Excel Spreadsheets For Petrophysics

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Excel Spreadsheets For Petrophysics ***2019-01-08***

SAWYER ROBERSON

The Permian Basin International Association for
The material balance equation (MBE) is one of the several methods used for estimating reserves for oil and gas reservoirs and thus allows for the making of critical decisions concerning depletion plans and development strategies regarding the reservoir. In this Study, the importance of this tool was considered, this study includes construction a computer program which uses some of the applications of the material balance . The Other section of this research is conducting a case study for a Sudanese oil field to estimate the initial oil in place using an Excel(r) Sheet. However the Estimated STOIIP doesn't represent the exact value because of some uncertainties in the production, pressure, and some reservoir petrophysical data. The understanding of uncertainties involved in reservoir modeling is an essential tool to support decisions in the petroleum industry. In latest years the use of the application of material balance equation decreased due to the presence of the numerical reservoir simulation Tools.
Oklahoma Geology Notes Addison-Wesley Professional
The pioneering work of Gus Archie moved log interpretation into log analysis with the introduction of the equation that bears his name. Subsequent developments have mixed empiricism, physics, mathematical algorithms, and geological or engineering models as methods applied to petrophysical measurements in boreholes all over the world. Principles of Mathematical Petrophysics reviews the application of mathematics to petrophysics in a format that crystallizes the subject as a subdiscipline appropriate for the workstations of today. The subject matter is of wide interest to both academic and industrial professionals who work with subsurface data applied to energy, hydrology, and environmental issues. This book is the first of its kind, in that it addresses mathematical petrophysics as a distinct discipline. Other books in petrophysics are either extensive descriptions of tool design or interpretation techniques, typically in an ad hoc treatment. It covers mathematical methods that are applied to borehole and core petrophysical measurements to estimate rock properties of fluid saturation, pore types, permeability, mineralogy, facies, and reservoir characterization. These methods are demonstrated by a variety of case studies and summaries of applications. Principles of Mathematical Petrophysics is an invaluable resource for all people working with data related to petrophysics.
Circular John Wiley & Sons
Simona Raneri, Germana Barone, Vincenza Crupi, Francesca Longo, Domenico Majolino, Paolo Mazzoleni, Davide Tanasi, Josè Teixeira and Venuti Valentina Technological analysis of Sicilian prehistoric pottery production through small angle neutron scattering techniqueSimona Raneri, Germana Barone, Paolo Mazzoleni, Davide Tanasi and Emanuele Costa Mobility of men versus mobility of goods: archaeometric characterization of Middle Bronze Age pottery in Malta and Sicily (15th-13th century BC)Judit Molera, Javier Iñañez, Glòria Molina, Josep Burch, Xavier Alberch, Michael D. Glascock and Trinitat Pradell Lustre and glazed ceramic collection from Mas Llorens, 16th-17th centuries (Salt, Girona). Provenance and technologyCelestino Grifa, Alberto De Bonis, Vincenza Guarino, Chiara Maria Petrone, Chiara Germinario, Mariano Mercurio, Gianluca Soricelli, Alessio Langella and Vincenzo Morra Thin walled pottery from Alife (Northern Campania, Italy)Svetlana Valiulina and Tatiana Shlykova Iranian Bowl from Biliar: Complex Research and ConservationFatma Madkour, Hisham Imam, Khaled Elsayed and Galila Meheina Elemental Analysis Study of Glazes and Ceramic Bodies from Mamluk and Ottoman Periods in Egypt by Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) Fernanda Inserra, Alessandra Pecci, Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros and Jordi Roig Buxó Organic residues analysis of Late Antique pottery from Plaça Major-Horts de Can Torras (Castellar del Vallés, Catalonia, Spain)Marino Maggetti, Andreas Heege and Vincent Serneels Technological aspects of an early 19th c. English and French white earthenware assemblage from Bern (Switzerland)Leandro Fantuzzi, Miguel A. Cau Ontiveros and Josep Maria Macias Amphorae from the Late Antique city of Tarraco-Tarracona (Catalonia, Spain): archaeometric characterizationShlomo Shoval and Yitzhak Paz Analyzing the fired-clay ceramic of EBA Canaanite pottery using FT-IR spectroscopy and LA-ICP-MS
The Future of Geological Modelling in Hydrocarbon Development LAP Lambert Academic Publishing
This interdisciplinary book encompasses the fields of rock mechanics, structural geology and petroleum engineering to address a wide range of geomechanical problems that arise during the exploitation of oil and gas reservoirs. It considers key practical issues such as prediction of pore pressure, estimation of hydrocarbon column heights and fault seal potential, determination of optimally stable well trajectories, casing set points and mud weights, changes in reservoir performance during depletion, and production-induced faulting and subsidence. The book establishes the basic principles involved before introducing practical measurement and experimental techniques to improve recovery and reduce exploitation costs. It illustrates their successful application through case studies taken from oil and gas fields around the world. This book is a practical reference for geoscientists and engineers in the petroleum and geothermal industries, and for research scientists interested in stress measurements and their application to problems of faulting and fluid flow in the crust.
GTK Consortium Geological Surveys in Mozambique 2002-2007 Elsevier
Written for students as well as professionals who work with and support geophysicists, this book presents a simple and informal

discussion of fundamental concepts which underlie the quantitative part of geophysical analysis and interpretation. These general concepts are applicable for an analytical approach to any phenomena that can be measured and recorded. With examples and figures created using Microsoft Excel®, this book is accessible and insightful. Topics covered include: the concept of signals based on the sine function; the summation of sine waves as a more complicated signal; the notion of Fourier series and the spectral representation of signals; digital sampling and discrete representation of signals; the discrete Fourier transform and inverse transform; the concept of filtering in the spectral domain; and the idea of filtering outside of the spectral domain, by convolution, and the relationship between the measurement and spectral domains. This book will be valuable for geologists, junior seismic interpreters, software developers, high school and university students, and geophysical professionals seeking a refresher of the basic concepts.

Understanding Signals Andy May Petrophysicist LLC

The 3D geological model is still regarded as one of the newest and most innovative tools for reservoir management purposes. The computer modelling of structures, rock properties and fluid flow in hydrocarbon reservoirs has evolved from a specialist activity to part of the standard desktop toolkit. The application of these techniques has allowed all disciplines of the subsurface team to collaborate in a common workspace. In today's asset teams, the role of the geological model in hydrocarbon development planning is key and will be for some time ahead. The challenges that face the geologists and engineers will be to provide more seamless interaction between static and dynamic models. This interaction requires the development of conventional and unconventional modelling algorithms and methodologies in order to provide more risk-assessed scenarios, thus enabling geologists and engineers to better understand and capture inherent uncertainties at each aspect of the geological model's life.

Outokumpu Deep Drilling Project 2003 - 2010 Andy May Petrophysicist LLC

This book provides the first comprehensive overview of a complete subduction orogen, the Andes. To date the results provide the densest and most highly resolved geophysical image of an active subduction orogen.

Petroleum Abstracts Elsevier

Internship Report from the year 2013 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Miscellaneous, grade: 2,3, RWTH Aachen University (Lehrstuhl für Geologie, Geochemie und Lagerstätten des Erdöls und der Kohle), course: Petrophysics Practical Course, language: English, abstract: The MSCL-experiment encloses the stepwise measurement of three different parameters: Gamma density, P-wave-velocity (compressional wave travel time) and magnetic susceptibility. Each is measured by different sensors. A photo of the apparatus is shown in figure 1. The four core samples G1, a black stone, coarse-grained and compacted with small mica particles and bigger white quartz inclusions, could be a gabbro and G2 a greenish sandstone with small particles and lesser compaction, each unsaturated and saturated with water are halved and “transported on a stepper motor-driven tracking system” to the sensors. If the rock sample is heterogeneous and the halves don’t accord in their mineral composition, you will have now a potential error source. The samples are laid on the tracking system. A motor pushes them first to a laser, where the length is measured, than to the gamma source and then to the P-wavevelocity- sensor. Here you have a second potential error source: When the P-wavevelocity- sensor presses the samples down for measuring, they were lift on the other side. To avoid the lifting the rock samples have to be pressed and so the measurements are not really accurate. [...]

Principles of Mathematical Petrophysics Springer

These are stories of the political corruption of science. Politicians work to forge a consensus, they use persuasion, intimidation, and avoid or suppress debate. Debating an issue leads to education, it shows the question is more complex than it appears, it makes the public consider all sides. Education leads to caution, not action. The politician wants a decision, he wants action, so no debate. Once the consensus is formed, the public votes, laws are passed, regulations issued, the minority concedes, and conflict is avoided. Science is not a belief. It exists to challenge the consensus view. It is how one person can show the overwhelming majority is mistaken. Scientists do not vote, they debate. They gather facts, make observations, and analyze the data and try to show the consensus opinion is wrong. Politicians and scientists don’t mix. They are like fire and water, opposites. But, what about when no one trusts the politician and he must have a scientist for back up? What happens when the government becomes the sole source of research money? We address the attempt by politicians to control scientific research and research outcomes. They do this by selectively funding projects that look for potential disasters, ideally global disasters. People love disaster stories, journalists love disaster stories, scientists love to be quoted in newspapers and on television. If you frighten people enough, they will give up their rights for security, increasing government power. So, it is not surprising that as government has taken over funding scientific research, scientists have migrated from research that helps people, to researching possible catastrophes, no matter how remote the possibility. Science has devolved from improving human lives to developing plots for disaster movies.

Physical Properties of Rocks Elsevier

A symbiosis of a brief description of physical fundamentals of the rock properties (based on typical experimental results and relevant theories and models) with a guide for practical use of different theoretical concepts.

Unconventional Reservoir Rate-Transient Analysis Gulf Professional Publishing

The interpretation of geophysical data in exploration geophysics, well logging, engineering, mining and environmental geophysics requires knowledge of the physical properties of rocks and their correlations. Physical properties are a "key" for combined interpretation techniques. The study of rock physics provides an interdisciplinary treatment of physical properties, whether related to geophysical, geotechnical, hydrological or geological methodology. Physical Properties of Rocks, 2nd Edition, describes the physical fundamentals of rock properties, based on typical experimental results and relevant theories and models. It provides readers with all relevant rock properties and their interrelationships in one concise volume. Furthermore, it guides the reader through experimental and theoretical knowledge in order to handle models and theories in practice. Throughout the book the author focuses on the problems of applied geophysics with respect to exploration and the expanding field of applications in engineering and mining geophysics, geotechnics, hydrology and environmental problems, and the properties under the conditions of the upper Earth crust. Physical Properties of Rocks, Second Edition, guides readers through a systematic presentation of all relevant physical properties and their interrelationships in parallel with experimental and theoretical basic knowledge and a guide for handling core models and theories

Fundamentals of the Petrophysics of Oil and Gas Reservoirs SEG Books

Physical Properties of Rocks: A Workbook is a symbiosis of a brief

description of physical fundamentals of rock properties (based on typical experimental results and relevant theories and models) with a guide for practical use of different theoretical concepts. For this purpose a companion web site contains a selection of model based equations in excel worksheets for practical application and training by the user to work with his own data (or to ''play" in order to demonstrate the effects of various input information and to demonstrate the effects of various input information in petrophysical work. In two special chapters the problem of relationships between petrophysical parameters based on various model concepts is presented as a foundation for combined interpretation. This part also contains the author's 'structured model'. The workbook is a result of the more than 40 years experience of the author in teaching at universities and industrial courses. Presents all practical relevant properties of rock in one volume Experimental and theoretical fundamentals in a systematic framework Special focus on relationships between properties

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2012 AAPG

A practical, fast-paced approach to teaching the concepts and problems common in petroleum engineering that will appeal to a wide range of disciplines Petrophysics is the study of rock properties and their interactions with fluids, including gases, liquid hydrocarbons, and aqueous solutions. This three-volume series from distinguished University of Texas professor Dr. Ekwere J. Peters provides a basic understanding of the physical properties of permeable geologic rocks and the interactions of the various fluids with their interstitial surfaces, with special focus on the transport properties of rocks for single-phase and multiphase flow. Based on Dr. Peters's graduate course that has been taught internationally in corporations and classrooms, the series covers core topics and includes full-color CT and NMR images, graphs, and figures to illustrate practical application of the material. Subjects addressed in volume 1 (chapters 1-4) include - Geological concepts - Porosity and water saturation - Absolute permeability - Heterogeneity and geostatistics Advanced Petrophysics features over 140 exercises designed to strengthen learning and extend concepts into practice. Additional information in the appendices covers dimensional analysis and a series of real-world projects that enable the student to apply the principles presented in the text to build a petrophysical model using well logs and core data from a major petroleum-producing province.

Politics and Climate Change: A History Springer

Many siliciclastic oil and gas reservoirs contain significant volumes of recoverable hydrocarbons in intervals whose average bed thickness is below the resolution of conventional well-logging tools. In-place hydrocarbon volumes are difficult to evaluate accurately in these thin-bedded reservoirs. The authors conducted research on thin-bed evaluation methods during the years 1995-1998 and developed a set of methods and practices that have been used worldwide by ExxonMobil since then.

The Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology John Wiley & Sons

Formation Evaluation with Pre-Digital Well Logs covers the practical use of legacy materials for formation evaluation using wireline logging equipment from 1927 until the introduction of digital logging in the 1960s and ‘70s. The book provides powerful interpretation techniques that can be applied today when an analyst is faced with a drawer full of old “E logs." It arms the engineer, geologist and petrophysicist with the tools needed to profitably plan re-completions or in-fill drilling in old fields that may have been acquired for modern deeper and/or horizontal drilling. Includes more than 150 figures, log examples, charts and graphs Provides work exercises for the reader to practice log analysis and formation evaluation Presents an important source for academia, oil and gas professionals, service company personnel and the banking and asset evaluation teams at consultancies involved in reserve and other property evaluation

JPT. Journal of Petroleum Technology Edizioni Nuova Cultura

This book is both a review and a look to the future, highlighting challenges for better predicting quantitatively the impact of diagenesis on reservoir rocks. Classical diagenesis studies make use of a wide range of descriptive analytical techniques to explain specific, relatively time-framed fluid-rock interaction processes, and deduce their impacts on reservoir rocks. Future operational workflows will consist of constructing a conceptual diagenesis model, quantifying the related diagenetic phases, and modelling the diagenetic processes. Innovative approaches are emerging for applied quantitative diagenesis, providing numerical data that can be used by reservoir engineers as entry (input) data, and for validating results of numerical simulations. Geometry-based, geostatistical and geochemical modelling do not necessarily mimic natural processes, they rather provide reasonable solutions to specific problems.

Static Conceptual Fracture Modeling GRIN Verlag

Fundamentals of Applied Reservoir Engineering introduces early career reservoir engineers and those in other oil and gas disciplines to the fundamentals of reservoir engineering. Given that modern reservoir engineering is largely centered on numerical computer simulation and that reservoir engineers in the industry will likely spend much of their professional career building and running such simulators, the book aims to encourage the use of simulated models in an appropriate way and exercising good engineering judgment to start the process for any field by using all available methods, both modern simulators and simple numerical models, to gain an understanding of the basic 'dynamics' of the reservoir –namely what are the major factors that will determine its performance. With the valuable addition of questions and exercises, including online spreadsheets to utilize day-to-day application and bring together the basics of reservoir engineering, coupled with petroleum economics and appraisal and development optimization, Fundamentals of Applied Reservoir Engineering will be an invaluable reference to the industry professional who wishes to understand how reservoirs fundamentally work and to how a reservoir engineer starts the performance process. Covers reservoir appraisal, economics, development planning, and optimization to assist reservoir engineers in their decision-making. Provides appendices on enhanced oil recovery, gas well testing, basic fluid thermodynamics, and mathematical operators to enhance comprehension of the book’s main topics. Offers online spreadsheets covering well test analysis, material balance, field aggregation and economic indicators to help today’s engineer apply reservoir concepts to practical field data applications. Includes coverage on unconventional resources and heavy oil making it relevant for today’s worldwide reservoir activity.

Advanced Petrophysics: Geology, porosity, absolute permeability, heterogeneity, and geostatistics Elsevier

From best-selling author and noted teacher and speaker Yehuda Berg comes a thought-provoking call to action on our current global crisis. Positing that our collective abdication of responsibility — in every facet of our lives, including business and the economy, the environment, government and politics, healthcare, education, and religion — has contributed to the problems and challenges we face, Berg asserts that taking responsibility for our actions (or lack thereof) and their consequences is the key to achieving change for the better. Berg

urges readers to access the power within each of us, using the principles of Kabbalah, in order to create the consciousness shift required for lasting positive change.
Climate Catastrophe! Science or Science Fiction? AAPG
Modelling of flow in naturally fractured reservoirs is quickly becoming mandatory in all phases of oil and gas exploration and production. Creation of a Static Conceptual Fracture Model (SCFM) is needed as input to create flow simulations for today and for prediction of flow into the future. Unfortunately, the computer modelers tasked with constructing the gridded fracture model are often not well versed in natural fracture characterization and are often forced to make quick decisions as to the input required by the software used to create these models. Static Conceptual Fracture Modelling: Preparing for Simulation and Development describes all the fracture and reservoir parameters needed to create the fracture database for effective modelling and how to generate the data and parameter distributions. The material covered in this volume highlights not only natural fracture system quantification and formatting, but also describes best practices for managing technical teams charged with creating the SCFM. This book will become a must on the shelf for all reservoir modelers.
Oilfield Review Cambridge University Press
The pioneering work of Gus Archie moved log interpretation into log analysis with the introduction of the equation that bears his name. Subsequent developments have mixed empiricism, physics, mathematical algorithms, and geological or engineering models as methods applied to petrophysical measurements in boreholes all over the world. Principles of Mathematical Petrophysics reviews the application of mathematics to petrophysics in a format that crystallizes the subject as a subdiscipline appropriate for the workstations of today. The subject matter is of wide interest to both academic and industrial professionals who work with subsurface data applied to energy, hydrology, and environmental issues. This book is the first of its kind, in that it addresses mathematical petrophysics as a distinct discipline. Other books in petrophysics are either extensive descriptions of tool design or interpretation techniques, typically in an ad hoc treatment. It covers mathematical methods that are applied to borehole and core petrophysical measurements to estimate rock properties of fluid saturation, pore types, permeability, mineralogy, facies, and reservoir characterization. These methods are demonstrated by a variety of case studies and summaries of applications. Principles of Mathematical Petrophysics is an invaluable resource for all people working with data related to petrophysics.