

FORMATION EVALUATION

PETE 663

NET SAND/PAY, RESOURCES, AND RESERVES

Summer 2010

DEFINING NET PAY

- What is “net pay”?
- Several definitions; sometimes confusing
- How we determine reserves depends on objectives and data available
 - Static: resource and reserve calculations; what is there and estimated recoverable?
 - Dynamic: what will flow?
- Data used
 - Logs
 - Core
 - Well tests
 - Production
 - Seismic

NET SAND / PAY, RESOURCE AND RESERVE DETERMINATIONS

Methods

- Volumetric (Static)
- Dynamic
- Production History
- Analogy

DETERMINING HYDROCARBONS IN-PLACE

- Static Definition

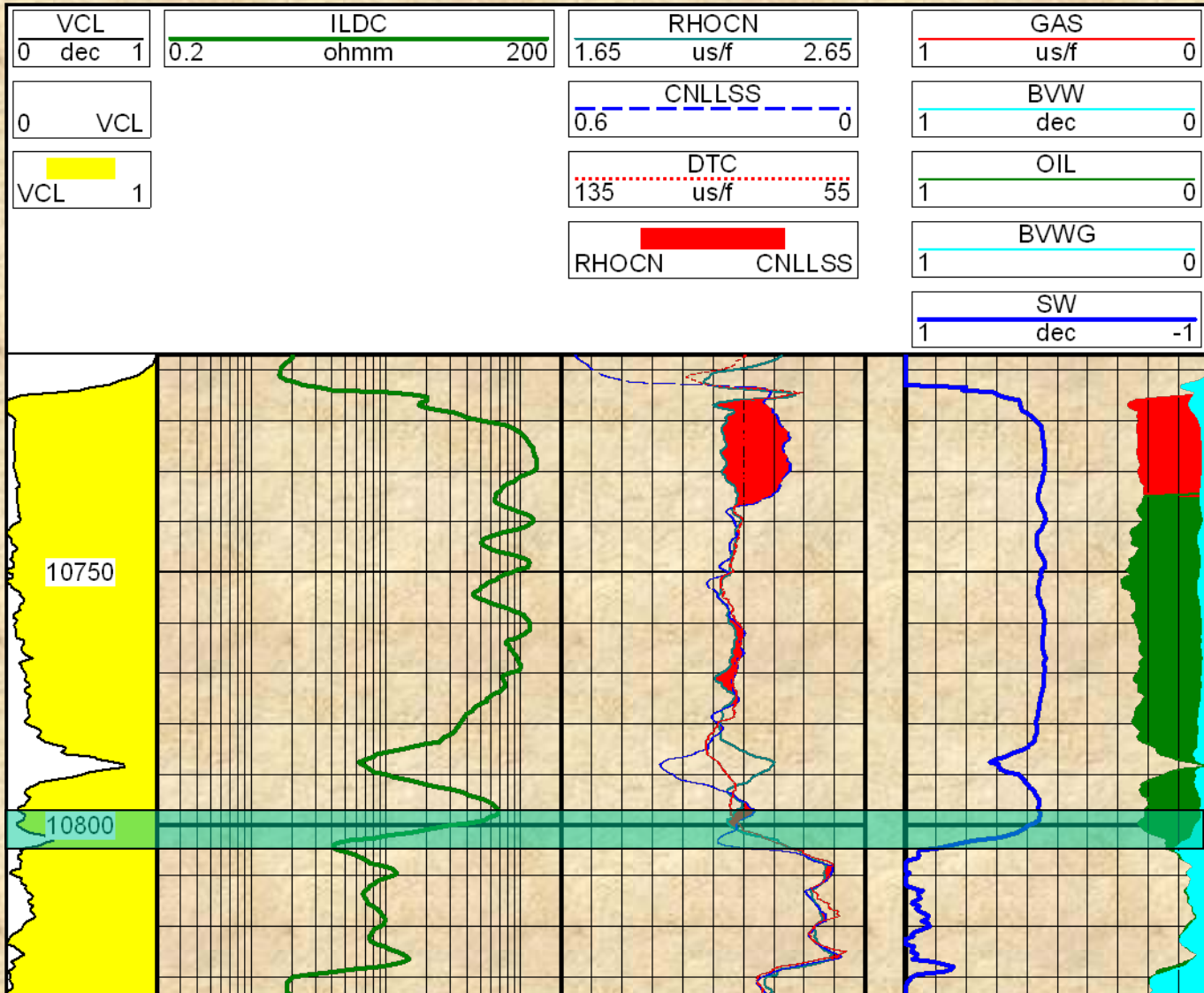
$$\underline{OOIP} = 7758 Ah \phi(1 - S_w)/B_{oi}$$

- Assumes net properties

- Evaluating net

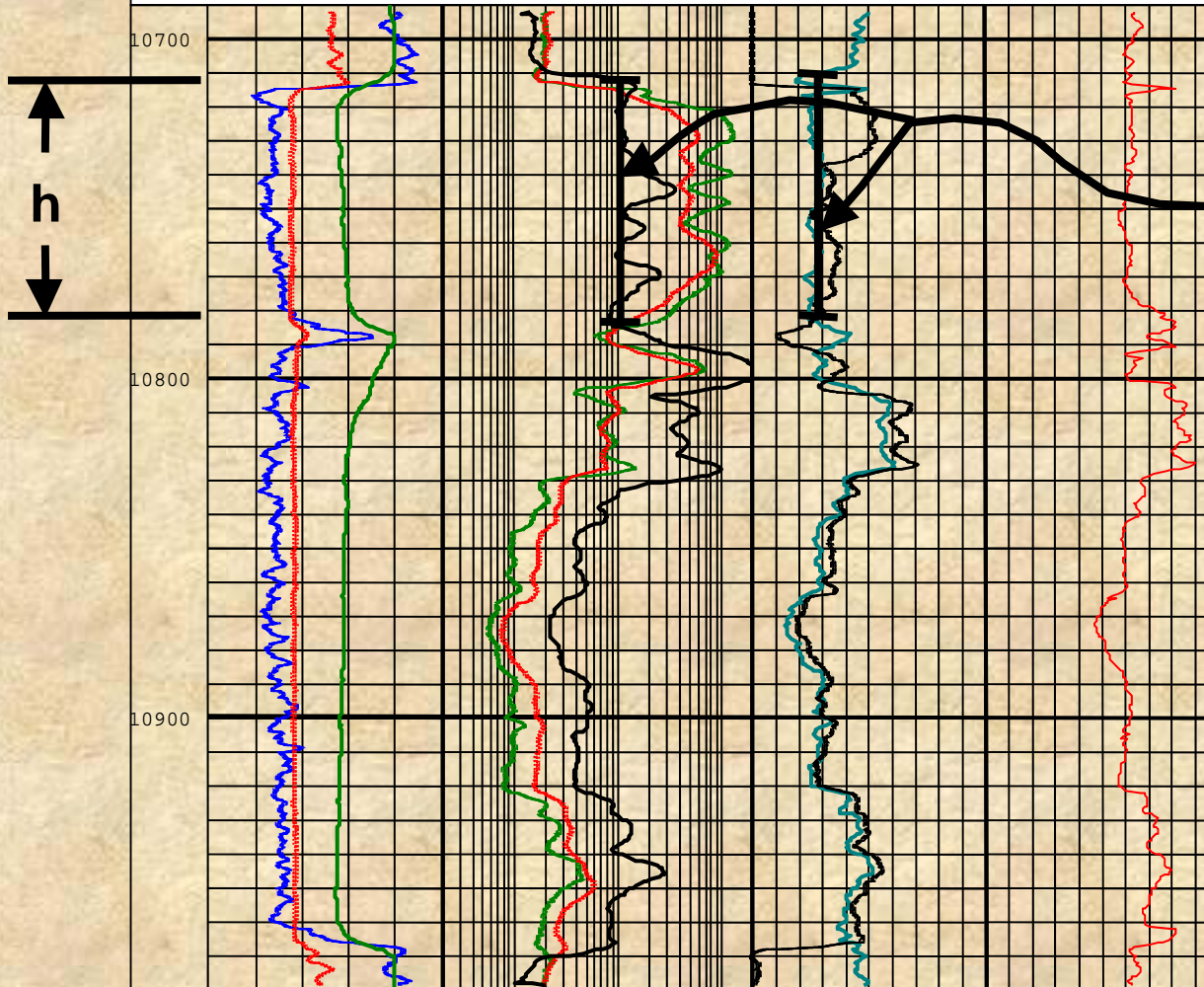
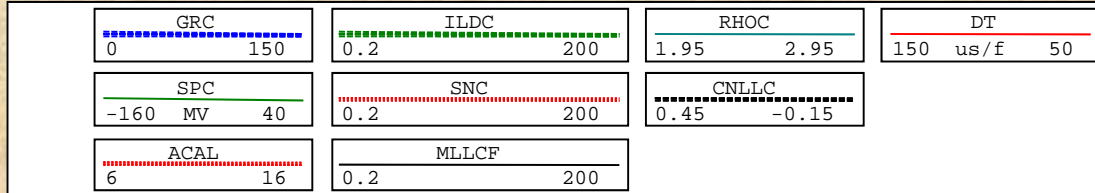
- Identify any area without HC's
- Logs: apply series of criteria
 - ($S_w > \text{cutoff}$) AND ($V_{sh} > \text{cutoff}$) AND ($\phi < \text{cutoff}$) etc...
 - Compare with core, if available
 - Calibrate to seismic?

Fluid Distribution



INPUTS TO VOLUMETRIC RESERVES

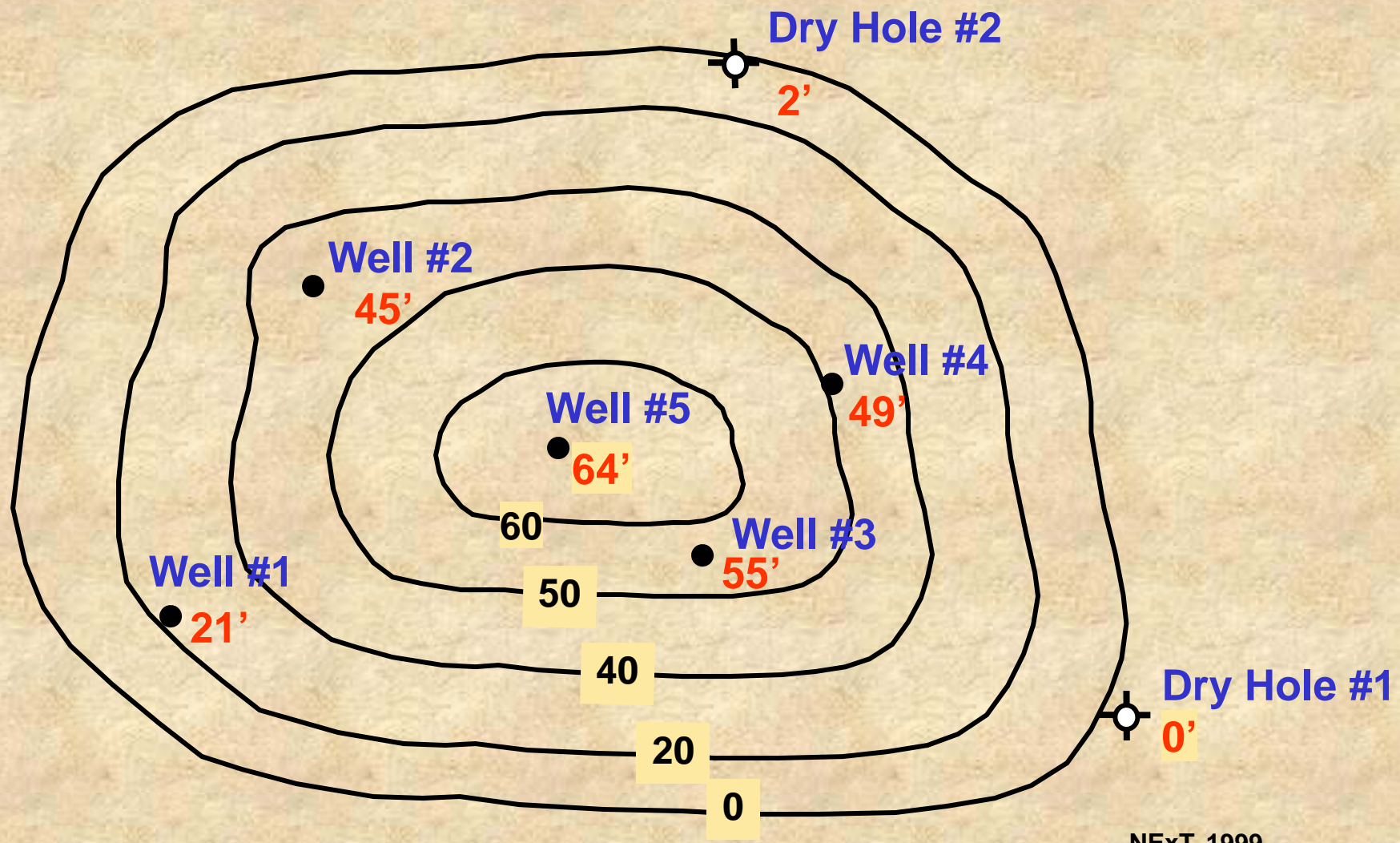
001) BONANZA 1



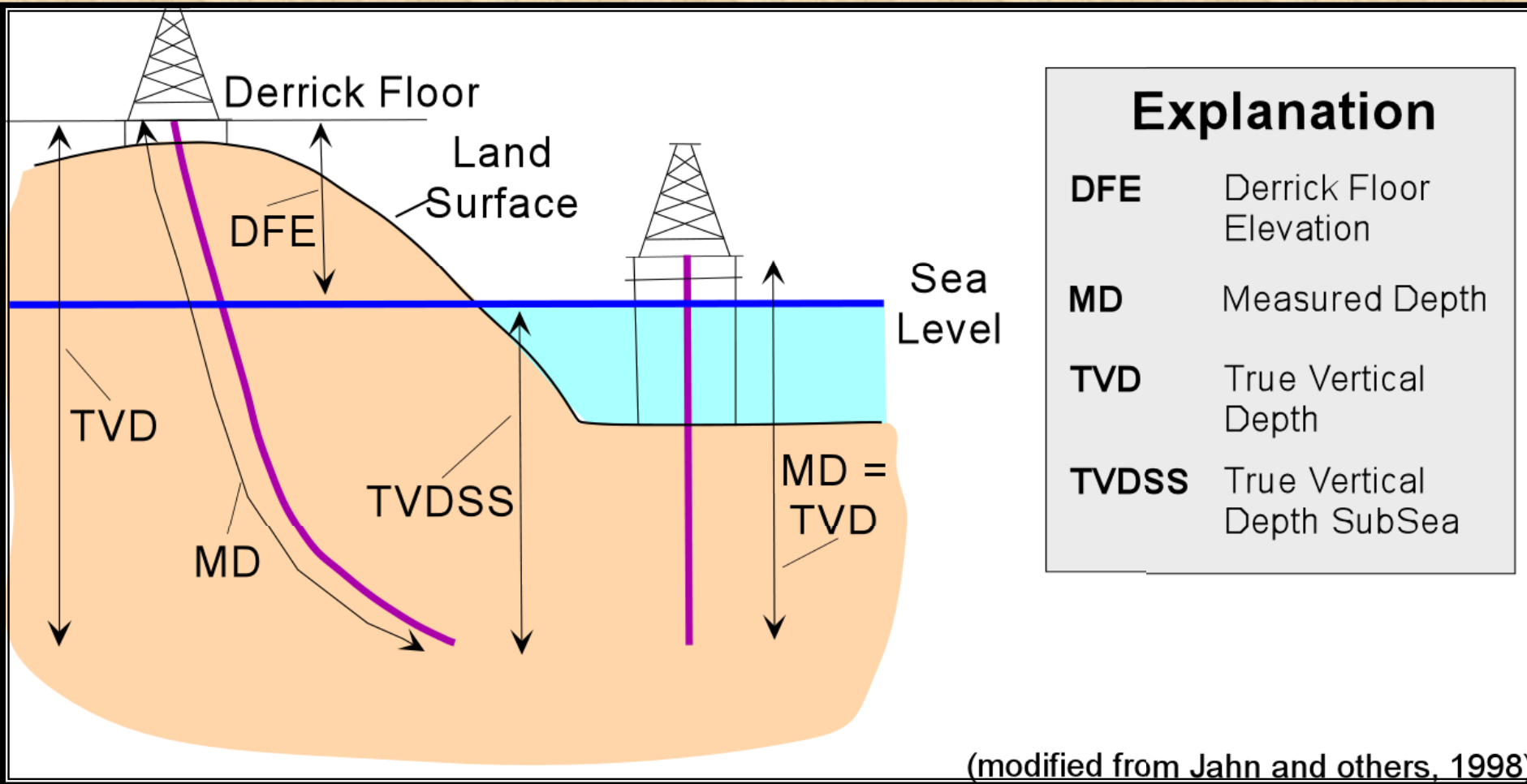
Calculate $\bar{\phi}$, \bar{S}_w

- Vshale
- Thickness
- Porosity

NET OIL PAY ISOPACH MAP



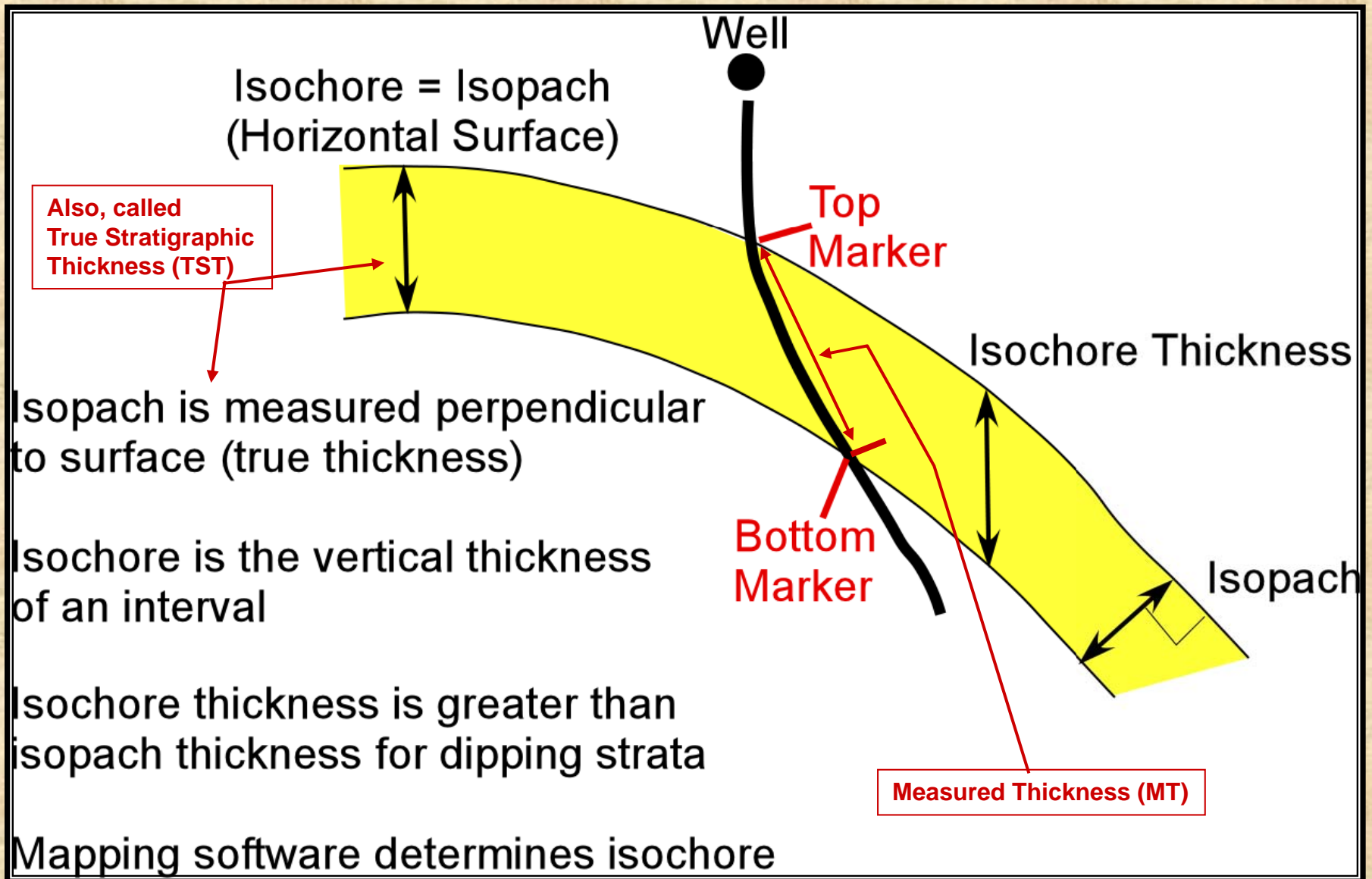
SOME TERMINOLOGY



Explanation	
DFE	Derrick Floor Elevation
MD	Measured Depth
TVD	True Vertical Depth
TVDSS	True Vertical Depth SubSea

(modified from Jahn and others, 1998)

MORE TERMINOLOGY



Isochore = Isopach
(Horizontal Surface)

Also, called
True Stratigraphic
Thickness (TST)

Top
Marker

Isochore Thickness

Isopach is measured perpendicular
to surface (true thickness)

Isochore is the vertical thickness
of an interval

Bottom
Marker

Isopach

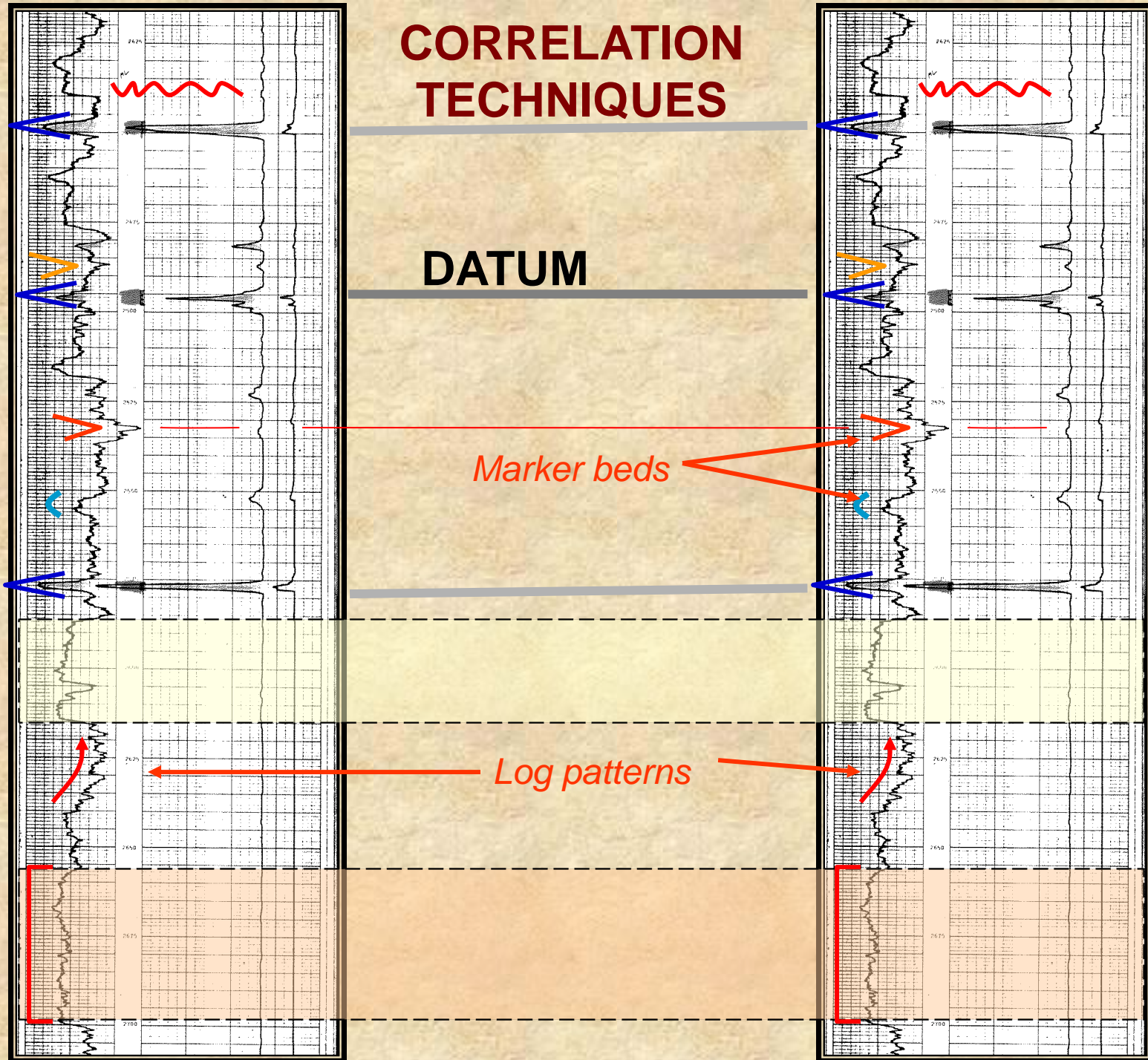
Isochore thickness is greater than
isopach thickness for dipping strata

Measured Thickness (MT)

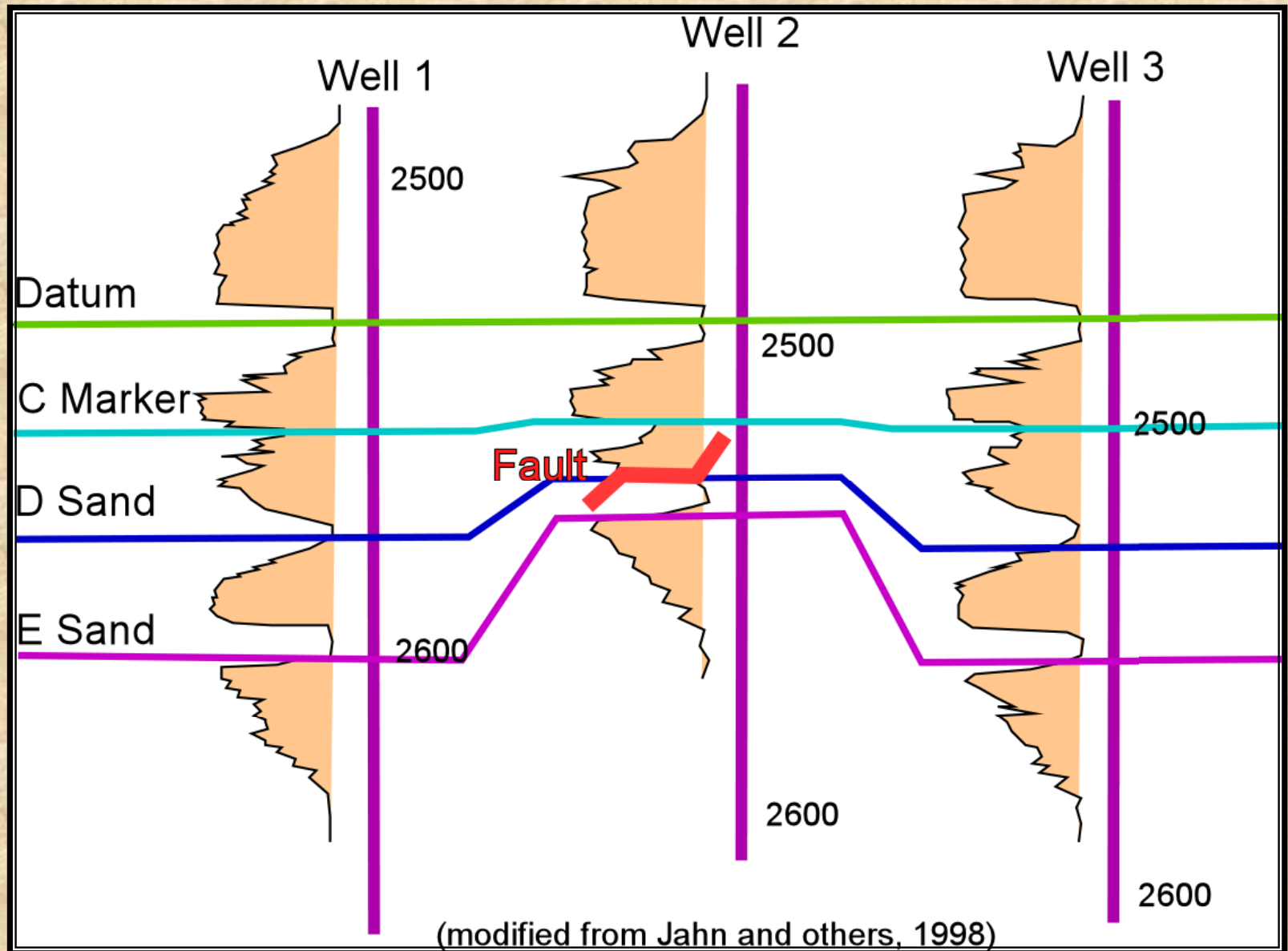
Mapping software determines isochore

CORRELATION TECHNIQUES

DATUM

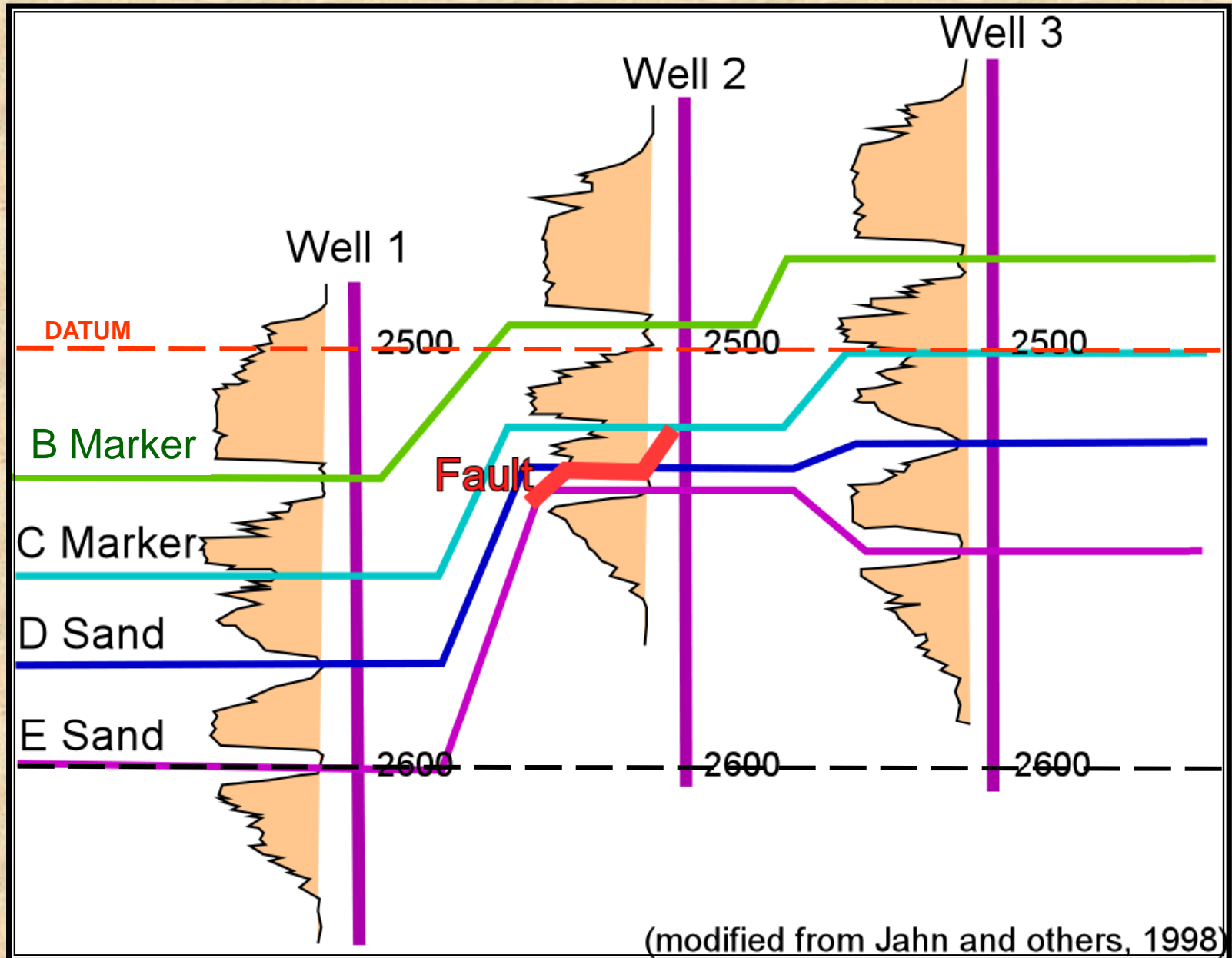


WELL-LOG CORRELATION

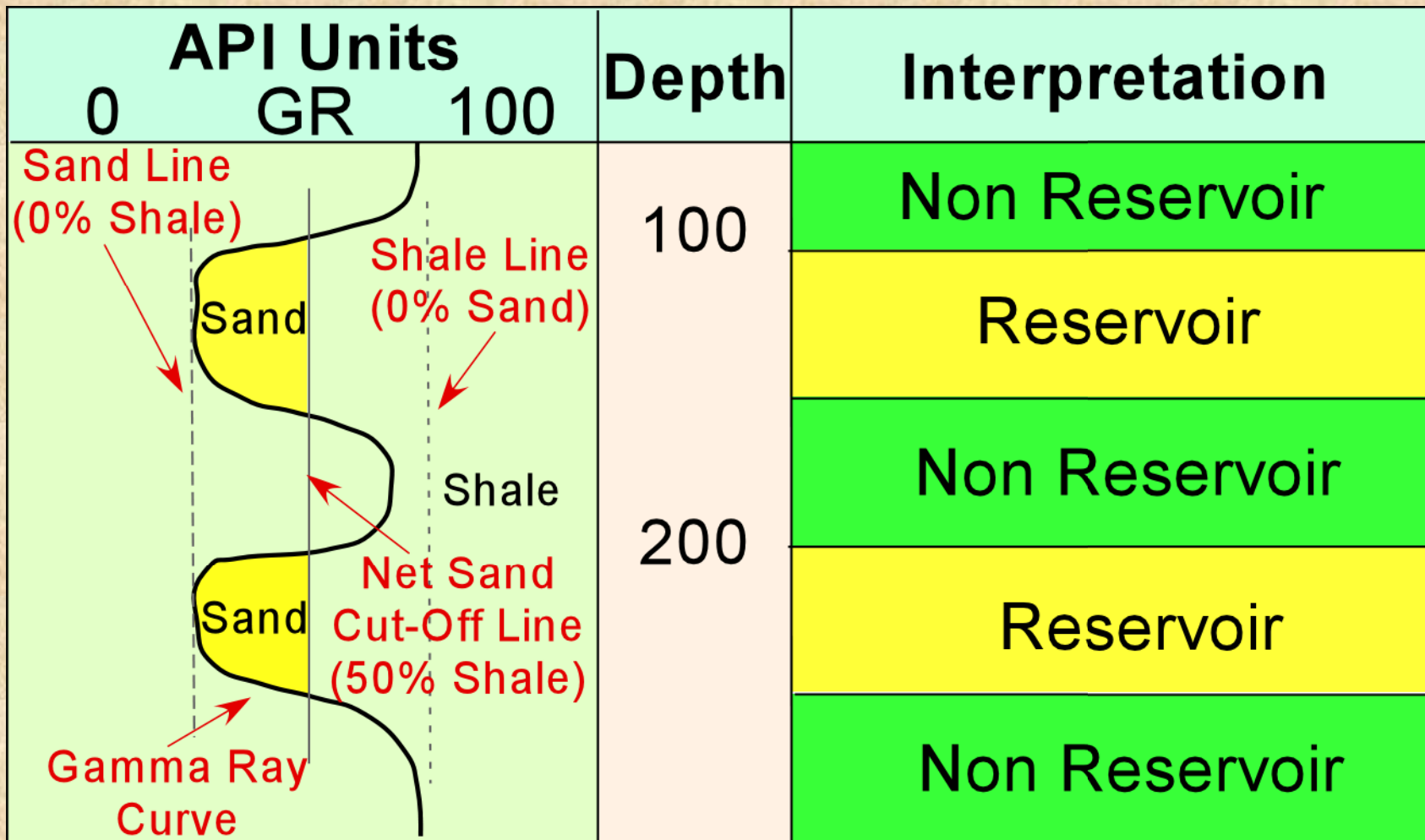


Stratigraphic Cross Section

STRUCTURAL CROSS SECTION



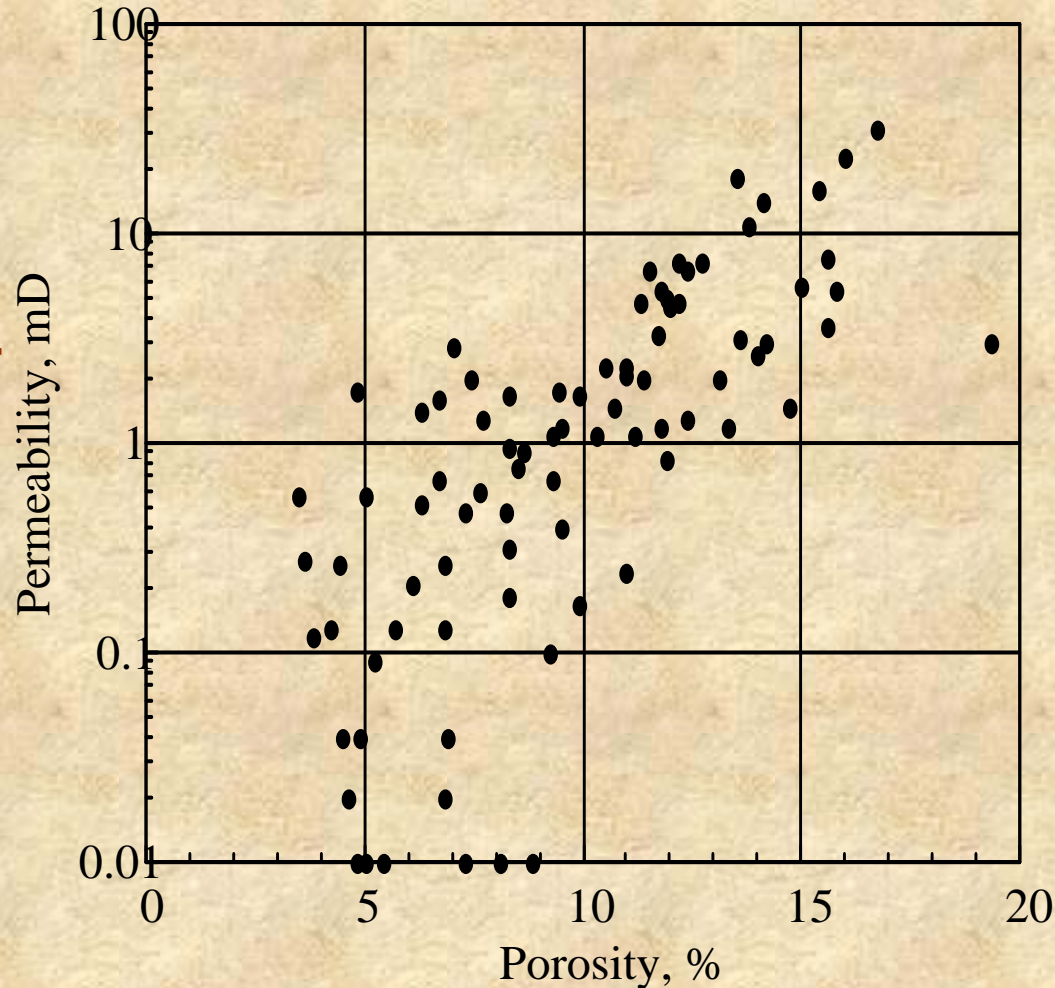
RESERVOIR DETERMINATION



DEFINING NET PAY

Common alternatives for net pay definition

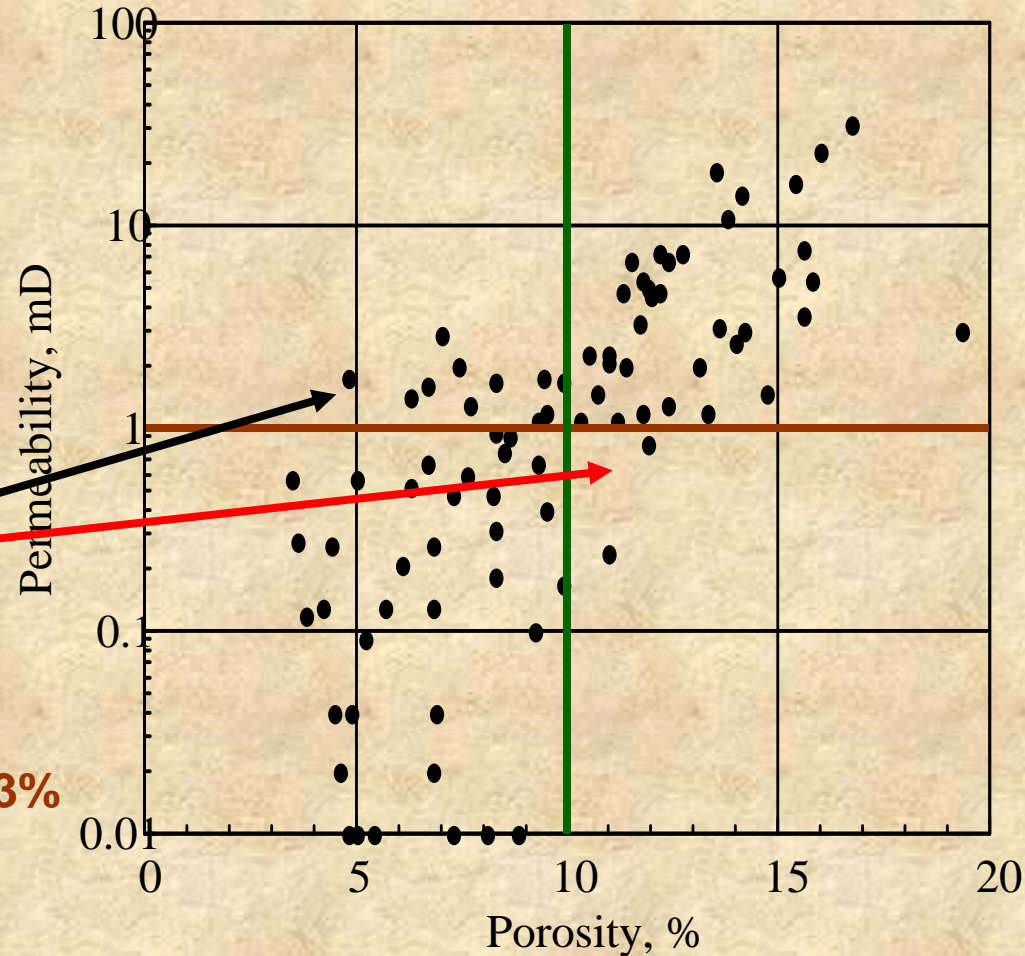
- Use static criteria
 - $(S_w > \text{cutoff})$ AND $(V_{sh} > \text{cutoff})$ AND $(\phi < \text{cutoff})$ etc...
- Try to correlate k with log measurements
 - Use core data



DEFINING NET PAY

Core data & logs for net pay determination

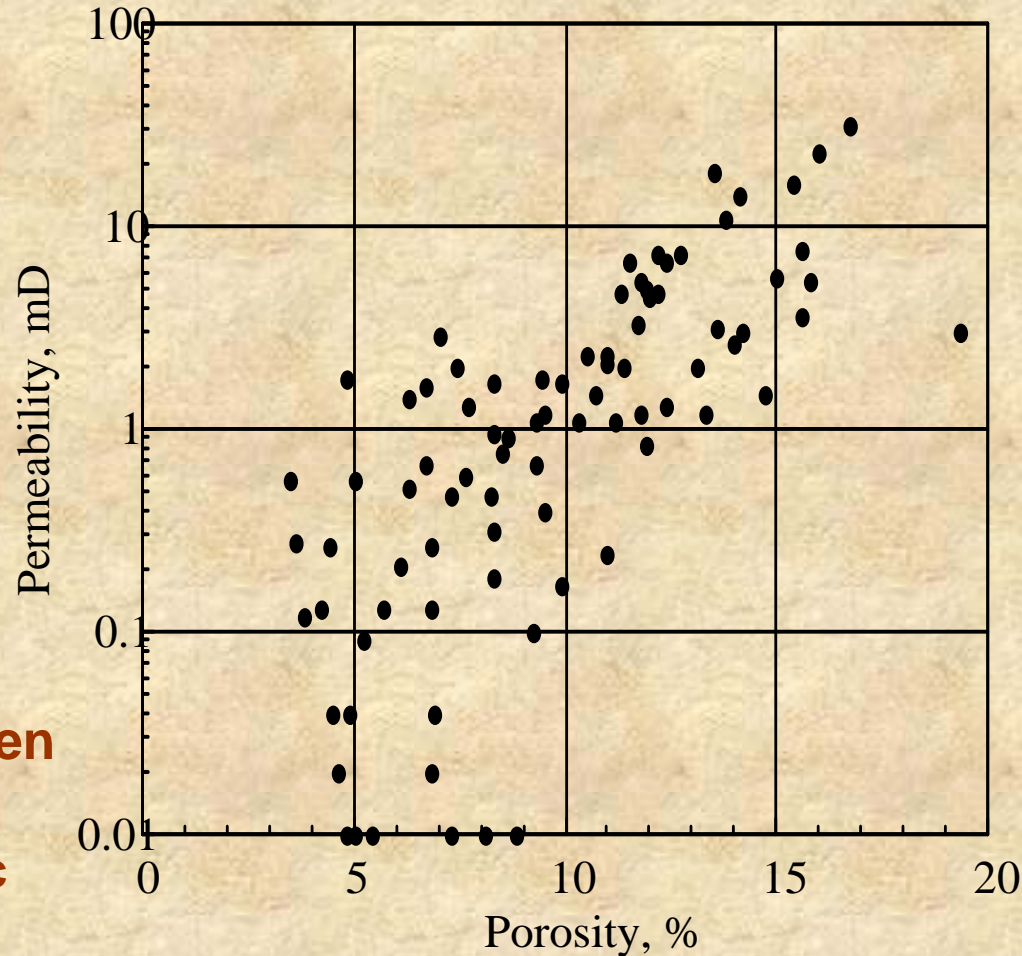
- Define k cutoff e.g., 1mD
- Define ϕ value e.g. $\phi = 10\%$
- Apply net pay using log ϕ value $\phi > 10\%$
- Note errors arise
 - **$k > 1$ AND $\phi < 10\%$**
 - 11 of 86
 - **Prob($k > 1$ AND $\phi < 10$) = 13%**
 - **$k < 1$ AND $\phi > 10\%$**
 - 2 of 86
 - **Prob($k < 1$ AND $\phi > 10$) = 2%**
 - **Prob($k > 1$ | $\phi < 10\%$) = 24%**



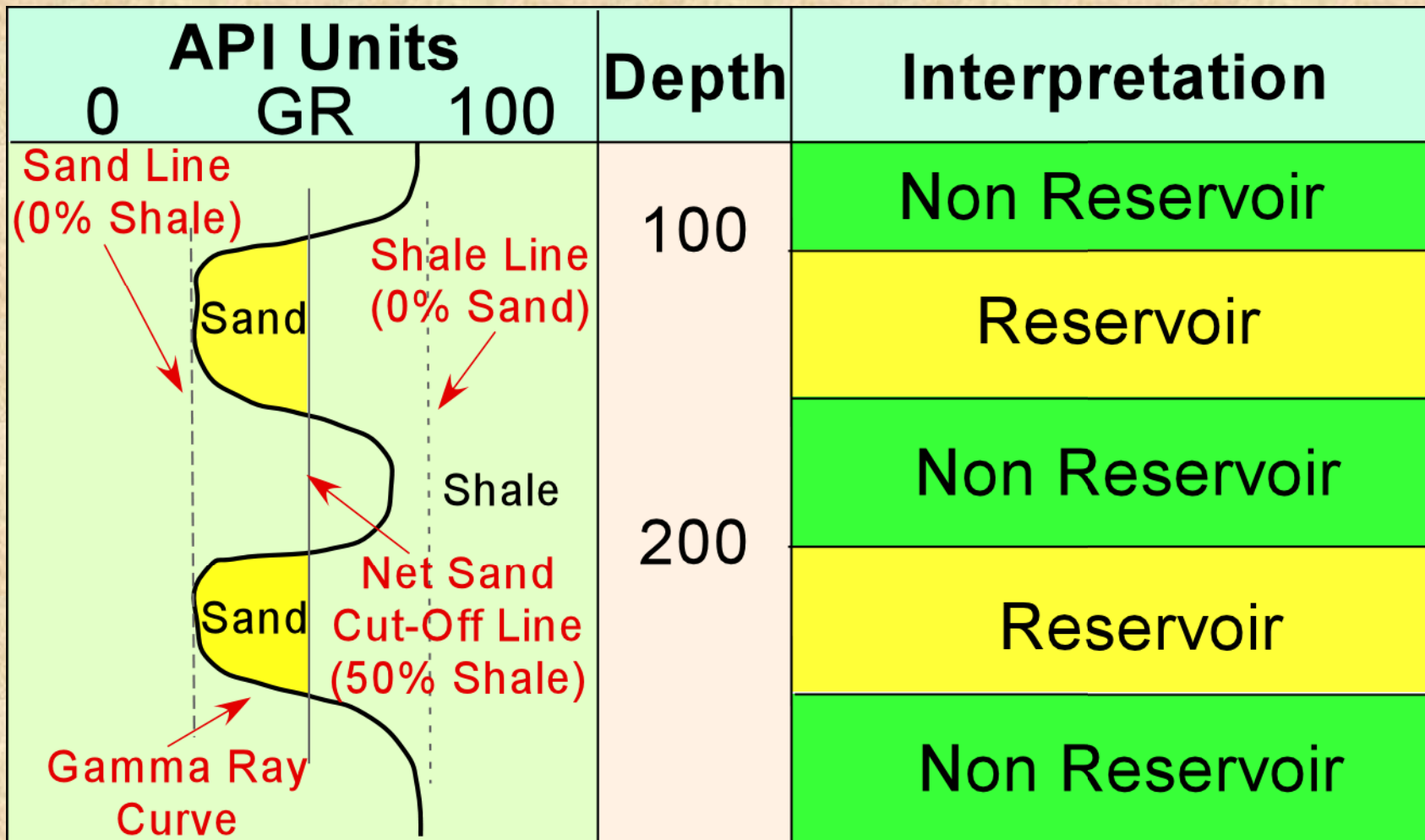
DEFINING NET PAY

Deciding on predictor $\log(s)$

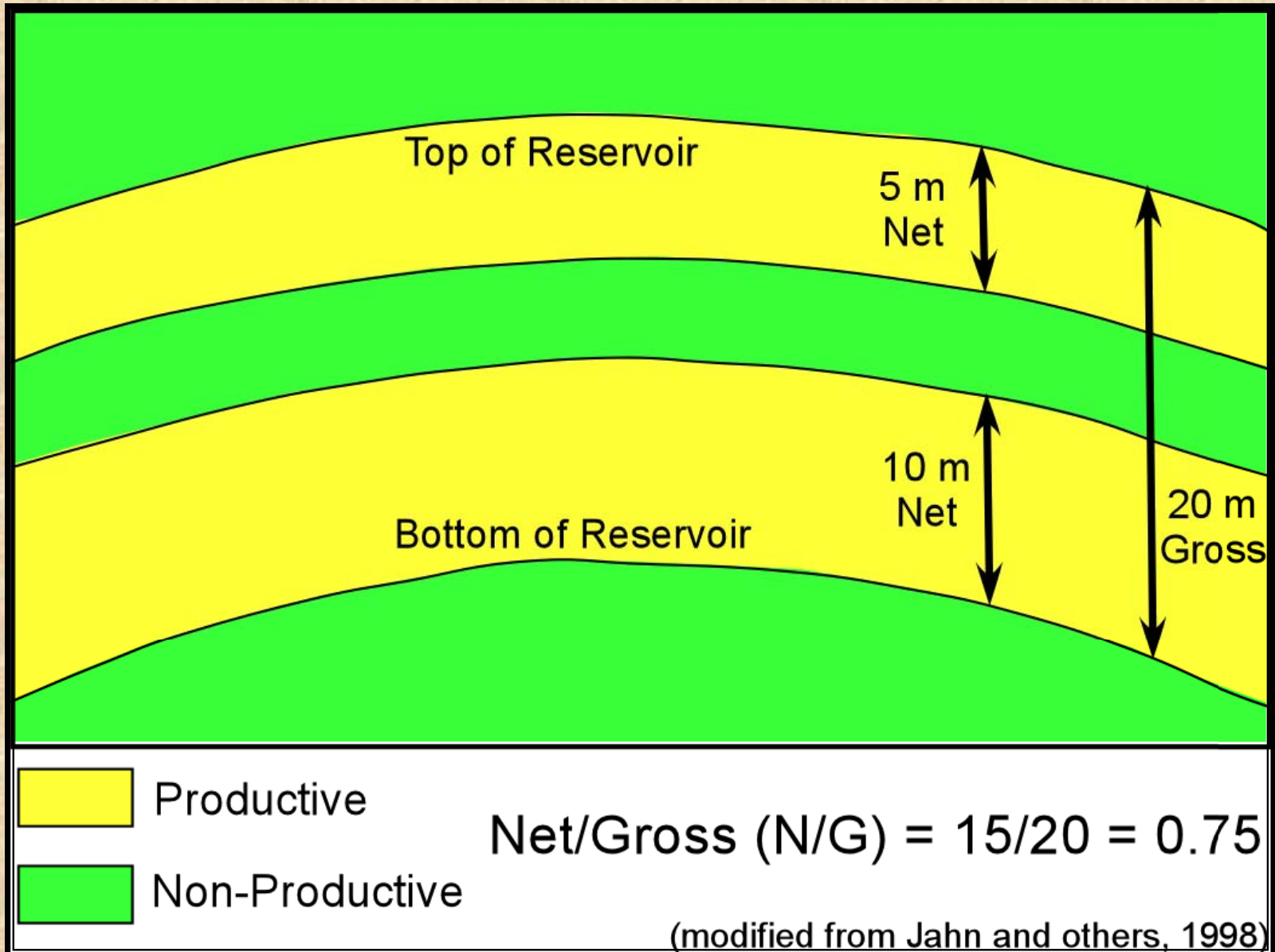
- What controls perm?
- Carbonates
 - Grain size and sorting less effect
 - Diagenesis more important
 - Critical thresholds often seen
 - Below $\phi = 10$, k variable
 - Above $\phi = 10$, k systematic



RESERVOIR DETERMINATION

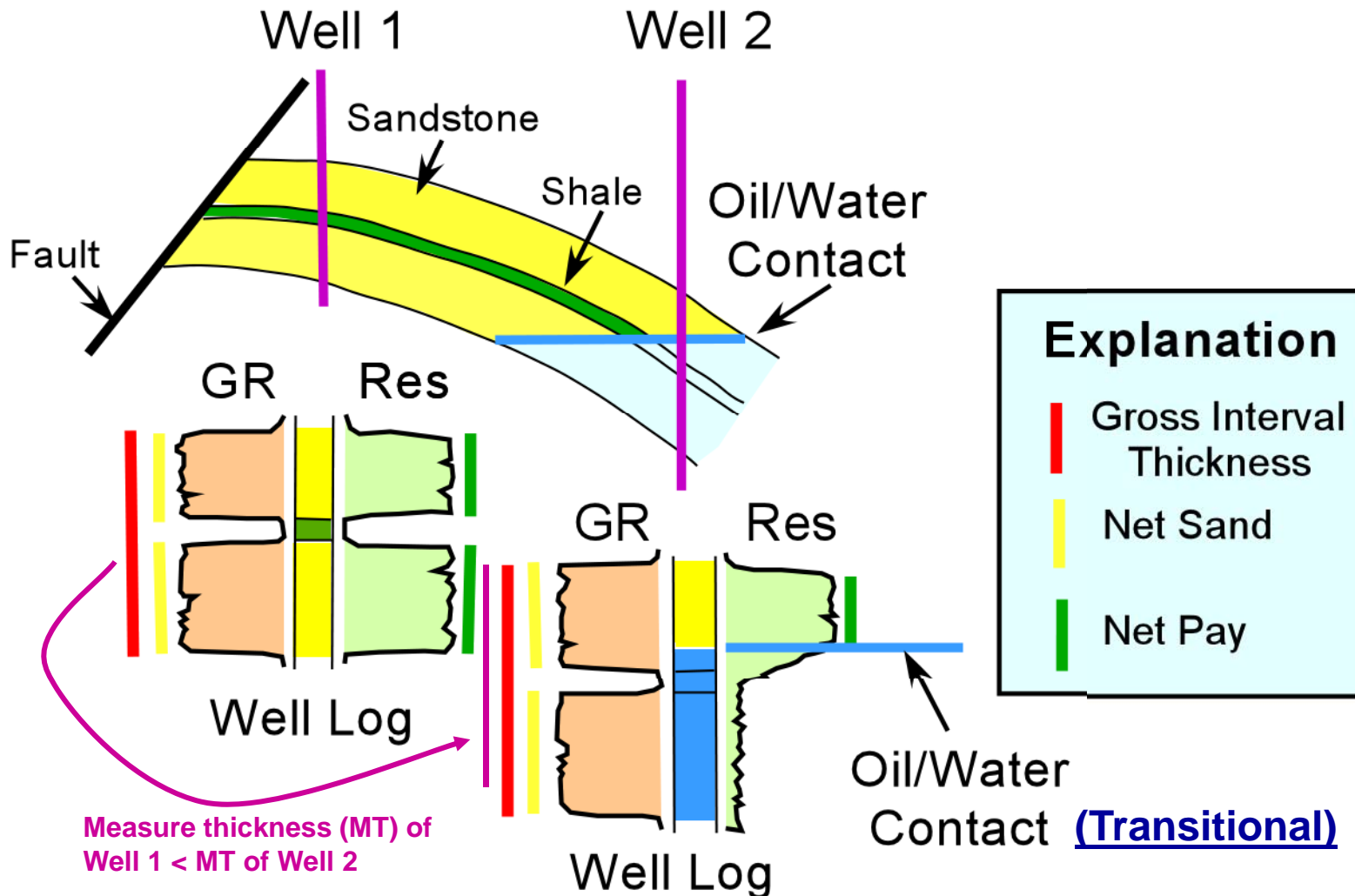


Net-to-Gross Determination



Defining Gross Thickness, Net Sand, and Net Pay

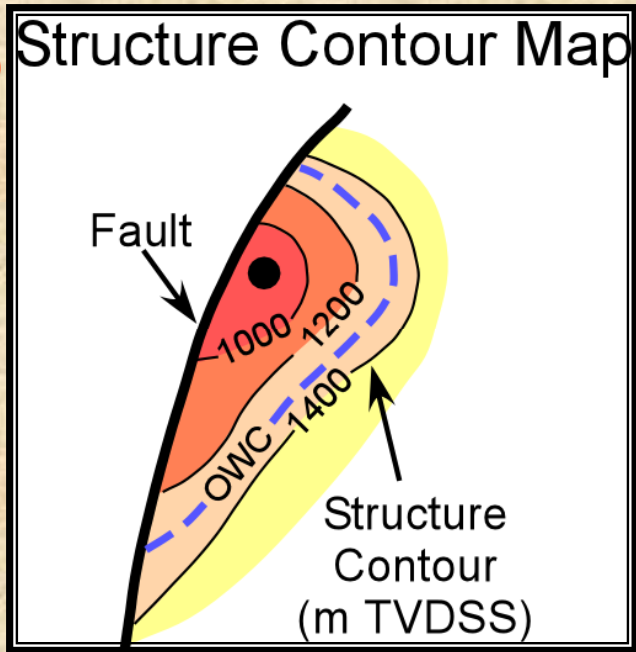
Structural Cross Section



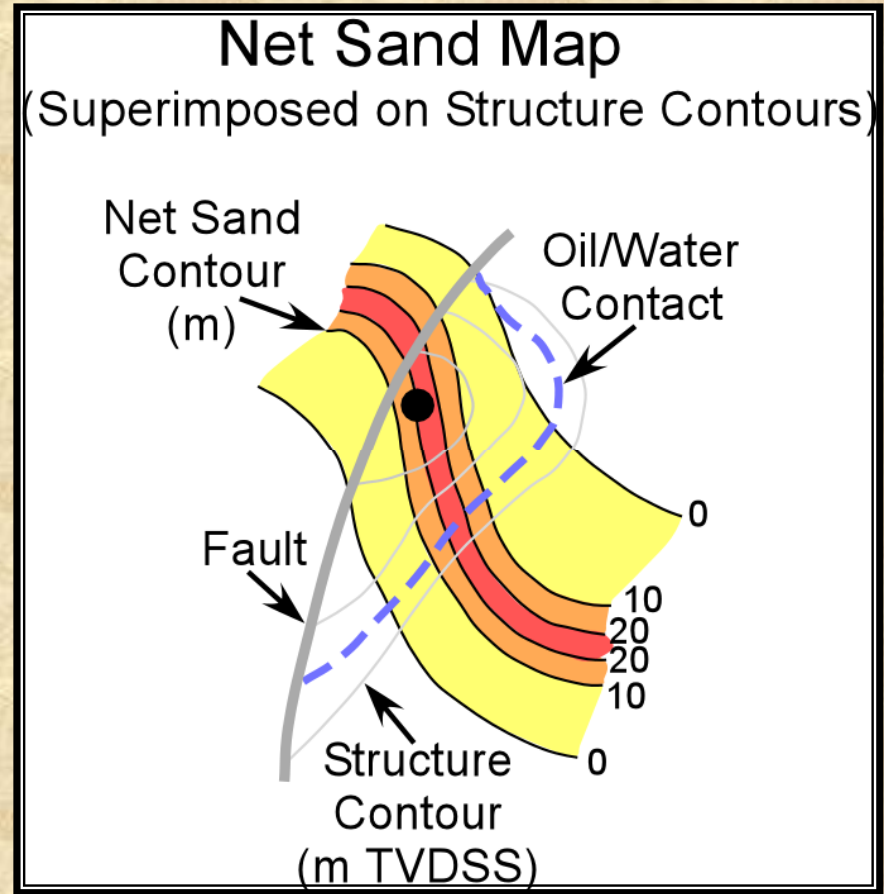
(modified from Jahn and others, 1998)

Net Pay Map Determination

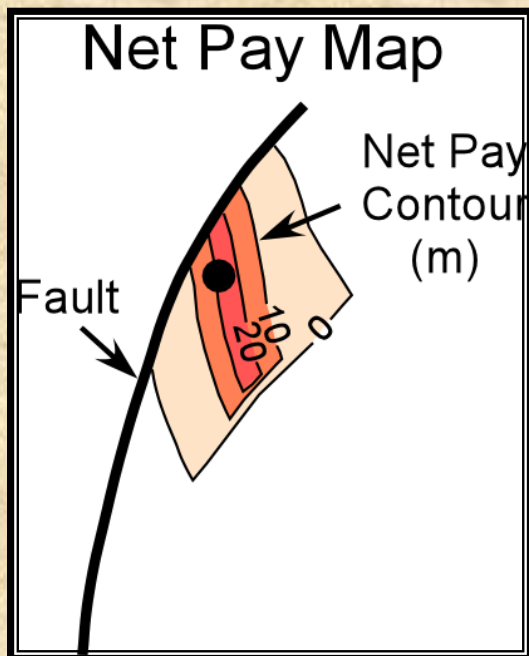
A) Structure Contour Map



B)

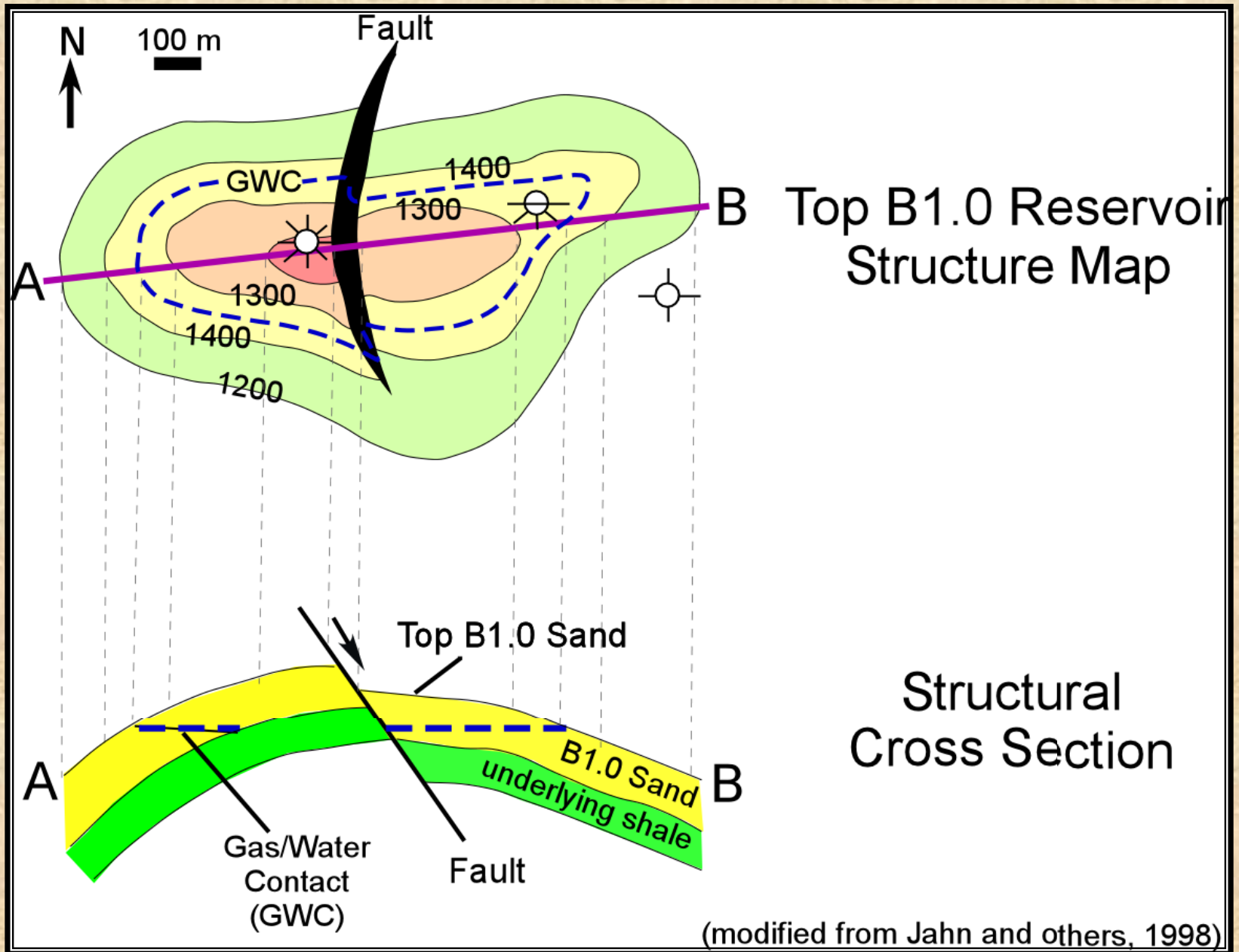


C)



**Combination Trap:
Faulted Anticline and
Stratigraphic Pinch-Out**

Structure Map and Cross Section



Summary

- **OOIP** = $7758 Ah \phi(1 - S_w)/B_{oi}$
- Oil reserves = OOIP x R.F.
- **OGIP** = $43,560 Ah \phi(1 - S_w)/B_{gi}$
- Gas reserves = OGIP x R.F.
- Remaining reserves = Reserves at original conditions - cumulative production