

PERMEABILITY CORRELATIONS FOR CARBONATE & OTHER ROCKS

Paper #58400 GSA Meeting 2003 Seattle Wa.

Presentation rev. 3

Otis P. Armstrong, PE

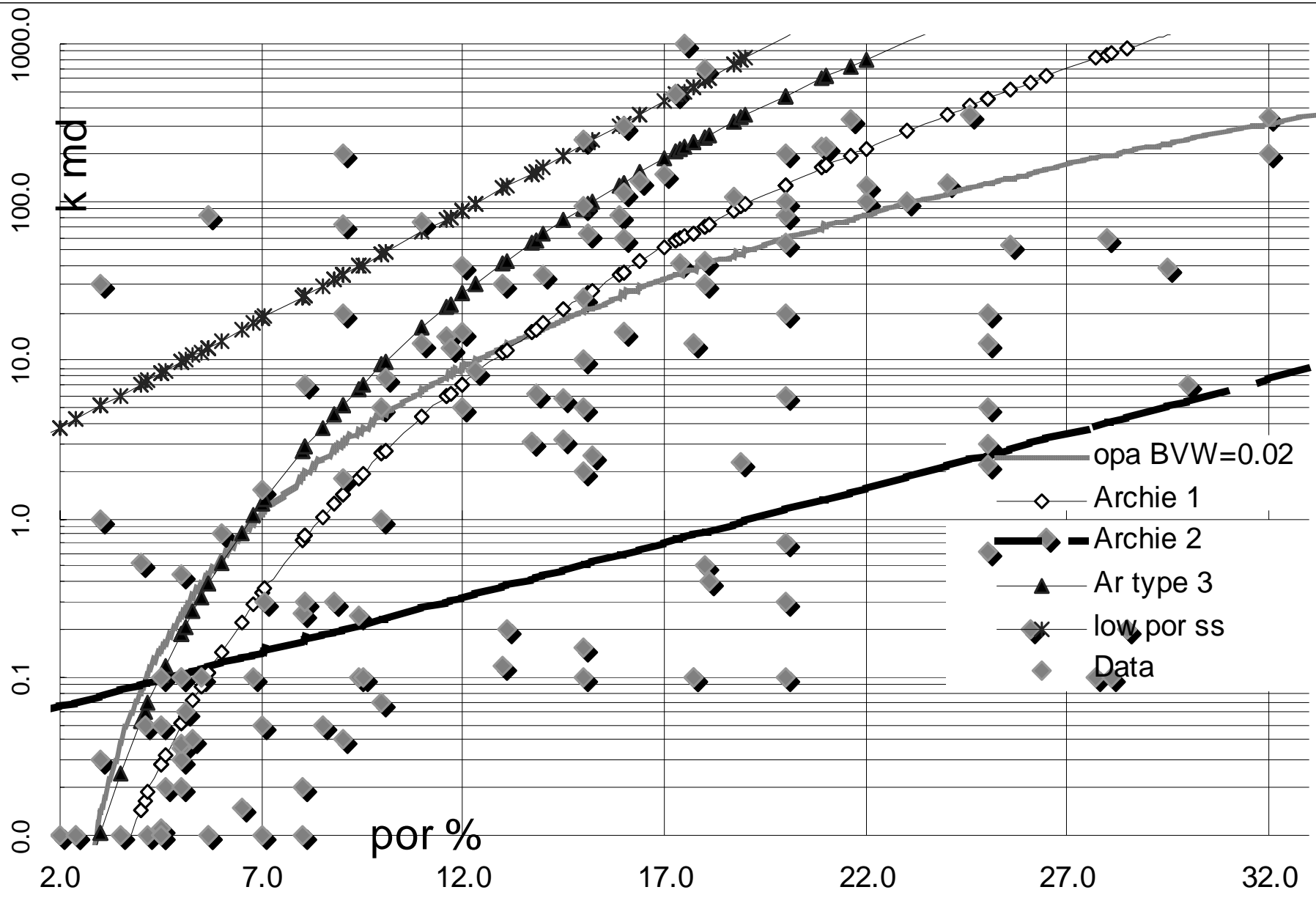
The form: $k \text{ (md)} = 10\phi^{1.5}(1/S_w-c - 1)^{1.9}$
(if $k \text{ calc} > 200$, use 1, not 10)

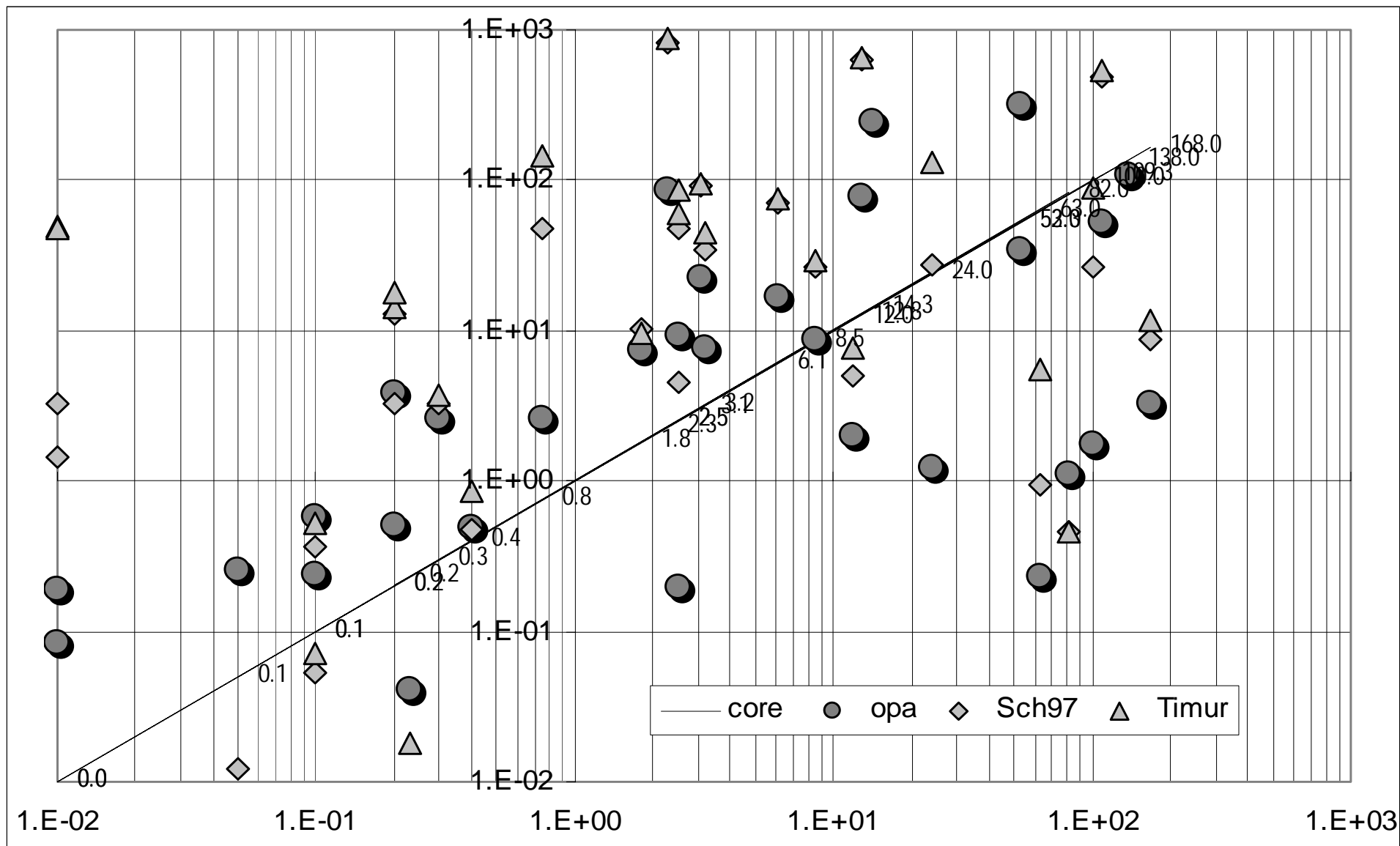
It is presented to improve description of potentially productive zones of carbonates.

Equations that do not use the form:

$(1/S_w-c - 1)$ cannot accurately describe k at both low & high S_w-c , .i.e. at $S_w-c=1$, k must equal zero.

Following Graphs are comparisons:





Error w/ opa eqn is 10x's less than Sch97 and 20x's less Timur
 Only 2 false negatives and 3 false positives at 1md cut point

MOBILE HC VALUE

Provided, a min k can be established, mobile HC factor is simply a mapping of the Bulk Volume Water Term, BVW. More correct K forms, with $(1/S_{wc} - 1)^n$ are just more complex. Below is a simple derivation & recall $(N^a)(N^{-b})=N^{(a-b)}$ but $((N^a)^b)=N^{(a*b)}$:

$S_{w-c} = BVW / \phi$ in Timor's equation gives:

$$K_{\min} = \{92.6(\phi)^{2.2} / (S_{w-c})\}^2 \Rightarrow \phi_{\min} = \{\sqrt{K_{\min}} * BVW / 92.6\}^{0.313}$$

and using these terms in the movable HC formula:

$$\phi(S_{wc}^{0.2} - S_{wc})7760 = 7760\{\phi(\phi S_{wc}/\phi)^{0.2} - BVW\} =$$

$$BBL/AcFt = 7760\{\phi^{0.8}(BVW)^{0.2} - BVW\} \Rightarrow$$

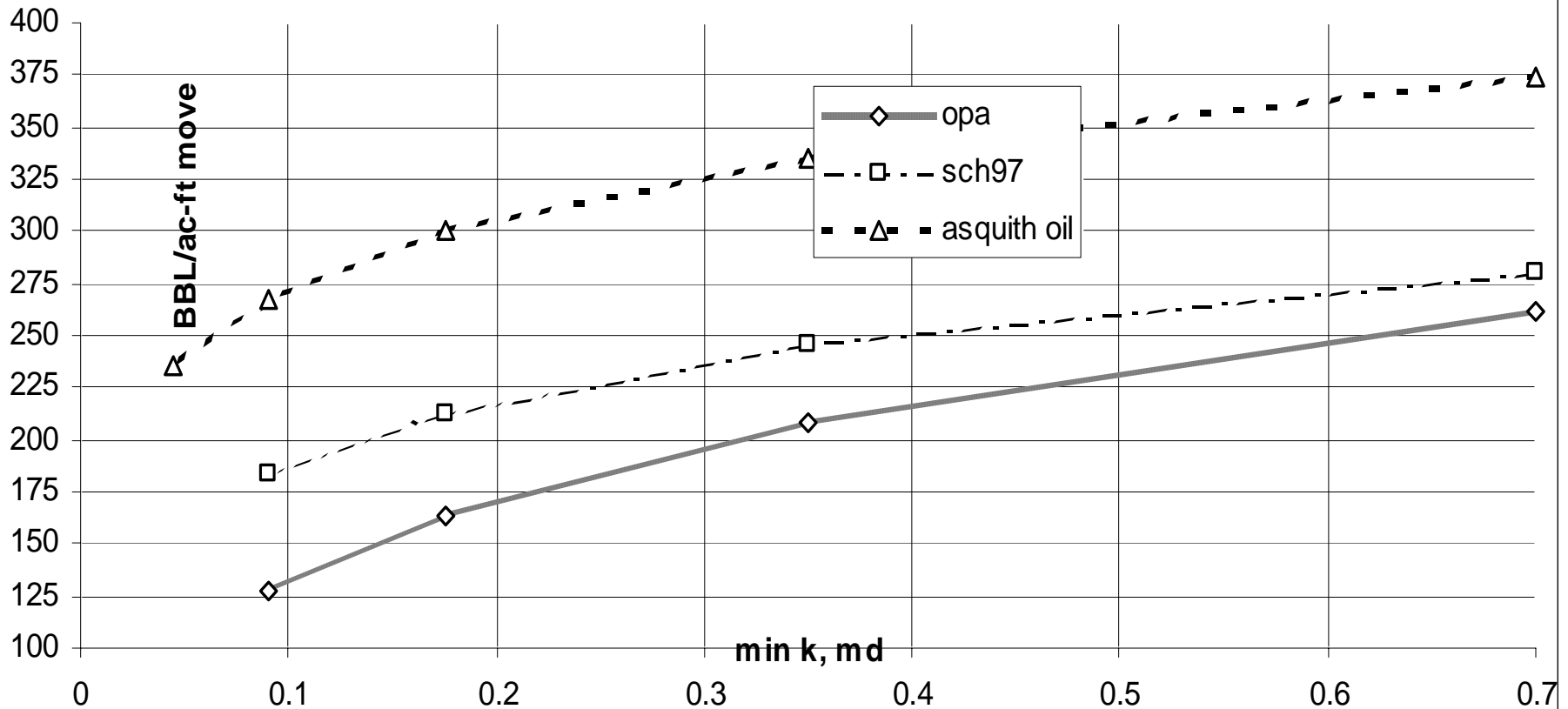
$$K_{\min} \text{ RULE : } 7760[\{\sqrt{K_{\min}} / 92.6\}^{0.25}(BVW)^{0.513} - BVW]$$

Other forms give similar results, but with limited range:

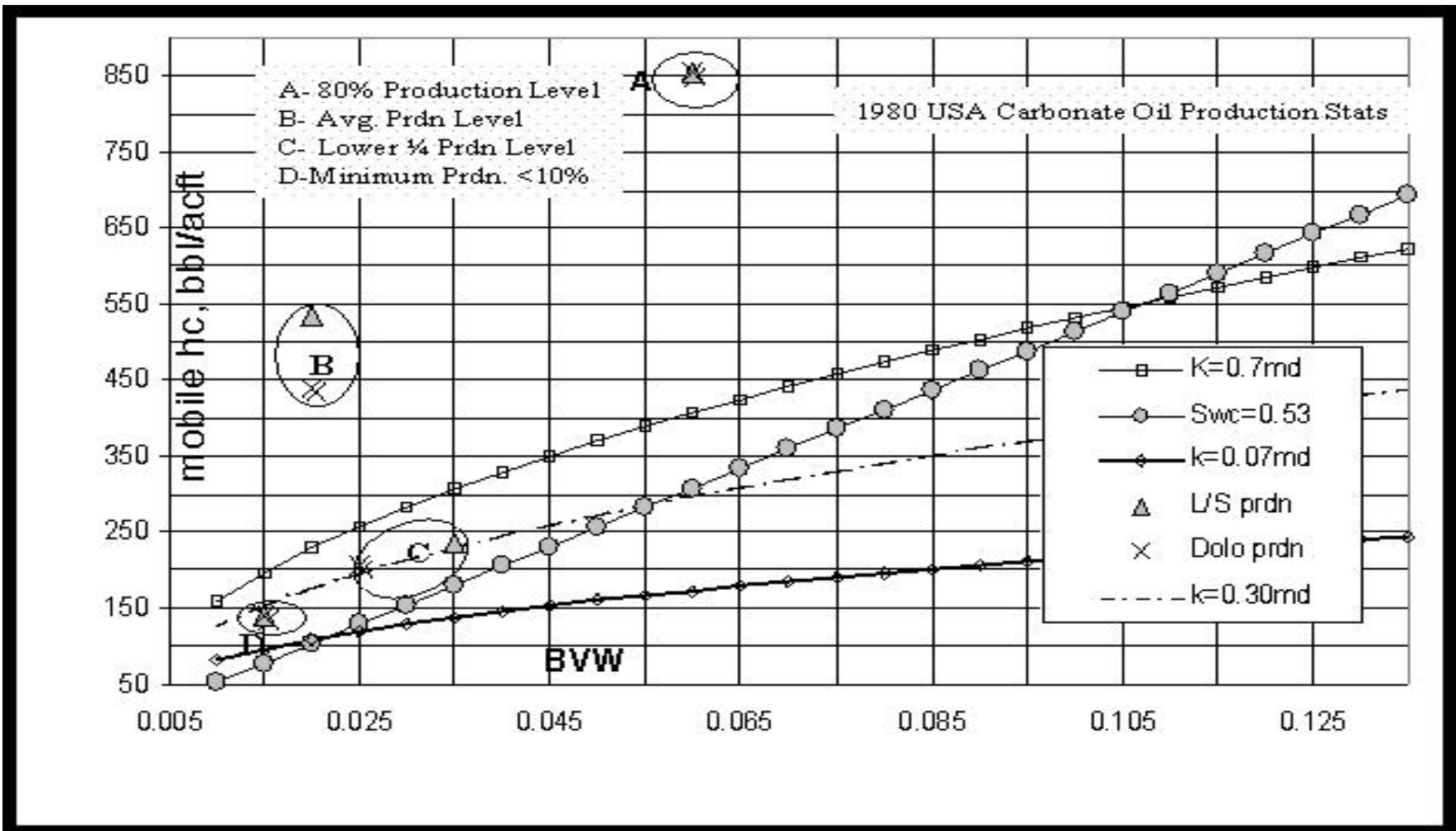
$$\text{Max } S_{wc} \text{ RULE: } (BBL/AcFt)_{mo} = 7760(BVW)[(S_{wc})^{-0.8} - 1]$$

$$\phi_{\min} \text{ RULE : } (BBL/AcFt)_{mo} = 7760\{[\phi_{\min}^{0.8}]BVW^{0.2} - BVW\}$$

Effect of permeability on min HC mov 0.025 BVW



At each BVW, a MINIMUM mobility of BBL/AcFt is defined using a parametric of Porosity or Connate Water or k.



Increased mobility ~ increased chance depo is economical
 90% of all USA crb prdn from depo >130bbl/acft. US data shows: prospecting in low ϕ Siluran & older rocks; success rates 2-4x's higher if dolomites are tested compared to developing simular age & ϕ limestone rocks.

Lithology	Min bvw	max bvw	min bbl/AcFt	mx bbl/AcFt
vug carb	0.005	0.015	76	123
vug & IX carb	0.015	0.025	123	154
.Intr gran crb.	0.025	0.040	154	189
Chalk carb	0.050	0.100	189	283
$780BVW^{0.44}$	\leq crb			

2nd ϕ & Vug Carbs: => bimodal pores

In logging terms: movable HC is:

$$BBL/AcFt = 7760[\sqrt{a}] * [\sqrt{(Rmf/Rxo)} - \sqrt{(Rw/Rt)}]$$

$$\text{at irreducible H}_2\text{O} = 7760\{\sqrt{(Rw/aRt)}\} [S_{wc})^{-0.8} - 1]$$

Where a is term to make $F = (a/\phi^2)$, typically $a=1$ in carb.

Summary

- Typical conditions, production < 900 & >130 bbl/ac-ft.
- Mobile HC expressed as BBL/Acft is a handy way to evaluate deposit, provided lithology is understood
- The closer values are to litho-minimums, the less the chances of economic HC extraction
- Low mobility values also indicate low permeability, w/o bimodal pores
- Higher values indicate higher effective porosity
- Watch for chalk & silt porosity types as they have higher min's
- Rocks with <140 bbl/AcFt = cap rocks unless Vug or coarse ss porosity types
- USA prdn data show Vug type more often dolomite, more brittle & dolomites more often in Siluran & older formations.

Upper Ordovician Zone, Clean Carbonate, Western Latvia

movable	HC		
36 wells	W. Latvia		
bbl/acft	bbl/acft		
	200	235	max
	94	131	avg
	60	90	std
		36	n
IX LS	clean		

Indication in 36 wells: this zone is a Cap Rock, typically <140 & does not contribute to oil flow, remove this zone in Htests.

Well J-E6

Horner	Analysis	Compare
	<i>Danish</i>	<i>OPA/core</i>
t, m	<i>10</i>	<i>0.62</i>
por %	<i>11</i>	<i>17.4</i>
k, md	<i>2.5</i>	<i>40.5</i>

Horner

gives

md-m

Geol.

Factors

= thickness

cores

show ~1m

sucrosic LS

Indications are: oil flow is from thin lower sucrosic LS/Dolo

Thanks for hearing my considerations. A more detailed Discussion is available by email request.

‘otis-a@oiljetpump.com’