

# Pet 120

Hoved oppgave til reservoar ingeniør

- 1) Estimere volum av HC tilstede
- 2) Beregne utvinningsgrad
- 3) Tidsskala til utvinningen

## Verktøy

- statistiske metoder (ikke i Pet120)
- materialbalanse
- dynamiske modeller
- analytiske modeller
  - Buckley - Leverett
  - Brønn testing

## Inngangsdata


- i) Bergartsegenskaper  
 $\varphi, k, P_c$ , kompressibilitet, ...
- ii) Fluid egenskaper  
 $PVT, \mu_j, \rho_j, \dots$


Datafangst

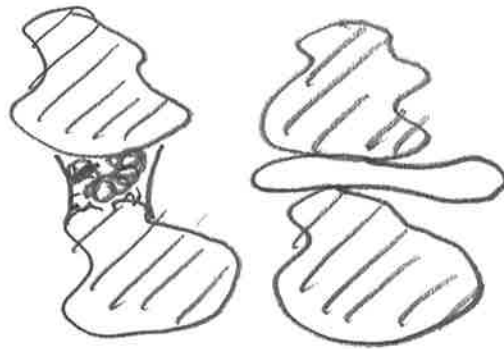
- In-situ (logging, brenntest)

# porøsitet

 quartz

 clay

 cement  
CaCO3



$V_p$  = volum mellom korn (pore volum)

$V_m$  = volum av matrix (fast stoff)

$V_b$  = bulk volum = sum av pore volum og matrix

$$V_b = V_p + V_m$$

porøsitet  $\varphi = \frac{V_p}{V_b} = \frac{V_b - V_m}{V_b} = 1 - \frac{V_m}{V_b}$

sandstein  $\varphi \sim 20-30\%$

kalk  $\varphi \sim 30-50\%$

karbonat  $\varphi \sim$  stor variasjon

primær  $\varphi$  : porositeten ved  
avsetning

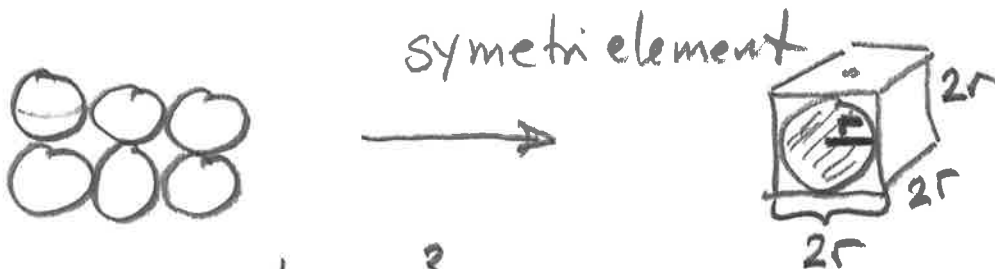
sekundær  $\varphi$  : geologiske prosesser,  
kjemiske         
(oppløsning, utfelling)

sandstein  $\sim$  primær  $\varphi$

karbonat  $\sim$  sekundær  $\varphi$

$\varphi \sim$  { partikkel form  
paknings type  
sorteringsgrad

kubisk



$$V_m = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$V_b = 2r \cdot 2r \cdot 2r = 8r^3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_m = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \\ V_b = 2r \cdot 2r \cdot 2r = 8r^3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \varphi = 1 - \frac{V_m}{V_b} \\ \varphi = 1 - \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}{8r^3} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{V_p}{V_b} = \frac{V_p^{\text{fin}}}{V_b^{\text{grov}}} =$$

$$\varphi^{\text{fin}} = \frac{V_p^{\text{fin}}}{V_b^{\text{grov}}} \Rightarrow V_p^{\text{fin}} = \varphi^{\text{fin}} V_b^{\text{grov}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi^{\text{fin}} \frac{V_b^{\text{grov}}}{V_b^{\text{grof}}} = \varphi^{\text{fin}} \underbrace{\frac{V_p^{\text{grov}}}{V_b^{\text{grof}}}}_{\varphi^{\text{grov}}}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi = \varphi^{\text{fin}} \cdot \varphi^{\text{grov}}}$$

→ generaliseres  $\varphi = \varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2 \cdot \varphi_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \varphi_N$

$$\varphi = \prod_{i=1}^N \varphi_i$$

kubisk pakning

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2 = 0,47 \cdot 0,47 = \underline{0,22}$$

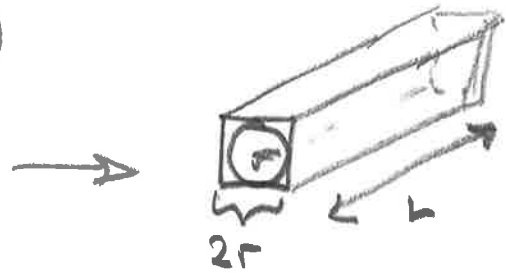
effektiv porositet  $\varphi_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\text{sammenhengende } V_p}{\text{bulk volum}}$

heksagonalt (kanonkuler)



$$\varphi = 1 - \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.26$$

rørbundet (murstein)



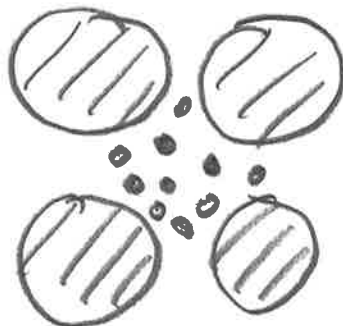
$$V_P = \pi r^2 \cdot l$$

$$V_b = (2r)^2 \cdot l = 4r^2 \cdot l$$

$$\varphi = \frac{V_P}{V_b} = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot l}{4r^2 \cdot l} = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.79$$

Eksempel sortering

fin sand pakket mellom grov sand



$$\varphi = \frac{V_P}{V_b}$$

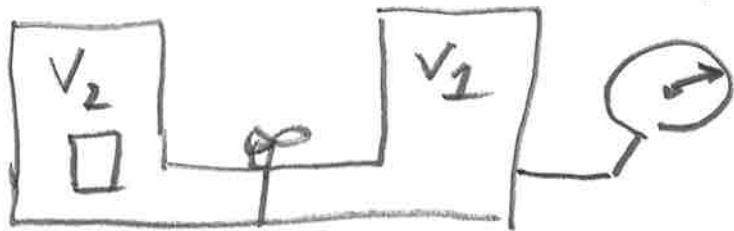
$$V_P^{\text{grov}} = V_b^{\text{fin}}$$

$$V_P^{\text{fin}} = V_P^{\text{grov}}$$

$$V_b = V_b^{\text{grov}}$$

Eks måling av porøsitet

trykk måler



$V_1$  og  $V_2 =$  kjent

① vakuum

② åpner ventil  $P_i \rightarrow P_f$

ideell gass  $P_i V_i = P_f V_f$

$$V_i = V_1$$

$$V_f = V_1 + V_2 - V_m$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i V_1 = P_f (V_1 + V_2 - V_m)$$

$$V_m = V_1 + V_2 - \frac{P_i}{P_f} V_1$$

$$\varphi = 1 - \frac{V_m}{V_b} \rightarrow \text{målt separat}$$