24 wt% Al_2O_3 ; or about 25 wt% Al_2O_3 . In some
embodiments, a crosslinker includes about 20.0 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 20.2 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 20.4 wt%
 Al_2O_3 ; about 20.6 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 20.8 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 21.0 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 21.2 wt% Al_2O_3 ;
about 21.4 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 21.6 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 21.8 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 22.0 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about
22.2 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 22.4 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 22.6 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 22.8 wt% Al_2O_3 ; about 23.0 wt%

Al₂O₃: about 23.2 wt% Al₂O₃: about 23.4 wt% Al₂O₃: about 23.6 wt% Al₂O₃: about 23.8 wt% Al₂O₃; or about 24.0 wt% Al₂O₃.

In some embodiments, a crosslinker includes about 7.5 wt% to about 10.5 wt% chloride; about 8.0 wt% to about 10.0 wt% chloride; about 8.0 wt% to about 9.5 wt% chloride; or about 8.3 wt% to about 9.2 wt% chloride. In some embodiments, a crosslinker includes about 7.5 wt% chloride; about 7.6 wt% chloride; about 7.7 wt% chloride; about 7.8 wt% chloride; about 7.9 wt% chloride; about 8.0 wt% chloride; about 8.1 wt% chloride; about 8.2 wt% chloride; about 8.3 wt% chloride; about 8.4 wt% chloride; about 8.5 wt% chloride; about 8.6 wt% chloride; about 8.7 wt% chloride; about 8.8 wt% chloride; about 8.9 wt% chloride; about 9.0 wt% chloride; about 9.1 wt% chloride; about 9.2 wt% chloride; about 9.3 wt% chloride; about 9.4 wt% chloride; about 9.5 wt% chloride; about 9.6 wt% chloride; about 9.7 wt% chloride; about 9.8 wt% chloride; about 9.9 wt% chloride; or about 10.0 wt% chloride.

In some embodiments, the crosslinker includes: about 10.7 wt.% to about 13.0 wt.% aluminum; about 10.7 wt.% to about 11.5 wt.% aluminum; about 11.0 wt.% to about 13.0 wt.% aluminum; about 12.0 wt.% to about 13.0 wt.% aluminum; or about 12.0 wt.% to about 12.7 wt.% aluminum. In some other embodiments, the crosslinker includes: about 10.8 wt.% aluminum; about 11.0 wt.% aluminum; about 11.2 wt.% aluminum; about 11.4 wt.% aluminum; about 11.6 wt.% aluminum; about 11.8 wt.% aluminum; about 12.0 wt.% aluminum; about 12.2 wt.% aluminum; about 12.4 wt.% aluminum; about 12.6 wt.% aluminum; about 12.8 wt.% aluminum; or about 13.0 wt.% aluminum.

In some embodiments, a crosslinker has a specific gravity at 15°C of about 1.27 to about 1.37; about 1.28 to about 1.36; about 1.29 to about 1.35; or about 1.30 to about 1.34. In some embodiments, a crosslinker has a specific gravity at 15°C or about 1.27; about 1.28; about 1.29; about 1.30; about 1.31; about 1.32; about 1.34; about 1.35; about 1.36; or about 1.37.

In some embodiments, a fracturing fluid composition includes a crosslinker in an amount effective to form a gel in combination with a phosphate containing entity. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes a crosslinker in an amount to provide a molar ratio to the phosphate of from about 0.1:1 to about 2.0:1, about 0.2:1 to about 1.5:1; or about 0.2:1 to about 1.2:1. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes a crosslinker in an amount to provide a molar ratio to

the phosphate of about 0.1:1; about 0.2:1; about 0.3:1; about 0.4:1; about 0.5:1; about 0.6:1; about 0.7:1; about 0.8:1; about 0.9:1; about 1.0:1; about 1.1:1; about 1.2:1; about 1.3:1; about 1.4:1; about 1.5:1; about 1.6:1; about 1.7:1; about 1.8:1; about 1.9:1; about 2.0:1; or about 2.1:1.

5 In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes an acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride in an amount to provide a molar ratio to the phosphate of from about 0.1:1 to about 2.0:1, about 0.2:1 to about 1.5:1; or about 0.2:1 to about 1.2:1. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes an acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride in an amount to provide a molar ratio to the phosphate of about 0.1:1; about 0.2:1; about 0.3:1; about 0.4:1; about 0.5:1; about 0.6:1; about 0.7:1; about 0.8:1; about 0.9:1; about 1.0:1; about 1.1:1; about 1.2:1; about 1.3:1; about 1.4:1; about 1.5:1; about 1.6:1; 10 about 1.7:1; about 1.8:1; about 1.9:1; about 2.0:1; or about 2.1:1.

In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes an acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride in an amount ranging from 0.2 wt. % to about 0.8 wt. % based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid. In other embodiments, the amount of acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride ranges from 0.3 wt. % to about 0.7 wt. % based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid. In other embodiments, the amount 15 of acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride ranges from 0.4 wt. % to about 0.6 wt. % based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid.

Hydrocarbon Liquid

In some embodiments, a fracturing composition includes a hydrocarbon liquid. Suitable hydrocarbon liquids include but are not limited to gasoline, diesel oil, crude oil, or kerosene.

20 Additional Components

In some embodiments, the fracture composition may include water. In such compositions, the water concentration may range from: about 0.05 wt% to about 2.0 wt%; about 0.1 wt% to about 1.0 wt%; about 0.1 wt% to about 0.6 wt%; about 0.1 wt% to about 0.5 wt%; and about 0.2 wt% to about 0.4 wt%. In other embodiments, the fracturing composition may include a pH regulating material, such 25 as soda ash. In some embodiments, this pH regulating material is not soluble in the hydrocarbon continuous phase. After the fracturing is complete, produced waters may contaminate the fracturing fluid. The pH regulating material may then become soluble, thereby increasing the pH of the system and breaking the viscosity to allow a more effective oil flow back into the producing well.

Preparation of Fracturing Composition

Pumping services or stimulation or fracture engineers select fracturing fluids and preparation of these fluids based on well-specific characteristics. Such characteristics include, but are not limited to, well-bore geology, depth, targeted fracture length, anticipated field production characteristics, and economics. In oil based fracturing, produced crude oil may be utilized as the continuous phase. Since crude oil varies significantly from well to well, fracturing formulations and preparations may vary significantly. In general, with opportunity for significant variations, the phosphate, hydrocarbon continuous phase, and crosslinker are blended in one or more fracturing tanks at the appropriate concentrations to form the desired viscosity or gel. In some embodiments, pH regulating additives or gel breaking agent are blended into the gel. The gelled hydrocarbon is pumped from the fracturing tanks, mixed with proppant, and pumped down the well bore at the defined fracturing pressure. In some embodiments the hydrocarbon continuous phase is pumped from the fracturing tank separately from either the phosphate and/or the crosslinker and/or proppant and/or pH regulating additive to form a gel while in the annulus.

In some embodiments, a phosphate and a crosslinker, in amounts as described above, are dispersed in a hydrocarbon liquid to be used as a fracturing composition. In some embodiments, dissolution of a phosphate and crosslinker in the hydrocarbon results in gelling of the hydrocarbon. In some embodiments a pH regulating additive or a gel breaker is added to the gelled hydrocarbon. In some embodiments, the resulting hydrocarbon gel is generally stable to heat or bottom hole temperatures, and the degree of gelling may be controlled by the concentration of the phosphate in the liquid.

20 Method

Use for fracturing

In some embodiments, a fracturing composition of some embodiments of the present invention is useful for fracturing in subterranean formations. A fracturing composition may be introduced into a subterranean formation under pressure sufficient to accomplish fracturing by enlarging and extending a fissure in the formation. The formation may be kept under elevated pressure for several hours to further extend the fissure in the formation. The gelled hydrocarbon maintains a stable viscosity under the elevated pressure and downhole temperatures. After the fracture is complete, the pressure is released, intrusion of formation water may solubilize the pH regulating additive, and the gels or viscosity is broken. In some embodiments, gel breakers have a delayed mechanism other than

solubilizing in produced waters. This delay is typically a few hours to allow the fracturing to be completed before gel destruction.

In some embodiments, a method of fracturing a subterranean formation includes adding a phosphate and a crosslinker to a hydrocarbon liquid to be used as a fracturing fluid, wherein each component is as described above, and fracturing a subterranean formation with this hydrocarbon liquid. In some embodiments, a method of fracturing a subterranean formation includes adding to a hydrocarbon liquid to be used as a fracturing fluid: (a) about 0.5 wt. % to about 2.0 wt. % based on a weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of an organic phosphate of the formula $\text{HPO}_4\text{R}^1\text{R}^2$ where R^1 and R^2 are each independent selected from the group consisting of :a straight or branch chain alkyl group, aryl group, alkoxy group or alkaryl group each having from 6 to about 18 carbon atoms, and (b) about 0.2 wt. % to about 2.0 wt. % based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound having an Al:Cl mole ratio ranging from about 1.40:1 to about 2.2:1, wherein the fracturing fluid composition is characterized by a substantially constant viscosity value; and fracturing a subterranean formation with this hydrocarbon liquid. In some embodiments, a method of fracturing a subterranean formation includes adding to a hydrocarbon liquid to be used as a fracturing fluid: (a) about 0.6 wt. % to about 0.9 wt. % based on a weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of an organic phosphate of the formula $\text{HPO}_4\text{R}^1\text{R}^2$ where R^1 and R^2 are each independent selected from the group consisting of :a straight or branch chain alkyl group, aryl group, alkoxy group or alkaryl group each having from 6 to about 18 carbon atoms, and (b) about 0.2 wt. % to about 0.8 wt. % based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound having an Al:Cl mole ratio ranging from about 1.40:1 to about 2.2:1, wherein the fracturing fluid composition is characterized by a substantially constant viscosity value; and fracturing a subterranean formation with this hydrocarbon liquid.

Benefits

Fracturing compositions of the present invention may provide several benefits for use in fracturing subterranean formations. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition of the present invention demonstrates lower sensitivity of crosslinker concentration to the rheological profile, higher efficiency, and/or higher effectiveness in viscosity or gel formation for carrying proppant more efficiently for fracturing oil and gas wells. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition demonstrates a substantially constant viscosity value as a function of crosslinker concentration and

constant phosphate concentration. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition demonstrates a substantially constant viscosity value as a function of crosslinker concentration and constant phosphate concentration with no breakpoint with respect to a broad concentration range of crosslinker as described herein. The break-point, as used herein, is understood to mean a reduction in the highest or peak
5 viscosity for a given concentration of phosphate and a concentration range of crosslinker. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition demonstrates no break-point at a lower or higher concentration of phosphate and/or crosslinker than known fracturing compositions. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition demonstrates a higher viscosity for a given concentration of phosphate than that demonstrated by known fracturing compositions with the same phosphate concentration. In some
10 embodiments, a fracturing composition using number 2 diesel oil and about 2.0 wt% phosphate demonstrates a viscosity peak at 300 RPM Fann Reading of greater than about 150 which is substantially constant over a cross linker concentration of about 0.4 wt% to about 1.2 wt%. In some embodiments, a fracturing composition using number 2 diesel oil and about 2.0 wt% phosphate demonstrates a viscosity peak at 300 RPM Fann Reading between about 150 and about 175 which is
15 substantially constant over a cross linker concentration of about 0.4 wt% to about 1.2 wt%. . In some embodiments, a fracturing composition using number 2 diesel oil and about 2.0 wt% phosphate demonstrates a viscosity plateau at about 0.4 wt% to about 1.2 wt% crosslinker.

Examples

For the below Comparative Examples and Inventive Examples, VDYZ-100 from Elementis
20 Specialties, Inc. was used for the phosphate ester source. VDYZ-100 is a mixed decyl, ethyl and octyl phosphate ester having a specific gravity of 1.0 gram/ml.

Comparative Example 1

An aluminum isopropoxide solution was prepared by dissolving 20 ml of aluminum
isopropoxide, Manalox 130, in 80 ml number 2 diesel oil. A fracturing composition was prepared by
25 mixing 250 ml diesel oil, 2 ml phosphate ester, and 1.875 ml of 20 vol. % aluminum isopropoxide. The components were combined and mixed for five minutes at 25 °C. The gelled sample was then transferred to a Fann viscometer and dial readings made at 300 rpm and 100 rpm. Viscosity test results are included in Table 1 below.

Comparative Example 2

An aluminum isopropoxide solution was prepared by dissolving 20 ml of aluminum isopropoxide, Manalox 130, in 80 ml number 2 diesel oil. A fracturing composition was prepared by mixing 250 ml diesel oil, 2 ml phosphate ester, and 3.125 ml of 20 vol. % aluminum isopropoxide solution. The components were combined and mixed for one minute, then for five minutes at 25 °C. The gelled sample was then transferred to a Fann viscometer and dial readings made at 300 rpm and 100 rpm. Viscosity test results are included in Table 1 below.

Table 1

	Value
Comparative Example 1	
300 rpm	56
100 rpm	40
Comparative Example 2	
300 rpm (1 min)	125
300 rpm (5 min)	132
100 rpm (5 min)	85

10 Testing Procedure

Comparative Examples 3 and 4 and Inventive Examples were tested as follows.

Hydrocarbon gelling systems were prepared by first adding 250 ml of number 2 diesel oil to a vessel. While maintaining the temperature at 25 °C and stirring at 750 rpm, two (2) ml aliquots of a phosphate ester composition were added and mixed for two (2) minutes. The phosphate ester was prepared by reacting triethylphosphate, with phosphorous pentoxide and a mixture of octanol and decanol. To this solution, a predetermined volume of a cross linking compound, dissolved in solvent, was added dropwise and stirred for five (5) minutes to produce a gelled sample. The gelled sample was then transferred to a Fann viscometer with dial readings made at 300 rpm. The predetermined volumes of cross linker ranged from 0.2 ml up to 3 ml in 0.2 ml increments.

20

Comparative Example 3

Aluminum isopropoxide was used as the cross linker composition. An aluminum isopropoxide solution was prepared by dissolving 20 ml of aluminum isopropoxide, Manalox 130, in 80 ml number 2 diesel oil. Manalox 130 has a specific gravity of 0.92 gram/ml and aluminum content of 10.1 wt. %. Figure 1 shows a plot of aluminum isopropoxide concentration, as ml of a 20 vol. % Manalox 130 solution, versus viscosity of the hydrocarbon system based on the 300 rpm Fann reading. As shown in Figure 1, the hydrocarbon viscosity increases up to a value of ~232 Fann reading at 300 rpm with increasing concentration of aluminum isopropoxide up to a maximum of approximately 3 ml of a 20 vol. % Manalox 130 solution. At 3.2 ml of the 20 vol. % aluminum isopropoxide concentration, the hydrocarbon viscosity value decreased abruptly to 98 or by 58 %.

Comparative Example 4

A ferric composition was used as the cross linker composition. A ferric composition was a liquid having a specific gravity of .136 gram/ml. Figure 2 shows a plot of ferric salt concentration, as ml of the Fe^{+3} solution, versus hydrocarbon viscosity based on the 300 rpm Fann reading. As shown in Figure 2, the hydrocarbon viscosity increases with increasing Fe^{+3} concentration, up to a value of ~62 Fann reading at 300 rpm at 2 ml ferric solution. From 2.2 ml to 3 ml of the Fe^{+3} solution, the hydrocarbon viscosity declined by ~3 % based on the Fann reading at 300 rpm.

Comparative Example 5

An aluminum chloride composition having an Al:Cl molar ratio of 0.75:1 to 0.95:1, 9.8 wt. % to 10.8 wt. % aluminum and a specific gravity of 1.30-1.35 gram/ml was used as the cross linker composition. An aluminum chloride/water solution was prepared by dissolving 50 ml of the aluminum chloride compound in 50 ml of water. Figure 3 shows a plot of aluminum chloride concentration, as ml of the 50 vol. % aluminum chloride solution, versus hydrocarbon viscosity based on the 300 rpm Fann reading. As shown in Figure 3, the hydrocarbon viscosity increased to a reading of 215 at 1.8 ml of the aluminum chloride solution. At 1.9 ml of the aluminum chloride solution, the viscosity abruptly declined to a viscosity value of 48 or 77 %.

Inventive Example 1

An acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride composition, having an Al:Cl molar ratio of 1.50:1-1.80:1, 10.7 wt. % to 11.5 wt. % aluminum and a specific gravity of 1.3-1.34 g/mole was used as

the cross linker composition. An aluminum chloride/water solution was prepared by dissolving 50 ml of the aluminum chloride compound in 50 ml of water. Figure 4 shows a plot of aluminum chloride concentration, as ml of the 50 vol. % aluminum chloride solution, versus hydrocarbon viscosity based on the 300 rpm Fann reading. As shown in Figure 4, the hydrocarbon viscosity increased to a reading of 187 at 0.8 ml of the aluminum chloride solution. From 0.9 ml to 2.0 ml of the aluminum chloride solution, the hydrocarbon viscosity was substantially constant ranging from 179 to 161 or a variation of only 10 %. The water content of the gelled hydrocarbon ranged from 0.1 to 0.45 wt. %.

Inventive Example 2

An acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride composition, having an Al:Cl molar ratio of 1.90:1-2.10:1, 12.1 wt. % to 12.7 wt. % aluminum and a specific gravity of 1.33-1.35 gram/ml was used as the cross linker composition. An aluminum chloride/water solution was prepared by dissolving 50 ml of the aluminum chloride compound, in 50 ml of water. Figure 5 shows a plot of aluminum chloride concentration, as ml of the 50 vol. % aluminum chloride solution, versus hydrocarbon viscosity based on the 300 rpm Fann reading. As shown in Figure 5, the hydrocarbon viscosity increased to a reading of 170 at 0.7 ml of the aluminum chloride solution. From 0.9 ml to 2.0 ml of the aluminum chloride solution, the hydrocarbon viscosity was substantially constant ranging from 159 to 154 or a variation of only 3 %. The water content of the gelled hydrocarbon ranged from 0.1 to 0.45 wt. %.

Inventive Example 3

A second acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride composition, having an Al:Cl molar ratio of 1.90:1-2.10:1 and 12.1 wt. % to 12.7 wt. % aluminum was used as the cross linker composition. An aluminum chloride/water solution was prepared by dissolving 50 ml of the aluminum chloride compound in 50 ml of water. Figure 6 shows a plot of aluminum chloride concentration, as ml of the 50 vol. % aluminum chloride solution, versus hydrocarbon viscosity based on the 300 rpm Fann reading. As shown in Figure 6, the hydrocarbon viscosity increased to a reading of 185 at 0.7 ml of the aluminum chloride solution. From 0.9 ml to 2.0 ml of the aluminum chloride solution, the hydrocarbon viscosity was substantially constant ranging from 175 to 161 or a variation of only 8 %. The water content of the gelled hydrocarbon ranged from 0.1 to 0.45 wt. %.

Inventive Examples 1, 2 and 3 demonstrate the unexpected results for acidic polynuclear aluminum chloride compositions to act as cross linkers over a range of aluminum content and water

content. The aluminum compositions in combination with a phosphate ester produce hydrocarbon gels with viscosity values that are significantly higher compared to the ferric cross linker. Furthermore, the compositions also provide improved viscosity stability with increasing aluminum concentration compared to the prior art basic aluminum isopropoxide cross linker. The presence of water does not
5 diminish the ability of the aluminum chloride compositions to perform as crosslinkers.

The present disclosure may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes of the disclosure. Accordingly, reference should be made to the appended claims, rather than the foregoing specification, as indicating the scope of the disclosure. Although the foregoing description is directed to the preferred embodiments of the disclosure, it is noted that other
10 variations and modification will be apparent to those skilled in the art, and may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the disclosure.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. Method of fracturing a subterranean formation comprising:

adding to a hydrocarbon liquid to be used as a fracturing fluid a composition comprising

5 (a) about 0.25 wt. % to about 3.0 wt. %, based on a weight of the

hydrocarbon liquid, of a mixture of phosphate esters, said esters selected from the group consisting of: monoester $\text{PO}(\text{OR}^1)(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{PO}(\text{OR}^2)(\text{OH})_2$; diester $\text{PO}(\text{OH})(\text{OR}^1)_m(\text{OR}^2)_{2-m}$ where $m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$; triester $\text{PO}(\text{OH})(\text{OR}^1)_n(\text{OR}^2)_{3-n}$ where $n = 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$; and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4 wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 18 carbon atoms; and

10 (b) about 0.2 wt. % to about 1.0 wt. %, based on the weight of the

hydrocarbon liquid, of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound having an Al:Cl mole ratio ranging from about 1.40:1 to about 2.2:1,

wherein said fracturing fluid composition is characterized by a substantially constant viscosity value; and

15 fracturing a subterranean formation with this hydrocarbon liquid.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynuclear aluminum compound is added in an amount to provide a molar ratio of aluminum ion in the polynuclear aluminum compound to organic phosphate ranging from about 0.2:1 to about 2.0:1.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the polyaluminum chloride is added in an amount to provide 20 a molar ratio of aluminum ion in the polynuclear aluminum compound to organic phosphate ranging from about 0.4:1 to about 1.5:1.

4. The method of any of claims 1-3, wherein the mixture of phosphate esters is based on a reaction product of a trialkylphosphate, phosphorus pentoxide and an alcohol.

5. The method of any of claims 1-4, wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hexyl, 25 octyl, decyl and dodecyl.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein R^1 is ethyl.

7. The method of any of claims 1-5, wherein R^1 is ethyl and R^2 is selected from the group consisting of octyl and decyl.
8. The method of any of claims 14, wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 12 carbon atoms.
9. The method of claim 4, wherein the trialkylphosphate is triethylphosphate and the alcohol
5 includes octanol and decanol.
10. A fracturing composition comprising:
(a) a hydrocarbon liquid,
(b) about 0.6 wt. % to about 0.9 wt. % based on a weight of the hydrocarbon liquid, of a mixture of phosphate esters, said esters selected from the group consisting of: monoester
10 $PO(OR^1)(OH)_2$, $PO(OR^2)(OH)_2$, diester $PO(OH)(OR^1)_m(OR^2)_{2-m}$ where $m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$; triester $PO(OH)(OR^1)_n(OR^2)_{3-n}$ where $n = 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$; and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4 wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 18 carbon atoms; and
(c) about 0.2 wt. % to about 0.8 wt. % based on the weight of the hydrocarbon liquid of an acidic polynuclear aluminum compound having an Al:Cl mole ratio ranging from about 1.40:1 to about
15 2.2:1,
wherein said fracturing composition is characterized by a substantially constant viscosity value.
11. The composition of claim 10 wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hexyl, octyl, decyl and dodecyl.
- 20 12. The composition of claim 11 wherein R^1 is ethyl.
13. The composition of claim 10 wherein R^1 is ethyl and R^2 is selected from the group consisting of octyl and decyl.
14. The composition of claim 10 wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 12 carbon atoms.
15. The composition of any of claims 10-14 wherein a molar ratio of aluminum ion in the
25 polynuclear aluminum compound to organic phosphate ranges from about 0.2:1 to about 2.0:1.
16. The composition of any of claims 10-14 wherein a molar ratio of the polyaluminum chloride to the organic phosphate ranges from about 0.4:1 to about 1.5:1.

17. A composition comprising:
- a mixture of phosphate esters, said esters selected from the group consisting of: monoester $\text{PO}(\text{OR}^1)(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{PO}(\text{OR}^2)(\text{OH})_2$; diester $\text{PO}(\text{OH})(\text{OR}^1)_m(\text{OR}^2)_{2-m}$ where $m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$; triester $\text{PO}(\text{OH})(\text{OR}^1)_n(\text{OR}^2)_{3-n}$ where $n = 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$; and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4 wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 18 carbon atoms; and
- an acidic polyaluminum aluminum compound having a formula of $\text{Al}_x(\text{OH})_y\text{Cl}_{(3x-y)}$, wherein $0 < x < 3y$.
18. The composition of claim 17, wherein x is 2 and y is 5.
19. The composition of claim 18 further comprising a polyamine compound selected from the group consisting of a polyhydroxylalkylamine and a polyquaternary amine.
20. The composition of claim 18, wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hexyl, octyl, decyl and dodecyl.
21. The composition of claim 20 wherein R^1 is ethyl.
22. The composition of claim 18, wherein R^1 is ethyl and R^2 is selected from the group consisting of octyl and decyl.
23. The composition of claim 18, wherein R^1 and R^2 each have 2 to 12 carbon atoms.

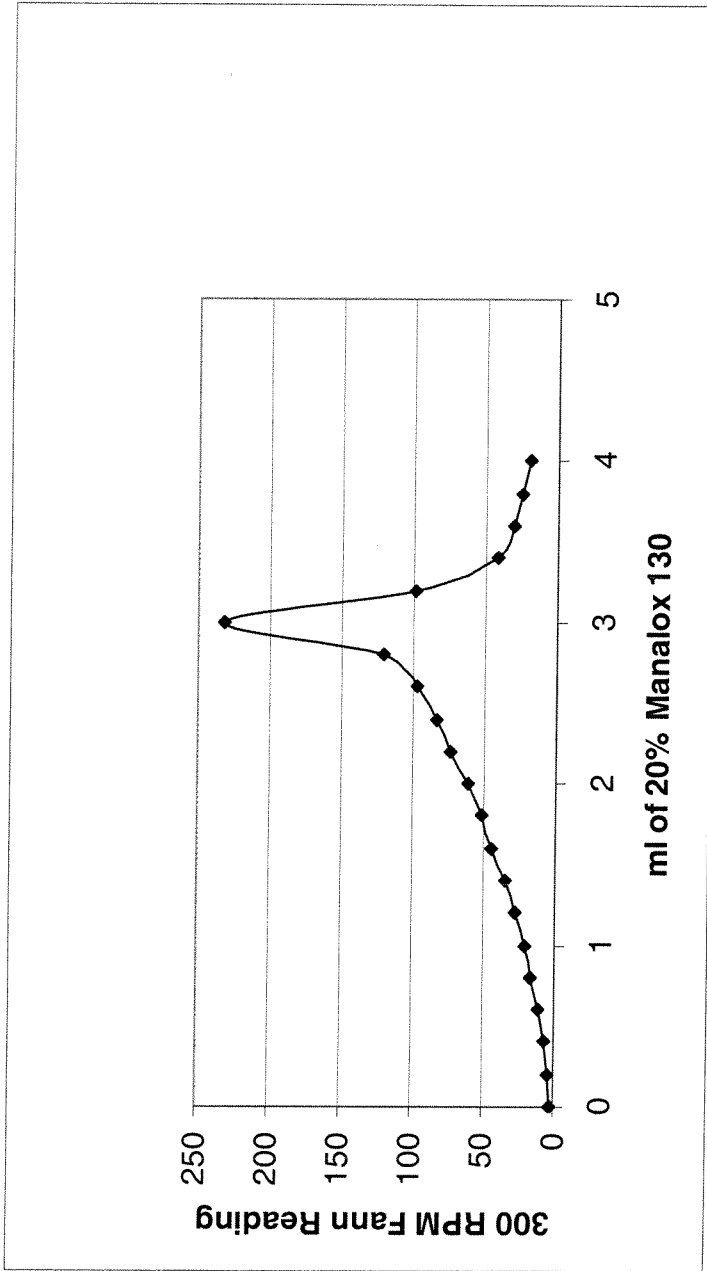


Figure 1

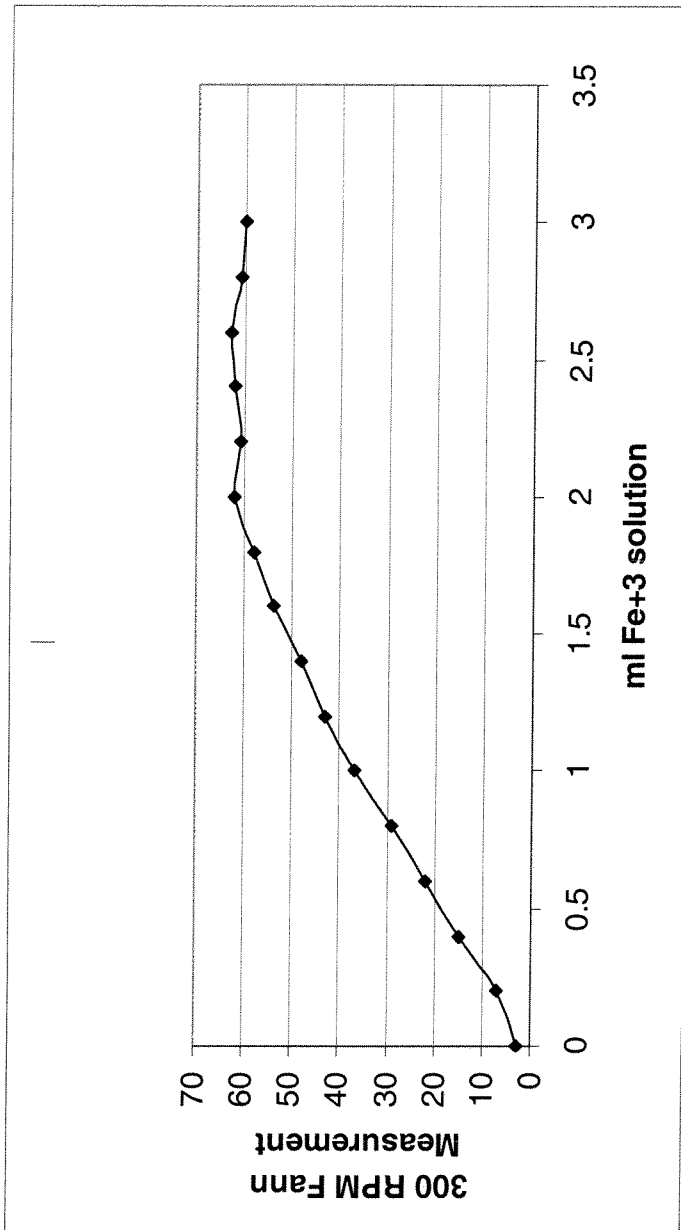


Figure 2

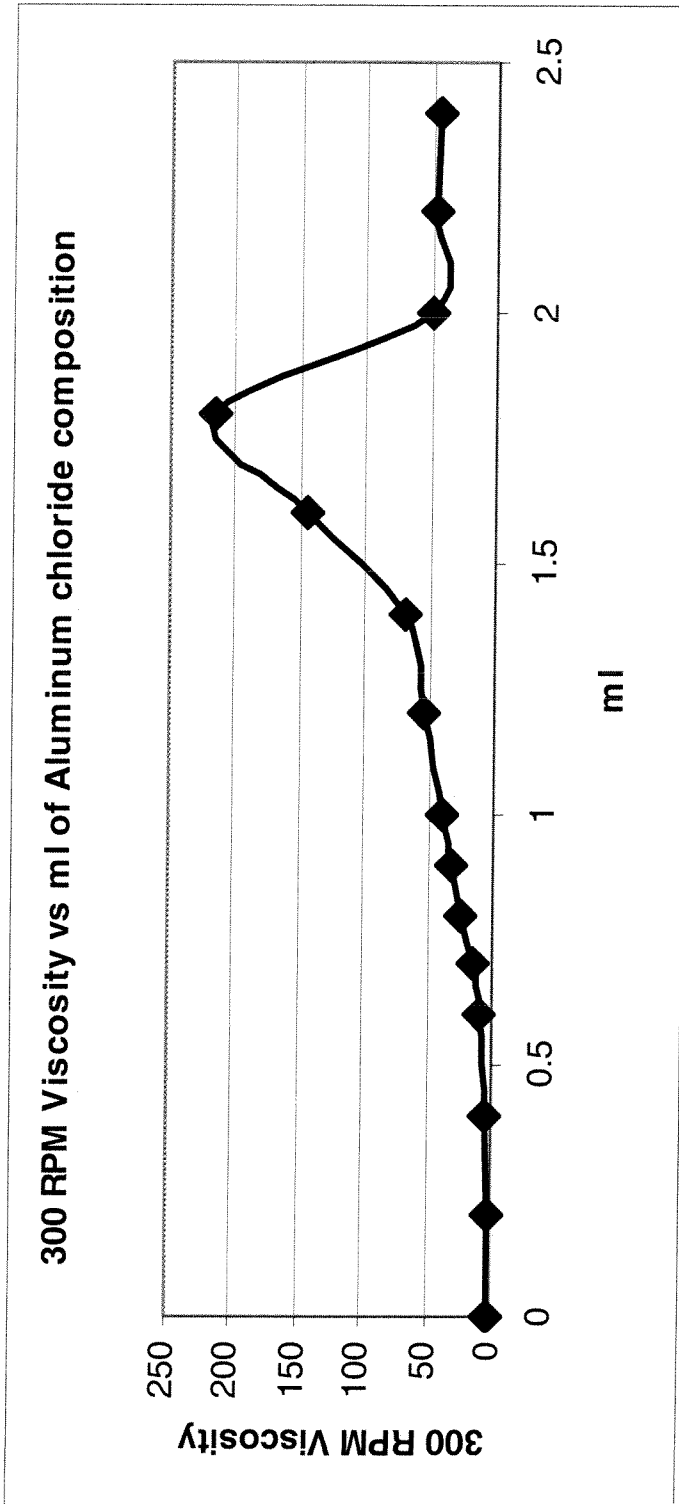


Figure 3

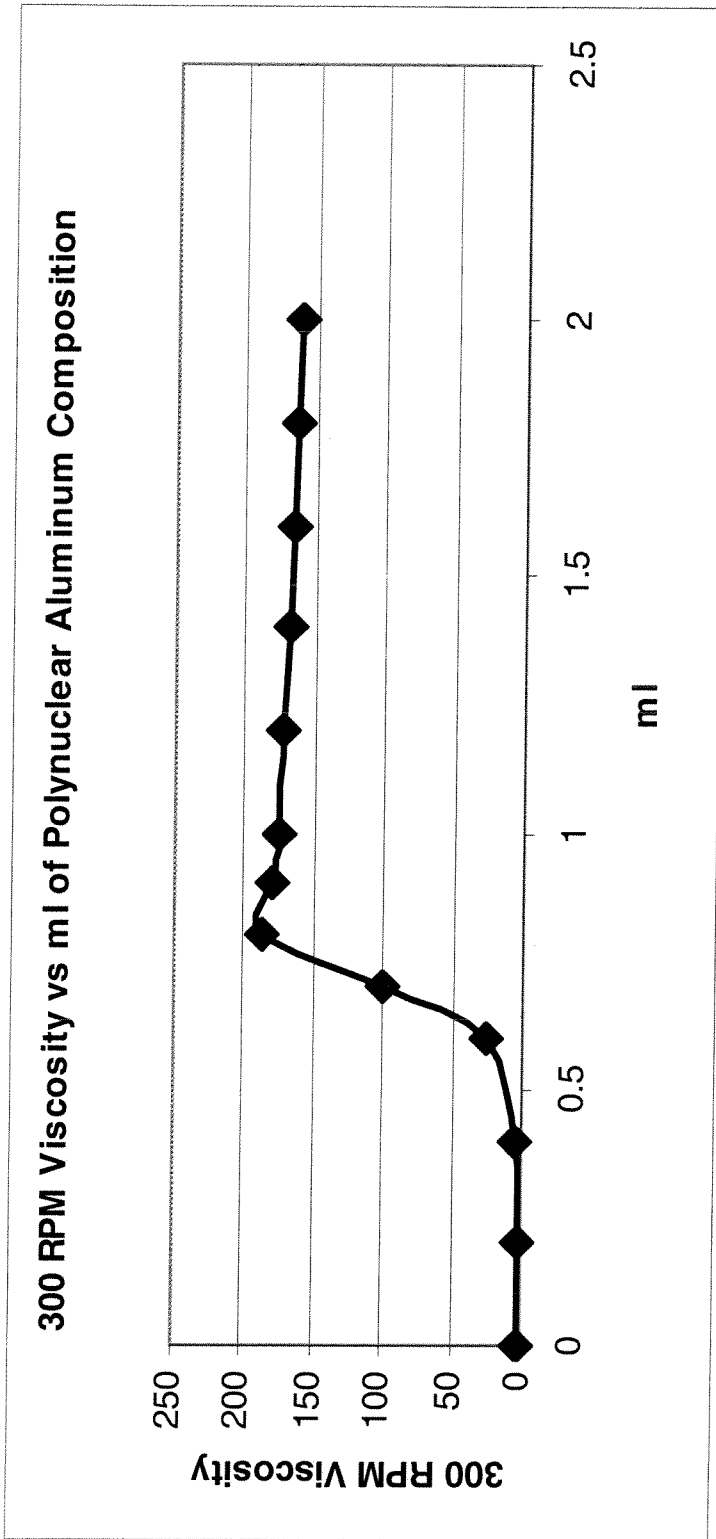


Figure 4

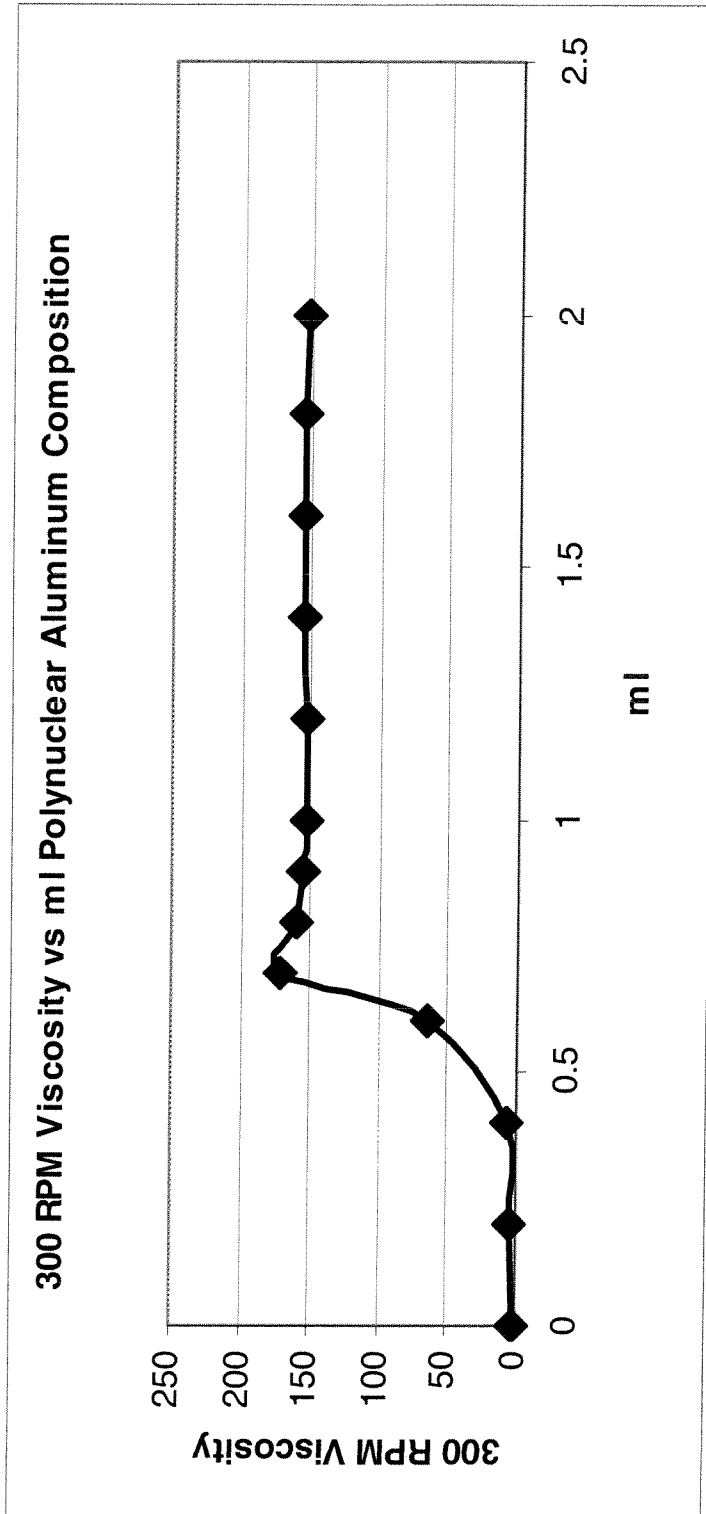


Figure 5

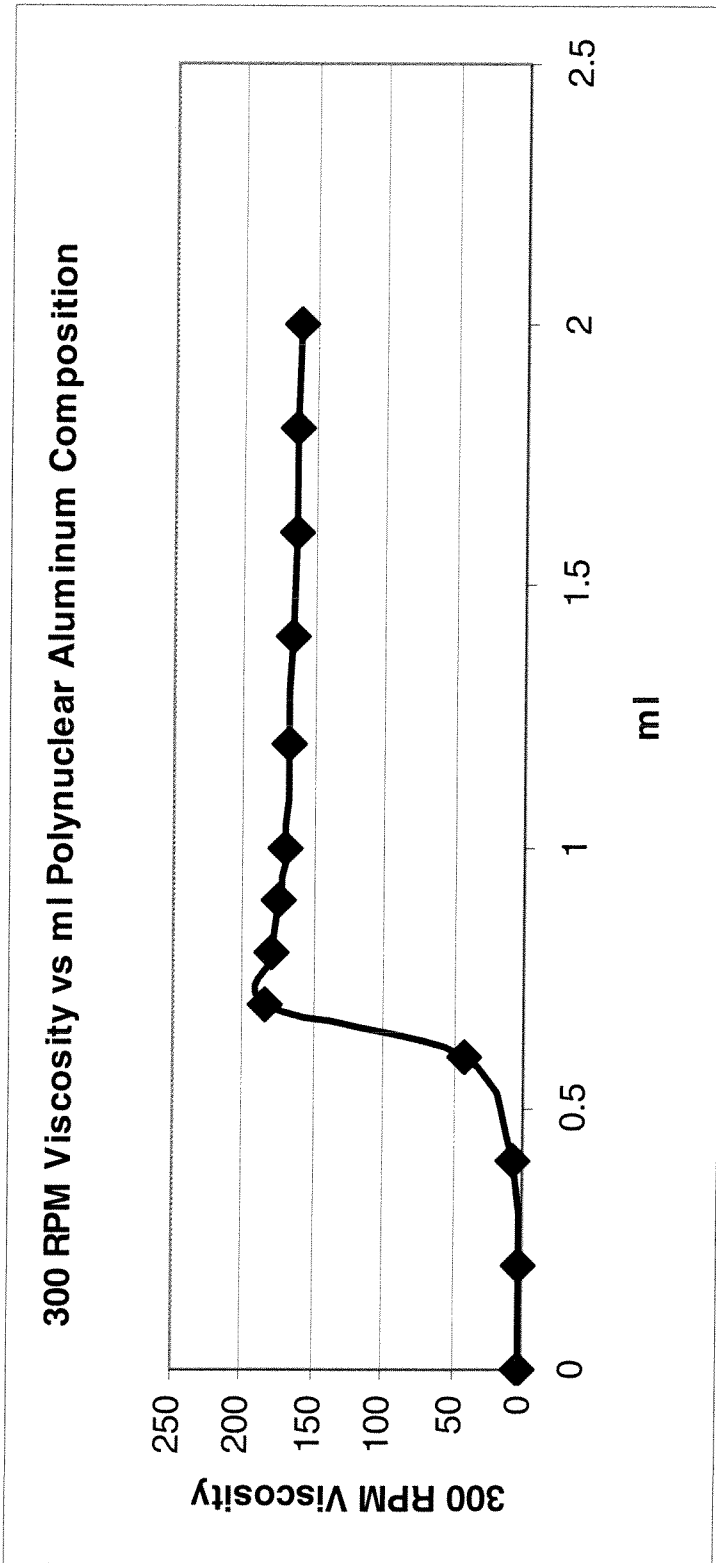


Figure 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 10/58922

<p>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(8) - C09K 8/68 (2011.01) USPC - 507/211 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC</p>											
<p>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</p> <p>Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) USPC: 507/211</p> <p>Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched USPC: 507/211,215,216,217,142,238,922</p> <p>Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) PubWEST(USPT,PGPB,EPAB,JPAB); Google; Google Patents Search Terms: fracturing fluid, phosphate ester, aluminum, chlorine aluminum hydrochloride, viscosity, acidic polyaluminum, hydrocarbon</p>											
<p>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category*</th> <th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th>Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X ---- Y</td> <td>US 2009/0054273 A1 (Lawrence et al.) 26 February 2009 (26.02.2009)fig. 2; para [0007]-[0009]; [0013]; [0036]-[0038]; [0057]; [0068]</td> <td>1-3, 10-16 ----- 4, 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>US 6,342,468 B1 (Geib) 29 January 2002 (29.01.2002) col 3, ln 38-42; col 4, ln 30-56</td> <td>4, 9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	X ---- Y	US 2009/0054273 A1 (Lawrence et al.) 26 February 2009 (26.02.2009)fig. 2; para [0007]-[0009]; [0013]; [0036]-[0038]; [0057]; [0068]	1-3, 10-16 ----- 4, 9	Y	US 6,342,468 B1 (Geib) 29 January 2002 (29.01.2002) col 3, ln 38-42; col 4, ln 30-56	4, 9
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.									
X ---- Y	US 2009/0054273 A1 (Lawrence et al.) 26 February 2009 (26.02.2009)fig. 2; para [0007]-[0009]; [0013]; [0036]-[0038]; [0057]; [0068]	1-3, 10-16 ----- 4, 9									
Y	US 6,342,468 B1 (Geib) 29 January 2002 (29.01.2002) col 3, ln 38-42; col 4, ln 30-56	4, 9									
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/></p>											
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"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)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>"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</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"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)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"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</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>							
<p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"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)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"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</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>										
<p>Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 March 2011 (23.03.2011)</p>		<p>Date of mailing of the international search report 06 APR 2011</p>									
<p>Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-3201</p>		<p>Authorized officer: Lee W. Young PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774</p>									

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 10/58922

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

- 1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

- 2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

- 3. Claims Nos.: 5-8
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
See Extra Sheet

- 1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
- 2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
- 3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

- 4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-4, 9-16

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 10/58922

continuation of Box No. III:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I: claims 1-4 and 9-16

Group II: claims 17-23

Group I: is directed to a method of fracturing a subterranean formation comprising adding to a hydrocarbon liquid to be used as a fracturing fluid a composition containing phosphate esters and acidic polynuclear aluminum compound; wherein said fracturing fluid composition is characterized by a substantially constant viscosity value

Group II: is directed to composition comprising phosphate esters and an acidic polyaluminum compound having a formula of $Al_x(OH)_yCl_{(3x-y)}$

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

Group II does not include the inventive concept of method of fracturing a subterranean formation of Group I

Group I does not include the inventive concept of polyaluminum compound having a formula of $Al_x(OH)_yCl_{(3x-y)}$ of Group II

The common feature of a process involving the method of fracturing a subterranean formation using phosphate esters and acidic polynuclear aluminum compound is taught by US 2009/0054273 A1 to Lawrence et al. (para [0003]; [0013]; [0057]), and therefore fails to make a unifying contribution over the prior art.

None of these technical features are common to the other groups, nor do they correspond to a special technical feature in the other groups. Therefore, unity of invention is lacking.