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January 1983

INVESTIGATION OF CORES FROM WELL 31/2-7, NORWAY - Mercury capillary pressure -

RKER.83.024

by J.A. van Benten Sponsor: Shell Forus



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KONINKLIJKE / SHELL EXPLORATIE EN PRODUKTIE LABORATORIUM RIJSWIJK, THE NETHERLANDS

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RIJSWIJK, THE NETHERLANDS

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KEYWORDS

Well 31/2-7, Norway, mercury capillary pressure, pore-size distribution.

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INVESTIGATION OF CORES FROM WELL 31/2-7, NORWAY - Mercury/air capillary pressure -

Ref.: Telex for 110809, dated 11-8-1982, from Shell Forus, to KSEPL, Rijswijk.

INTRODUCTION

Mercury/air capillary pressure measurements were carried out on core samples from well 31/2-7, Norway.

The samples consisted of frozen core material. Owing to the low degree of cementation between the grains of the samples, cleaning with various solvents proved to be impossible. Therefore, the frozen samples were only dried in a vacuum oven for 4 hours at 100°C, after which the capillary pressure curves were measured. The mercury capillary pressure measurements were carried out according to Shell Method Series 2165-1 in an automatic pore-injectivity apparatus (Autopore 9200). The porosity values in the curve plots were calculated on the assumption that at the highest pressure applied (60 000 psia) the pore volume was completely filled with mercury. Estimated permeabilities as given in the figures were derived from the shape of the capillary-pressure curves when plotted as log pressure versus log mercury saturation (%Vb), applying a statistical approach. Due to the poor condition of the samples 1-5 (almost unconsolidated) and the resulting shape of the capillary pressure curves, the permeability of these samples could not be calculated adequately.

Pore-size distributions were calculated from the mercury injection results, assuming 480 dynes per cm for the surface tension and 140° for the contact angle of the air/mercury system used.

The mercury/air capillary pressure and pore size distribution data are given in Table I and Figs. 1-42.

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- 1 -

Mercurv/Air Capillary Pressure Data from Well 31/2-7

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TABLE

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6B	1603.60	26.6	14.	2550.	926.	463.	246.	139.	<u>с</u> . С.б.	58.	4].	27.
7A	1605.60	27.4	14.	2570.	918.	455.	252.	143.	87.	58 .	41.	29.
7B	1605.60	27.2	11.	3150.	1150.	590.	346.	192.	120.	77.	55.	30.
8 A	1609.70	32.5	• ů ů	1480.	543.	255.	130.	71.	• 4 4	26.	18.	13.
83	1609.70	32.3	94.	1300.	467.	215.	1.08.	61.	33.	20.	16.	13.
9A	1612.60	25.5	11.	3620.	1100.	527.	289.	167.	106.	72.	52.	36.
9B	1612.60	26.5	110.	3930.	11.30.	528.	286.	156.	96.	67.	47.	• [
10A	1614.70	26.F	54.	3720.	1190.	585.	330.	193.	121.	78.	54.	23.
10B	1614.70	25.7	16.	5130.	1840.	943.	574.	375.	249.	166.	102.	52.
11A	1620.50	23.3	یر ع	4040.	1410.	743.	443.	275.	J£6.	J 0 F	70.	47.
113	1620.50	27.5	3.3	46]0.	1640.	849.	510.	321.	<u> </u>	1.26.	83.	56.
12A	1627.50	26.1	8.8	4600.	1460.	706.	411.	250.	150.	• V o	62.	37.
12B	1627.50	26.0	15.	6040.	1830.	878.	51.0.	31.5.	200.	126.	66.	24.

mercury saturation (%Vb), according to Thomeer. The permeability of the samples shape of the capillary pressure curves when plotted as log pressure versus \log

1 - 5 could not be estimated.

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author: bur siem:



author: eign:







fig. B







author: b sten:

fig. U















200

1400

1300

1200

8

Porosity

Perm.(Est.)

26.07

8.8

%

mD





PERCENTAGE OF PORE SPACE UNOCCUPIED BY MERCURY VERSUS, POROSITY AT CAPILLARY PRESSURES OF 50, 100 AND 300 PSIA FOR CORE SAMPLES FROM WELL 31/2-7

AUTHOR: BUR DESIGN: RKER 83.024

FIG. 20



PERCENTAGE OF PORE SPACE UNOCCUPIED BY MERCURY VERSUS, POROSITY AT CAPILLARY PRESSURES OF 500, 700 AND 1000 PSIA FOR CORE SAMPLES FROM WELL 31/2-7

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FIG.2/



MERCURY/AIR CAPILLARY PRESSURE VERSUS (AIR) PERMEABILITY AT 60% AND 40% OF PORE SPACE UNOCCUPIED BY MERCURY FOR WELL 31/2-7

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FIG. 11



FIG. 23



fig.<u>24</u>





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fig. 30

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fig. 37

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