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15/9 - 11 Kjennereport

STATOIL
EVALUATION OF CORE DATA
15/9-11
NOVEMBER 1982



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C O M M E N T S

Preparation

The core sample analyses were performed on 1" x 1" cylindrical plugs. The samples were first extracted with toluene, followed with methanol and then dried in a humidity controlled cabinet at 60°C and 40% relative humidity.

Porosity and Permeability Measurements

All plugs were measured for helium porosity and grain density. Air permeabilities were measured at 4 different pressures to calculate the Klinkenberg corrected air permeability. A plot showing the relationship between pressure and permeability is enclosed in this report.

Capillary and Electrical Measurements

All samples were saturated with simulated formation brine. A hydrostatic pressure of 50 bar for 16 hours was applied to achieve complete saturation.

Formation resistivity factor was measured at atmospheric condition. The frequency used was 1 kHz.

The parameters (a,m) in Archies formula, $FF = a \phi^{-m}$, were evaluated both with least squares method forced through $FF = 1.0$, $\phi = 1.0$ and least squares method, normal regression. Because of too few samples only the forced fit curve is presented graphically.

The samples, which were 100% saturated with simulated formation brine, were desaturated by water saturated air in a porous plate well at 8 different pressure levels up to 12 bar.

Stability time at each pressure level varied from 2 to 5 days.

The different water saturations were determined by the weight of the samples.



At the same time, resistivity index was measured using a frequency of 1 kHz.

The resistivity index (RI) equation

$$RI = b \cdot Sw^{-n}$$

has been evaluated both by weight least squares method forced through RI = 1.0, Sw = 1.0 and least squares method, normal regression.

The forced fit curve is presented graphically.

The water saturations at 12 bar have been plotted against logarithm of the Klinkenberg corrected air permeability.

The curve has been determined by the least squares method.



SAMPLE LIST

Sample no.	Depth (m)
82	2426.60
83	2427.20
85	2436.00
92	2438.32
99	2440.67



PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
OF SIMULATED FORMATION BRINE

Condition: Atmospheric pressure
Temperature 20°C

Composition: Na⁺ : 20633 ppm
Mg²⁺: 273 ppm
Ca²⁺: 2029 ppm
Sr²⁺: 343 ppm

These cation contents were achieved by mixing the chloride salts of the cations.

Density: 1.04 g/cm³

Viscosity: 1.15 cp

Resistivity: 0.126 ohm-m



POROSITY AND GRAIN DENSITY

Sample no.	Depth m	Bulk Volume cm^3	Pore Volume cm^3	He-Porosity o/o	Grain Density g/cm^3
82	2426.60	12.00	3.15	26.3	2.65
83	2427.20	11.97	2.99	25.0	2.64
85	2436.00	12.00	2.95	24.6	2.65
92	2438.32	12.00	2.93	24.4	2.64
99	2440.67	11.47	2.89	25.2	2.64



KLINKENBERG CORRECTED AIR PERMEABILITY

Sample no.	Depth (m)	(Mean Pressure) ⁻¹ (atm.abs.) ⁻¹	Air Permeability md	Klinkenberg corrected Permeability md
82	2426.60	0.781	97.1	95.9
		0.725	97.0	
		0.655	96.9	
		0.580	96.8	
83	2427.20	0.767	152	140
		0.713	151	
		0.645	150	
		0.572	149	
85	2436.00	0.852	277	263
		0.786	276	
		0.704	275	
		0.618	273	
92	2438.32	0.808	182	171
		0.748	181	
		0.674	180	
		0.595	179	
99	2440.67	0.875	460	445
		0.806	459	
		0.720	457	
		0.630	456	

Klinkenberg corrected Air Permeability

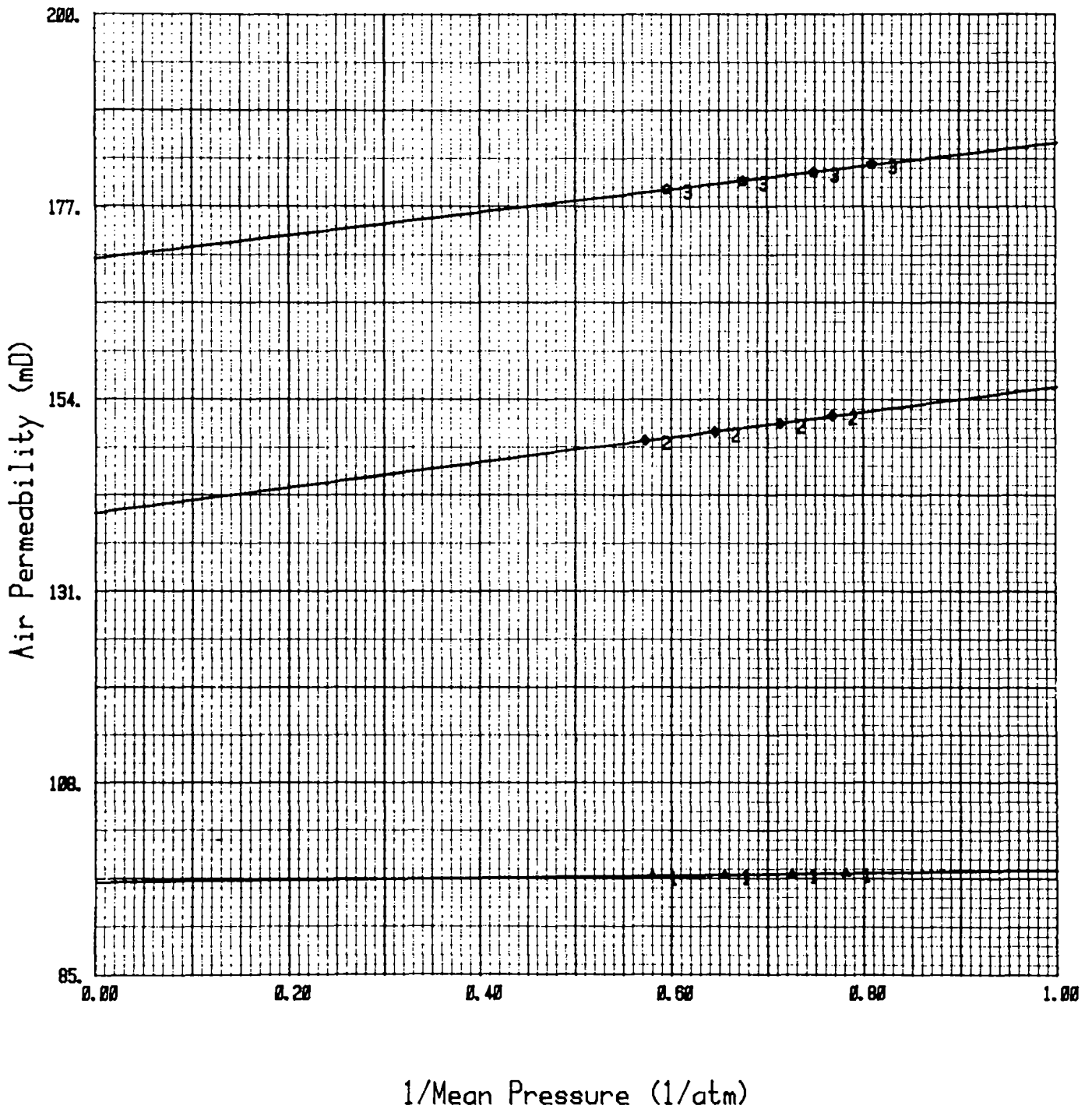
GECO
Petroleum
Laboratory



Curve "1" : Klinkenberg perm.: 95.9 mD
depth : 2426.60 m, sample no 82

Curve "2" : Klinkenberg perm.: 140 mD
depth : 2427.20 m, sample no 83

Curve "3" : Klinkenberg perm.: 171 mD
depth : 2438.32 m, sample no 92



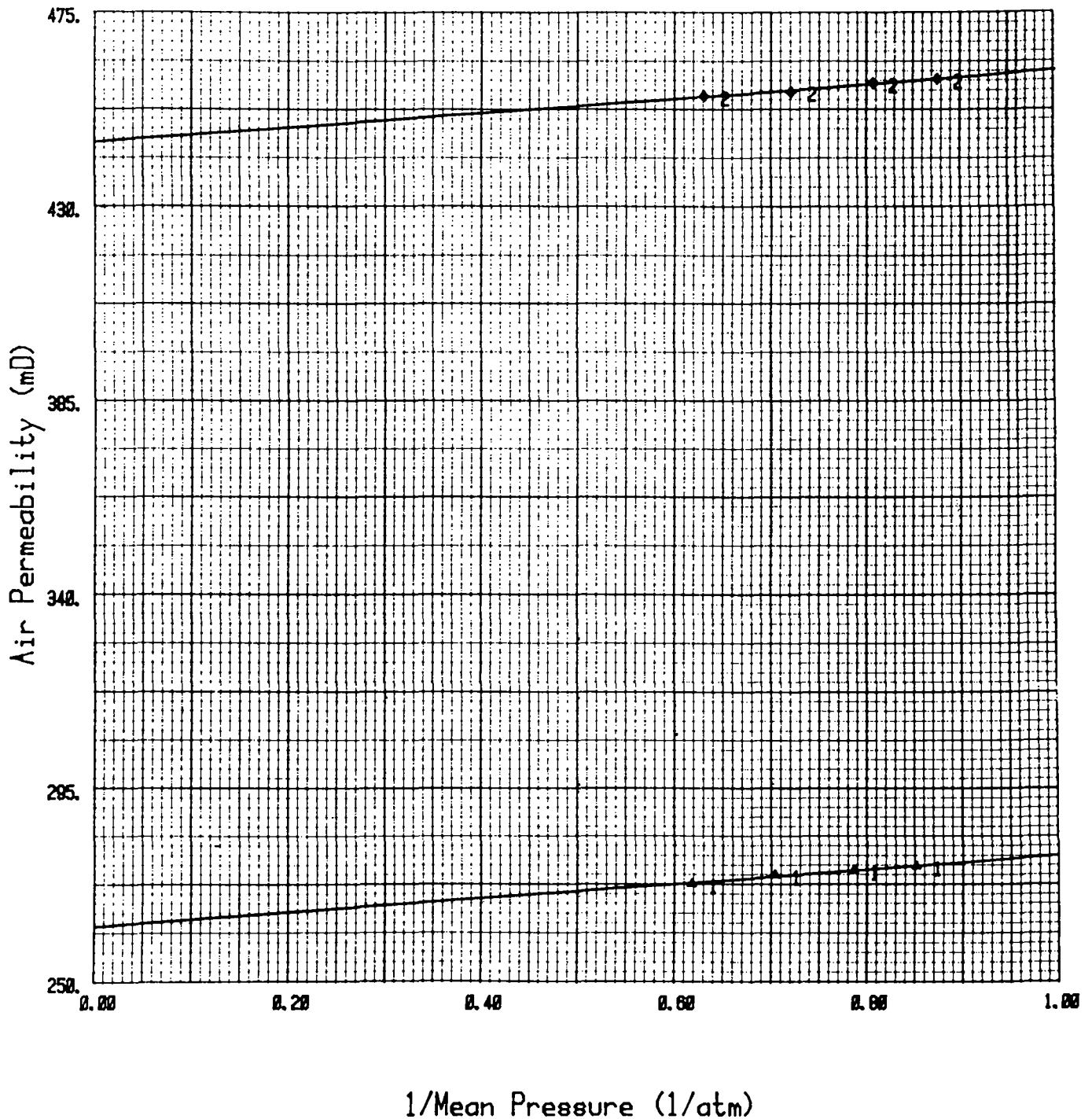
Klinkenberg corrected Air Permeability

GECO
Petroleum
Laboratory



Curve "1": Klinkenberg perme.: 263 mD
depth: 2436.00 m, sample no 85

Curve "2": Klinkenberg perme.: 445 mD
depth: 2440.67 m, sample no 99



CAPILLARY PRESSURE BY RESTORED STATE METHOD



COMPANY: STATOIL

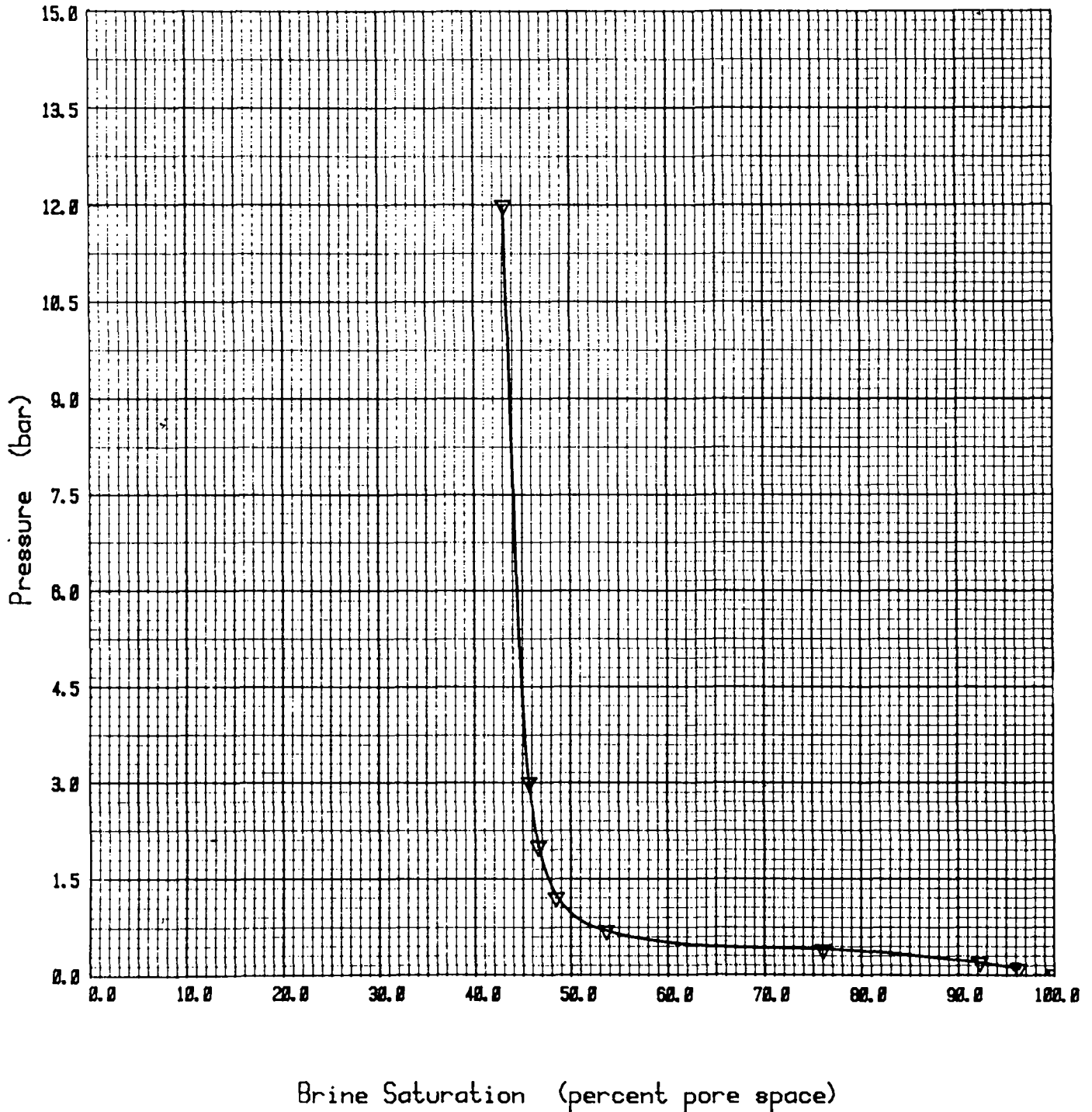
WELL: 15/9-11

DEPTH m	NO	PERMEABILITY K.e.e.1	POROSITY Ø %	BRINE SATURATION VERSUS PRESSURE (Bar)										
				0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.0	3.0	12.0		
2426.60	82	95.9	26.3	100	96.3	92.3	76.1	53.7	48.5	46.6	45.7	42.9		
2427.20	83	140	25.0	100	95.3	84.5	66.1	51.6	45.9	40.5	39.2	38.9		
2436.00	85	263	24.6	100	77.9	62.5	47.9	41.7	37.8	32.9	30.9	26.7		
2438.32	92	171	24.4	100	79.6	64.7	52.4	42.7	38.5	35.3	33.3	29.1		
2440.67	99	445	25.2	100	81.0	62.1	49.3	38.9	34.3	32.0	29.0	24.8		

Capillary Pressure Curve



Company... STATOIL A/S
 Well..... 15/9-11 Kair..... 95.9
 Sample No. 82 Ø..... 26.3
 Depth..... 2426.60 Gr. Dens. 2.65



Capillary Pressure Curve

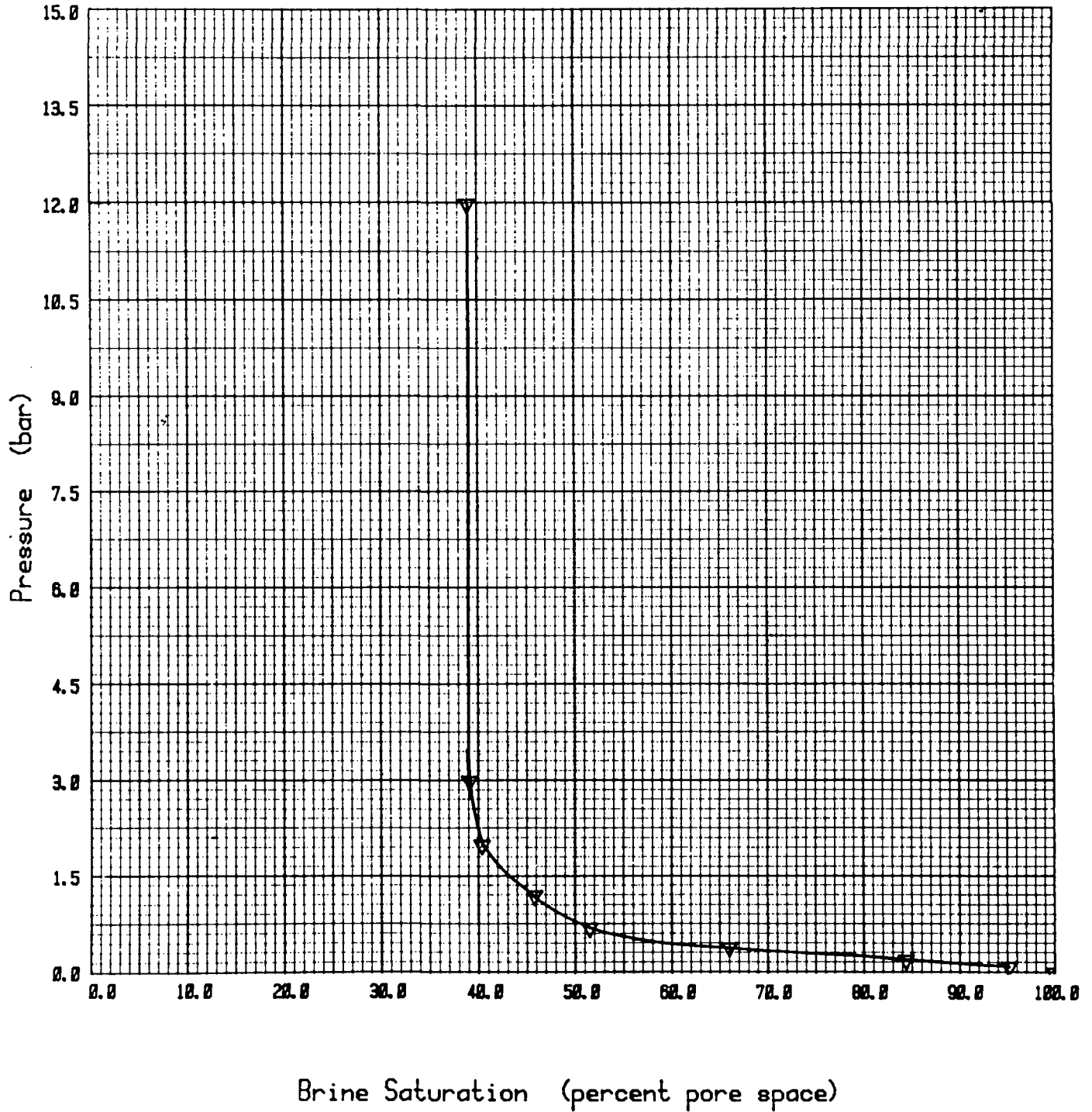


Company ... STATOIL A/S

Well 15/9-11 Kair 140,

Sample No. 83 ϕ 25.0

Depth 2427.20 Gr. Dens. 2.64



Capillary Pressure Curve

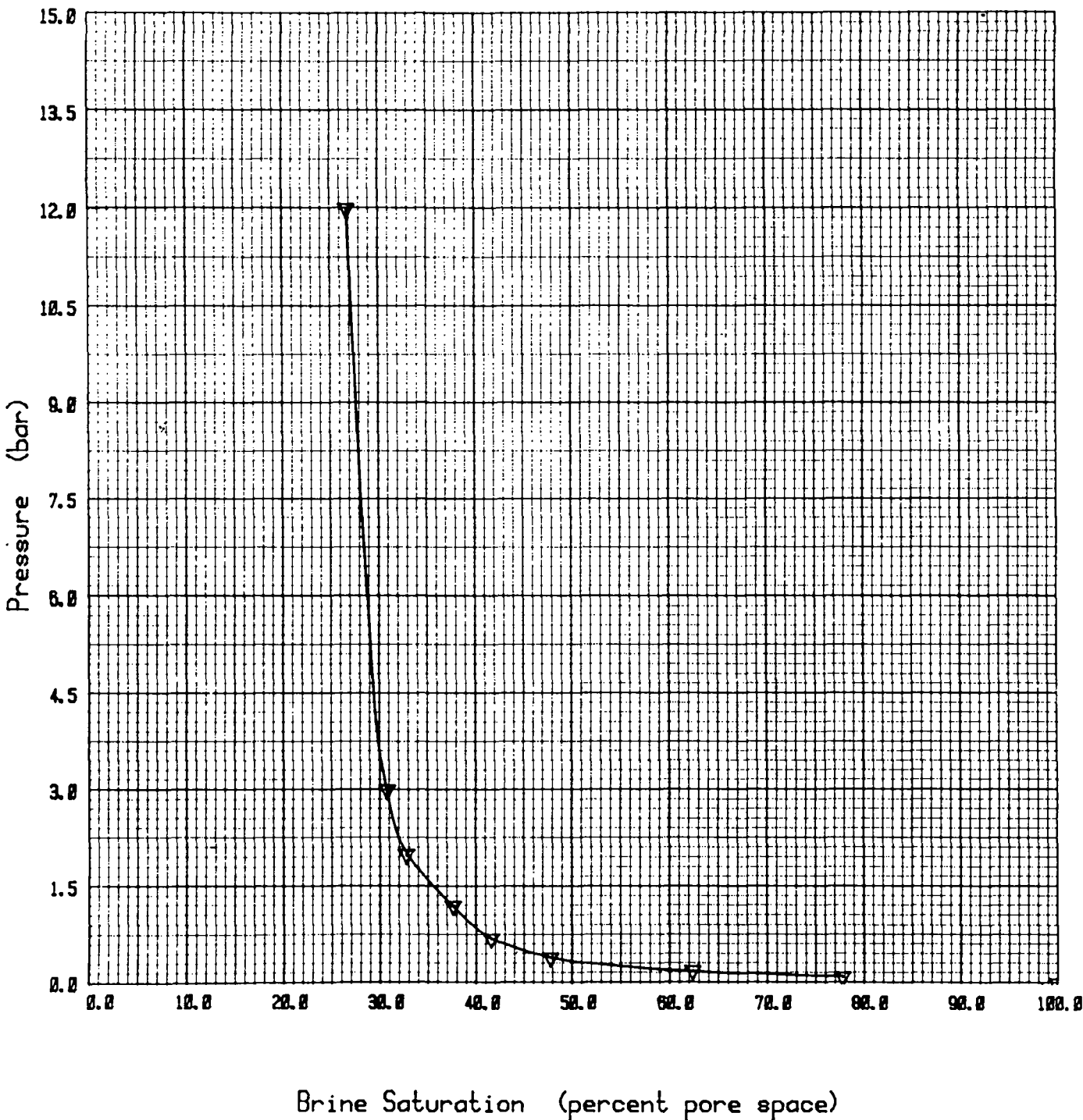


Company ... STATOIL A/S

Well 15/9-11 Kair 263

Sample No. 85 ϕ 24.6

Depth 2436.00 Gr. Dens. 2.65



Capillary Pressure Curve

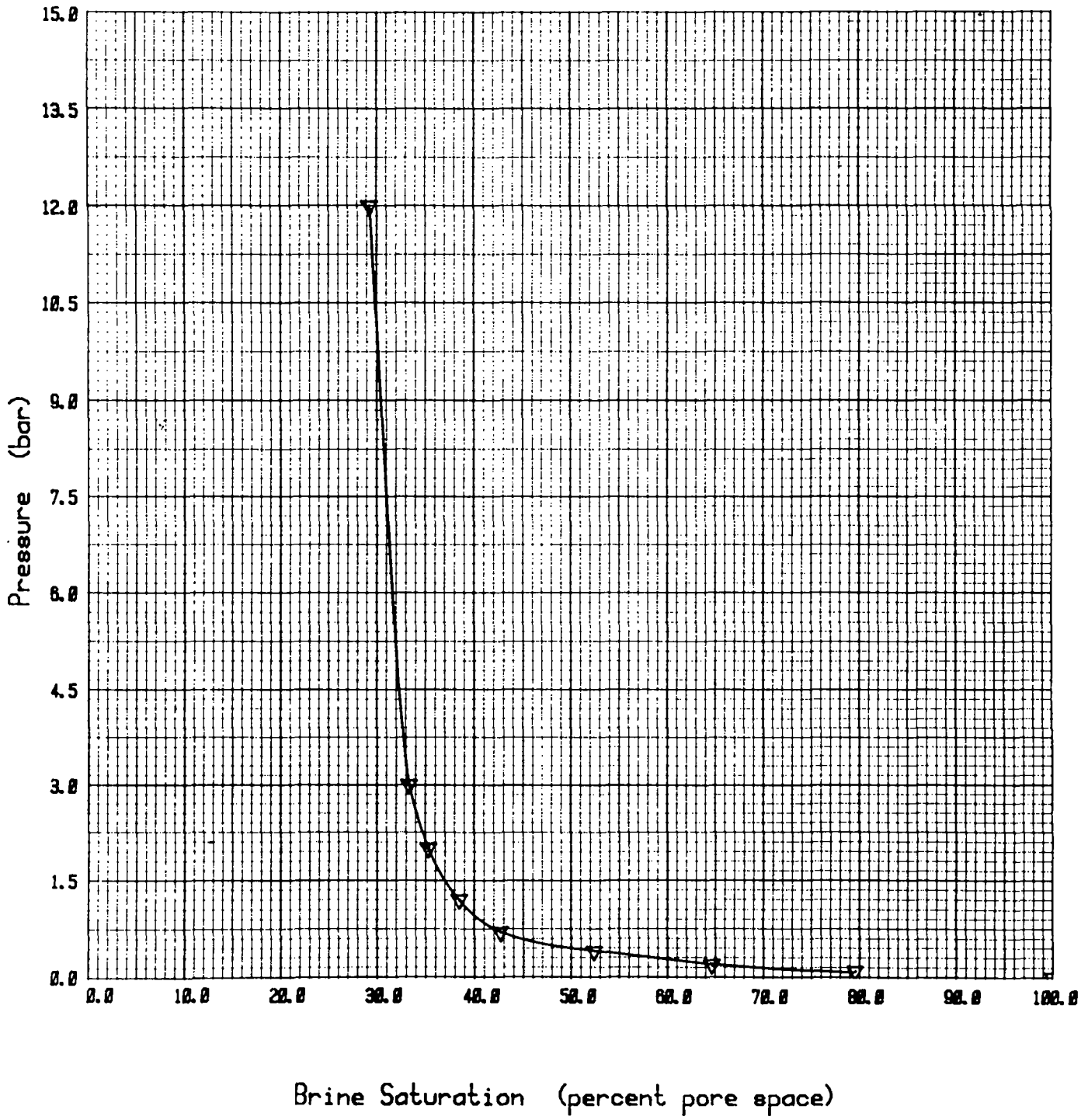


Company ... STATOIL A/S

Well 15/9-11 Kair 171.

Sample No. 92 ϕ 24.4

Depth 2438.32 Gr. Dens. 2.64



Capillary Pressure Curve

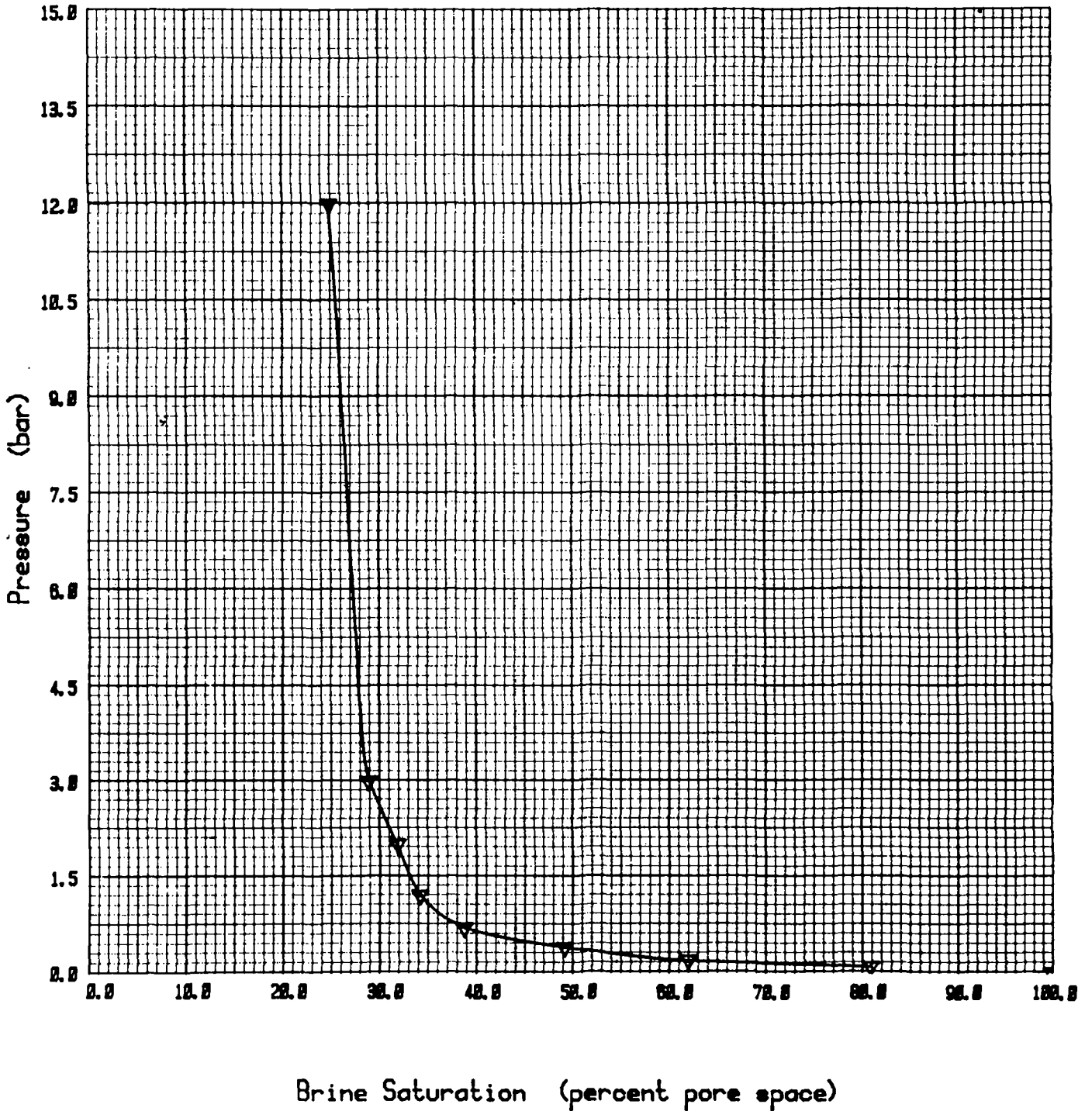


Company ... STATOIL A/S

Well 15/9-11 Kair 445

Sample No. . 99 Ø 25.2

Depth 2440.67 Gr. Dens. . 2.64





FORMATION RESISTIVITY FACTOR
MEASURED AT ATMOSPHERIC CONDITION

$$FF = a \cdot \phi^{-m}$$

Simulated formation brine: Na⁺ : 20633 ppm
Mg⁺⁺: 273 ppm
Ca⁺⁺: 2029 ppm
Sr⁺⁺: 343 ppm

Brine resistivity at 20°C: 0.126 ohm-m
Frequency : 1 kHz

Depth (m)	Porosity o/o	Formation Resistivity Factor
2426.60	26.3	9.31
2427.20	25.0	9.88
2436.00	24.6	12.3
2438.32	24.4	12.5
2440.67	25.2	11.6

By weighted least squares method:

$$FF = 1.00 \phi^{-1.74}$$

By least squares method (normal regression):

$$FF = 0.06 \phi^{-3.81}$$

Formation Factor versus Porosity



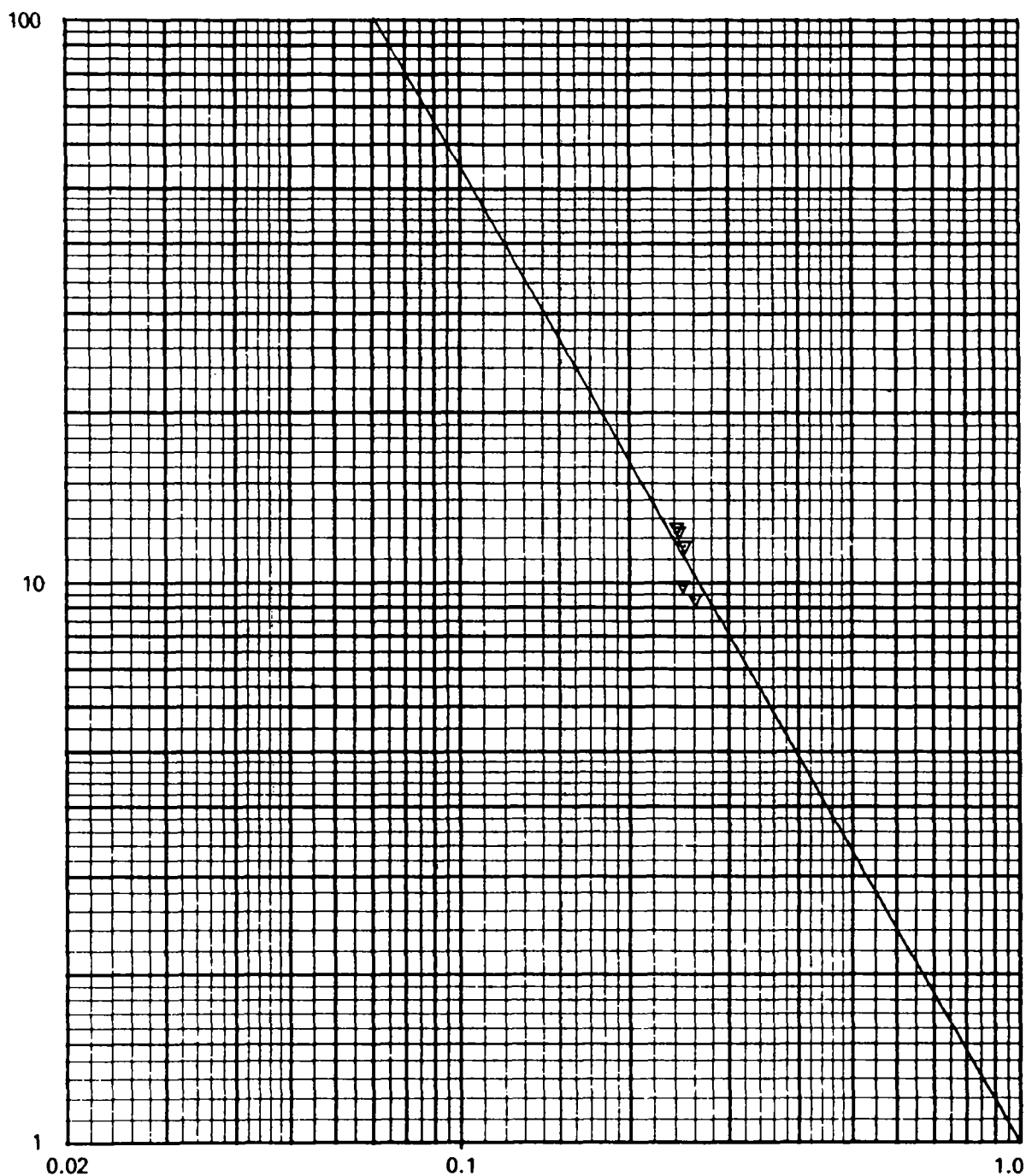
Company ..STATOIL A/S.....

Well ..15/9-11.....

Atmospheric Condition

$$FF = 1.00 * \phi^{-1.74}$$

Formation Resistivity Factor.
"FF"



Fractional Porosity.
" ϕ "



RESISTIVITY INDEX

By least squares method forced through $RI = 1.0, Sw = 1.0$

Sample no.	$RI = b \cdot Sw^{-n}$
82	$RI = 1.00 Sw^{-2.19}$
83	$RI = 1.00 Sw^{-2.23}$
85	$RI = 1.00 Sw^{-1.94}$
92	$RI = 1.00 Sw^{-1.98}$
99	$RI = 1.00 Sw^{-2.04}$

By least squares method (normal regression).

82	$RI = 0.92 Sw^{-2.30}$
83	$RI = 1.05 Sw^{-2.17}$
85	$RI = 0.76 Sw^{-2.21}$
92	$RI = 0.92 Sw^{-2.06}$
99	$RI = 0.88 Sw^{-2.16}$



GECO
GEO PHYSICAL COMPANY
OF NORWAY A.S

RESISTIVITY INDEX

WELL: 15/9-11

COMPANY: STATOIL

DEPTH m	NO	PERMEABILITY	POROSITY Ø %	Resistivity ratio versus brine saturation										
				FF	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	
		K.e.1		0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.0	3.0	RR	RR	12.0
2426.60	82	95.9	26.3	9.31	1.04	1.08	1.68	4.21	4.90	5.09	5.58			6.48
2427.20	83	140	25.0	9.88	1.17	1.63	2.22	4.83	5.50	7.08	7.60			9.10
2436.00	85	263	24.6	12.3	1.37	2.32	3.22	5.69	6.08	9.12	10.1			15.0
2438.32	92	171	24.4	12.5	1.36	2.63	3.42	5.27	6.48	7.33	8.26			12.9
2440.67	99	445	25.2	11.6	1.30	2.65	4.24	6.76	8.50	10.8	11.1			19.1

Resitivity index versus water Saturation



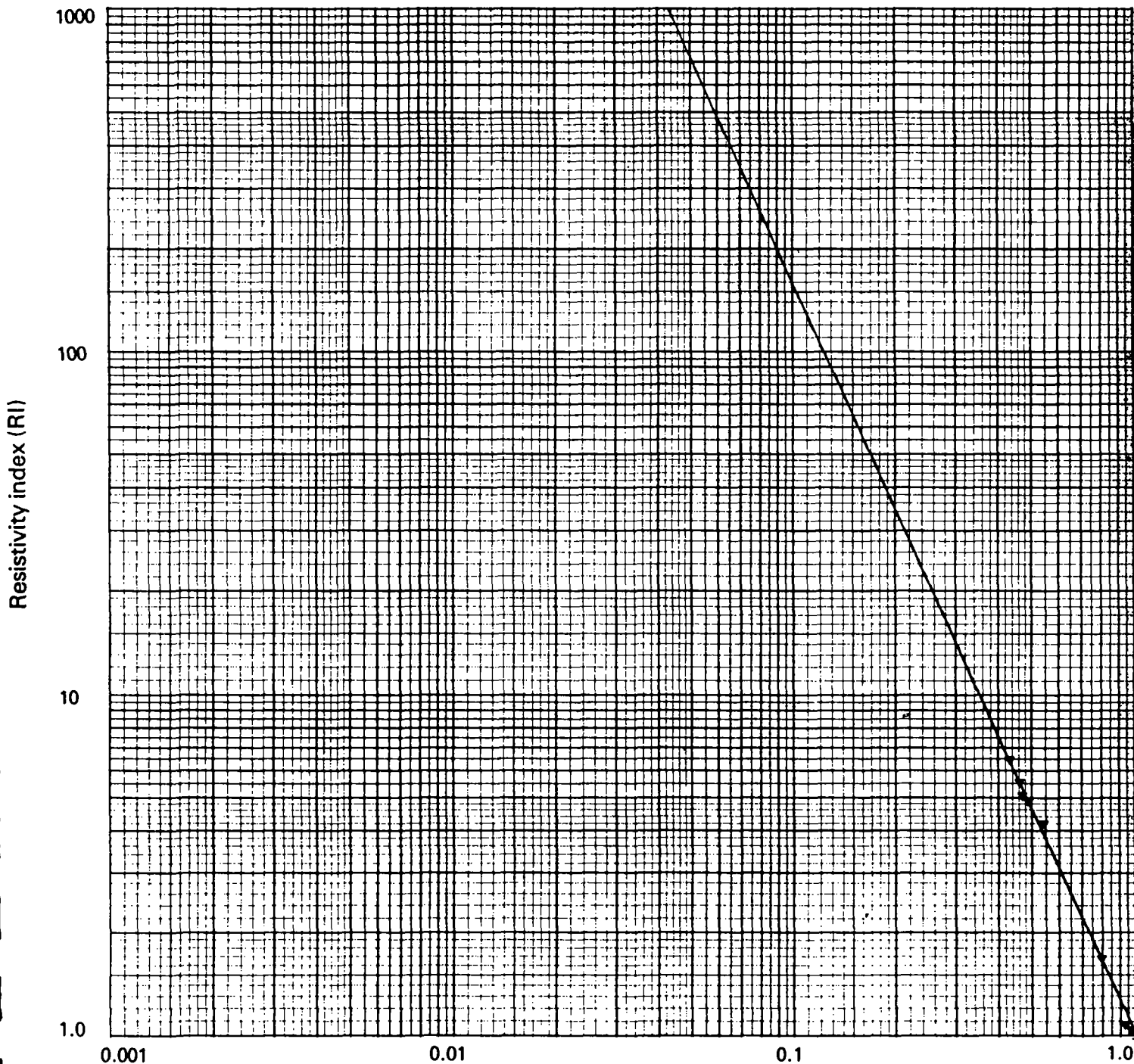
GECO
GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY
OF NORWAY A/S

Company ..STATOIL. A/S.....

Well ..15/9-11..... Kair ..95.9.....

Sample No. .82..... \emptyset ..26.3.....

Depth. .2426.60..... Gr. Dens..... RI = 1.00 * $S_w^{-2.19}$



Water Saturation, Fraction of Pore Space.
"S_w"

Resitivity index versus water Saturation



Company .. STATOIL A/S

Well .. 15/9-11

Kair .. 140

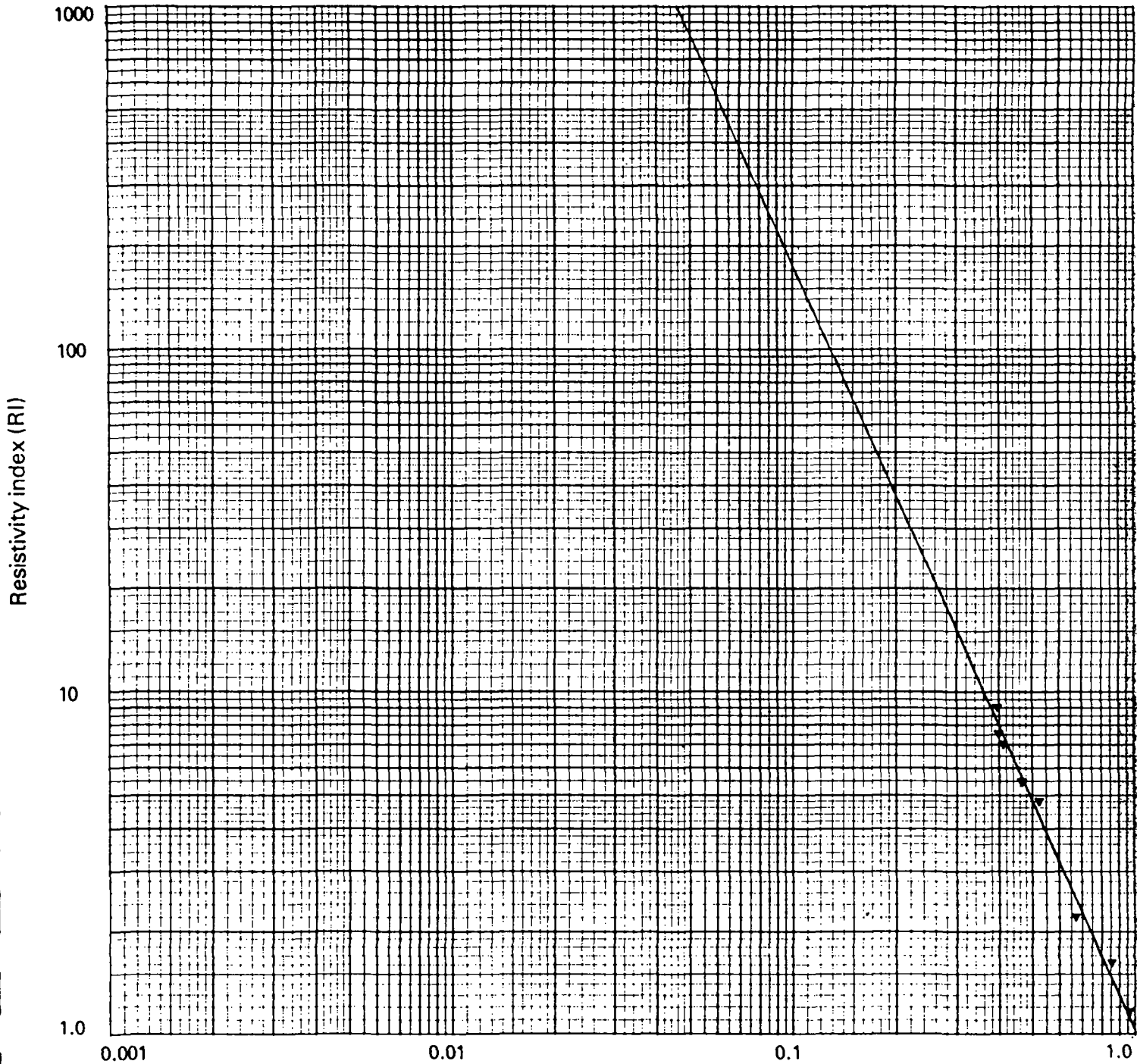
Sample No. .. 83

ø .. 25.0

Depth .. 2427.00

Gr. Dens.

$$RI = 1.00 * S_w^{-2.23}$$



Water Saturation, Fraction of Pore Space.
"S_w"

Resitivity index versus water Saturation



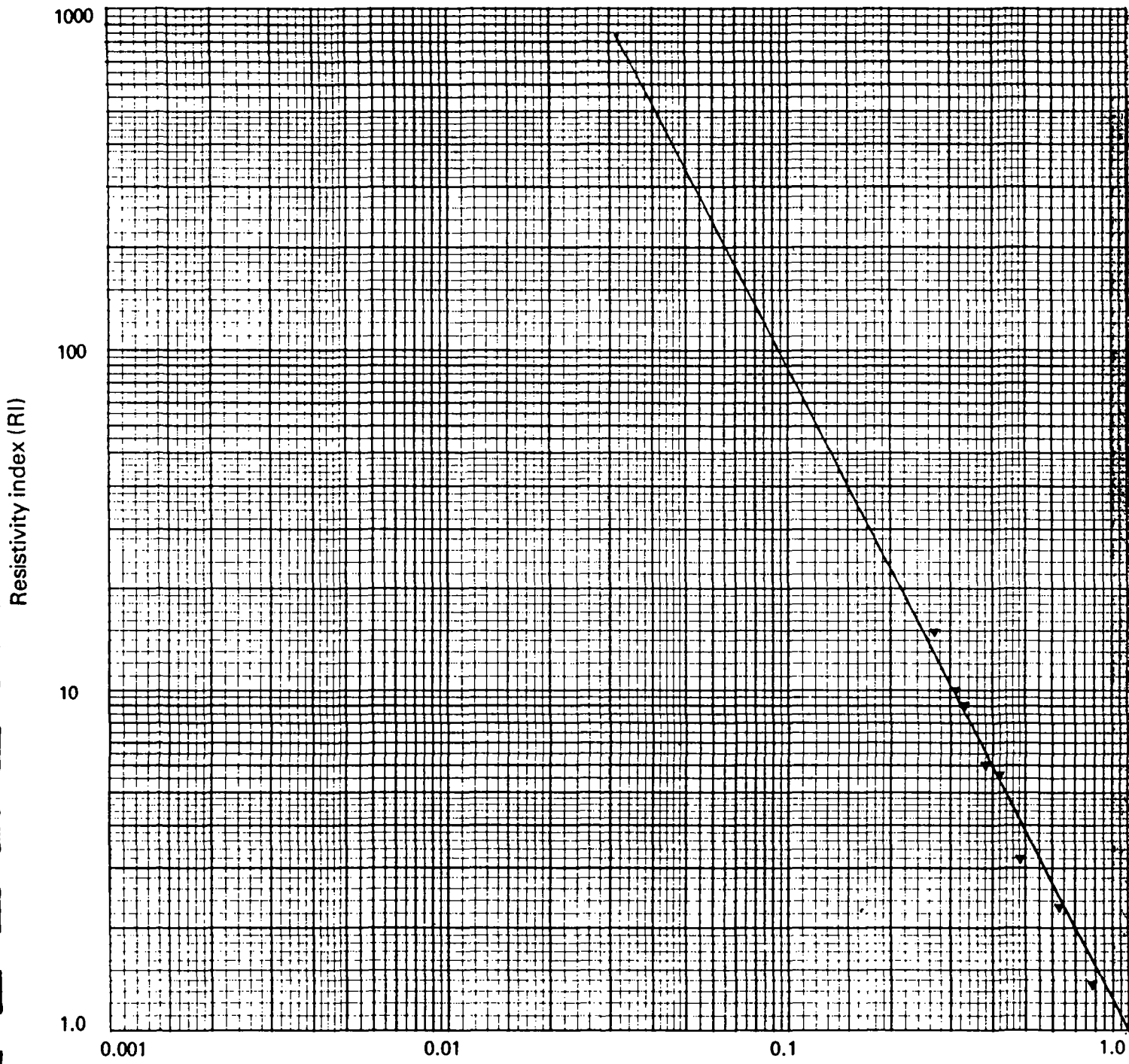
Company ..STATOIL. A/S.....

Well ..15/9-11..... Kair ..263.....

Sample No. .85 ø ..24.6.....

Depth. .2436.00..... Gr. Dens.....

$$RI = 1.00 * S_w^{-1.94}$$



Water Saturation, Fraction of Pore Space.
"S_w"

Resitivity index versus water Saturation



Company .. STATOIL A/S

Well .. 15/9-11

Kair .. 171

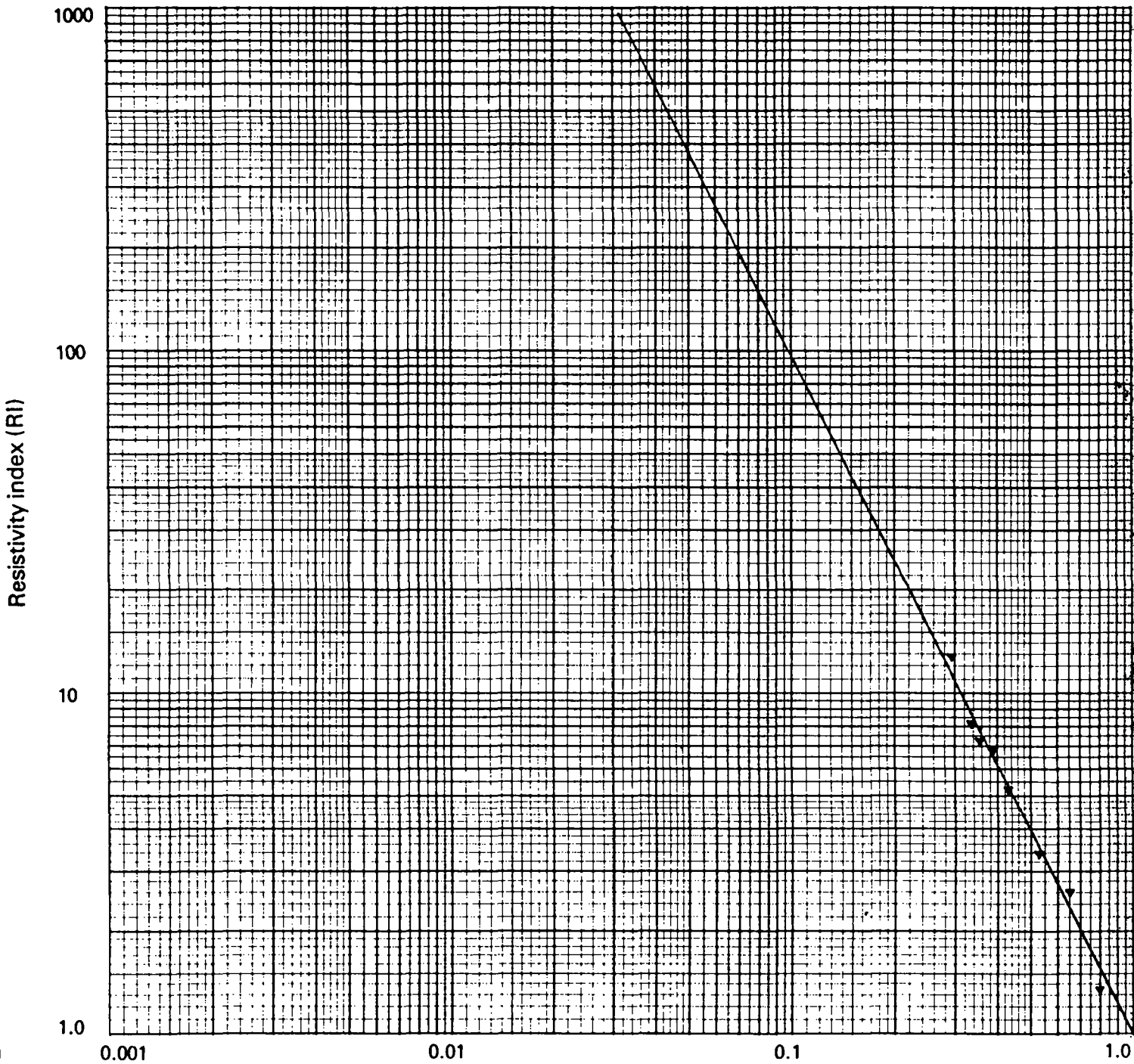
Sample No. .. 92

Ø .. 24.4

Depth. .. 2438.32

Gr. Dens.

$$RI = 1.00 * S_w^{-1.98}$$



Water Saturation, Fraction of Pore Space.
"S_w"

Resitivity index versus water Saturation

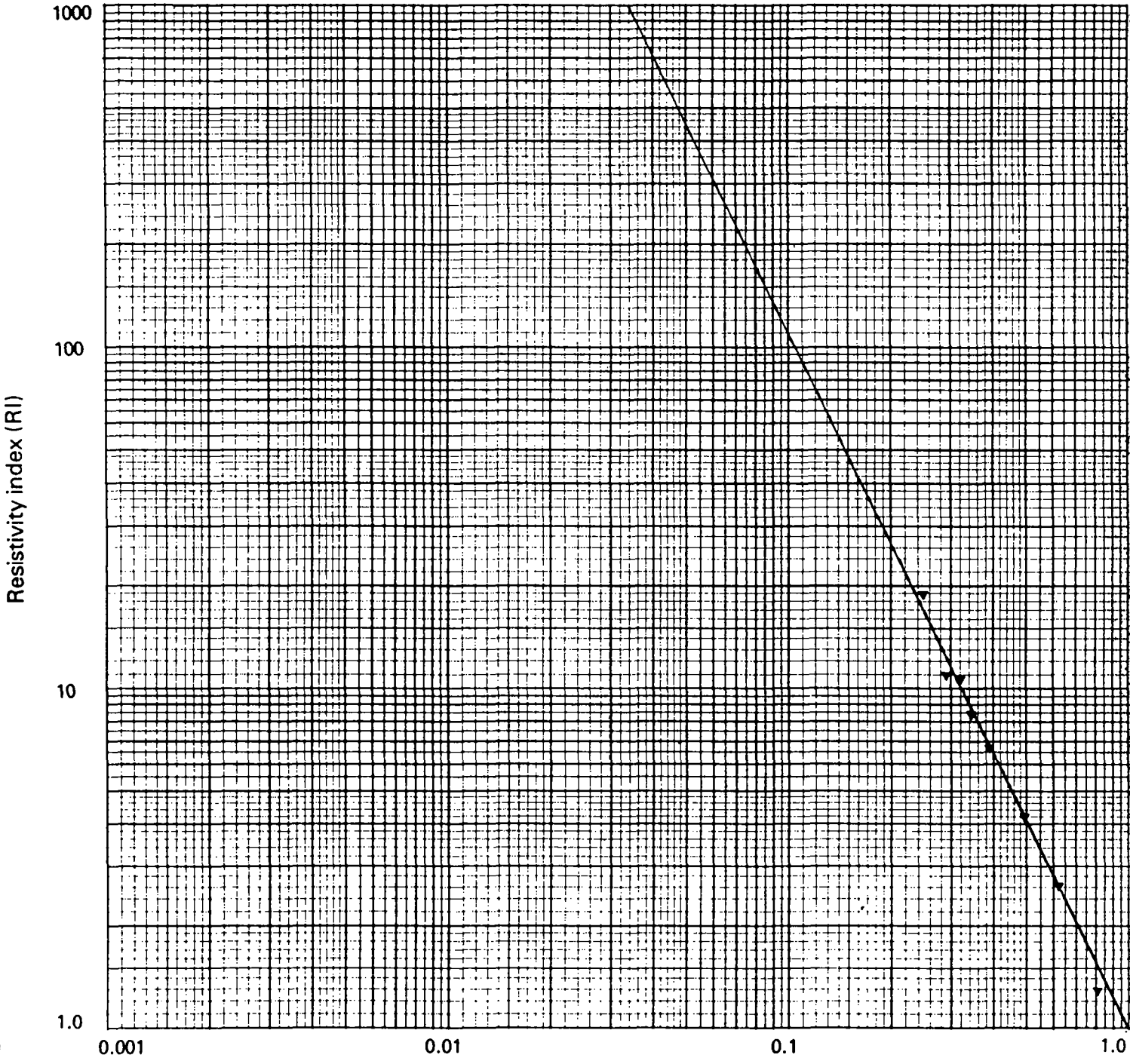


Company ..STATOIL A/S.....

Well ..15/9-11..... Kair ..445.....

Sample No. .99..... ø ..25.2.....

Depth. .2440.67..... Gr. Dens..... RI = 1.00 * S_w^{-2.04}



Water Saturation, Fraction of Pore Space.
"S_w"



Log K.e.1 versus Sw at 12 bar

Sample no.	Sw (fraction)	K.e.1 (md)	Log K.e.1
82	0.429	95.6	1.98
83	0.389	140	2.15
85	0.267	263	2.42
92	0.291	171	2.23
99	0.248	445	2.65

By least squares method

$$Sw = 0.968 - 0.282 \log K.e.1$$

PERMEABILITY VERSUS WATER SATURATION AT 12 BAR



Company .STATOIL A/S.....

Well15/9-11.....

