


Laboratório para Aplicações da RMN e Petrofísica
Universidade Federal Fluminense



Using computational heuristics to recover a variable surface relaxivity from tomographic images for NMR logging

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Agenda

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- NMR deliverables
- NMR simulation workflow
- Our problem
- Our proposal
- Software

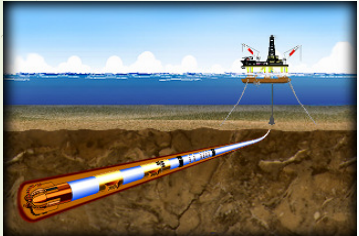


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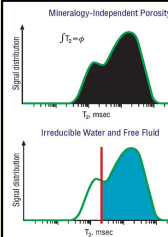


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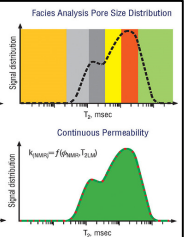




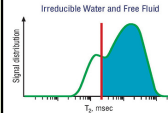
<http://accutech.metadot.com/index.pl?r=1>



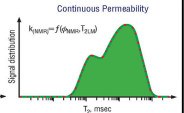
Minerality-independent Porosity
 $\int T_2 = \phi$



Facies Analysis Pore Size Distribution



Irreducible Water and Free Fluid




Continuous Permeability
 $k_{permeability} = f(\phi, S_w, T_2, \dots)$


www.spe.org/jpt/article/10327-technology-update-24

Formation evaluation by NMR


- Deliverables
 - Mineralogy independent porosity
 - Pore size distribution
 - Irreducible water saturation
 - Formation Permeability
- Advantages
 - Does not need to wait for laboratory results
 - Continuous record of formation's rock properties
 - Available in logging while drilling (LWD)




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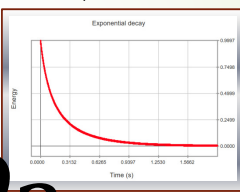
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NMR simulation to produce a PSD



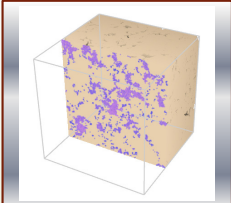
Digital rock



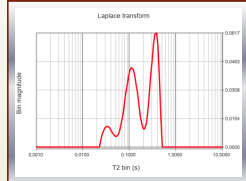
NMR decay

Pore size distribution

ρ_2




Random Walk




T2 Distribution


$\frac{1}{T_{2,S}} = \rho_2 \bar{V}$

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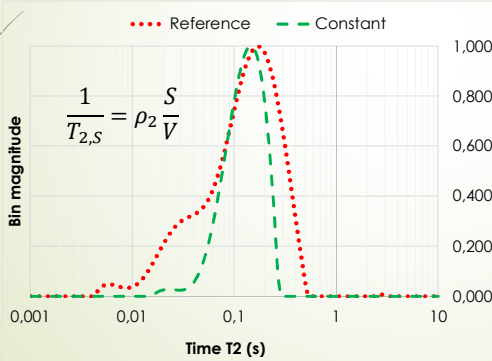


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Our problem

- A mismatch between laboratory measurements and simulated results (RW method)



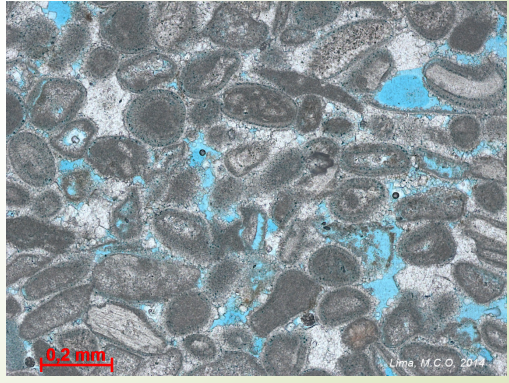
Bin magnitude

Time T2 (s)


Reference Constant


$$\frac{1}{T_{2,S}} = \rho_2 \frac{S}{V}$$

Petrographic thin section




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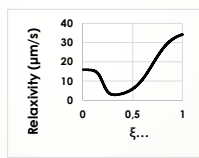
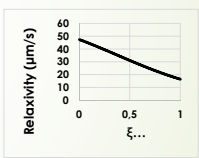
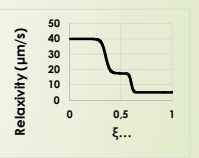


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Our proposal


- Surface relaxivity varies with pores size
- Pore size is associated to the collision rate ξ of the fluid molecules saturating the porous media
- $\rho_2(\xi)$ can be expressed as a combination of sigmoid functions






- Pore size can be recovered from the collision rate


$$S_v(\xi) = \frac{4\xi}{\Delta}$$

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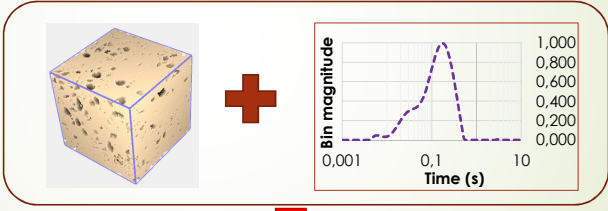



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Iterative computational heuristics


- A genetic algorithm optimization
- A large set of RW simulations must be performed






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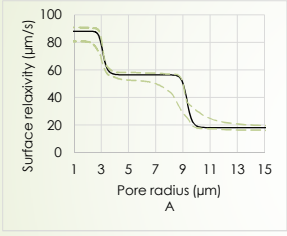




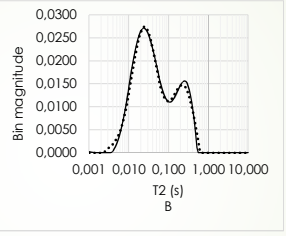
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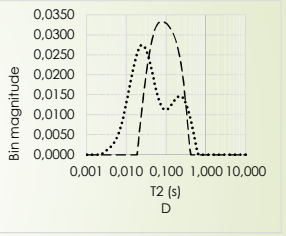
Experimental results (AC, DP)



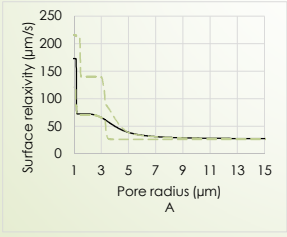
A



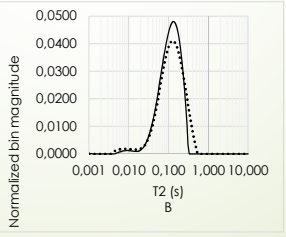
B



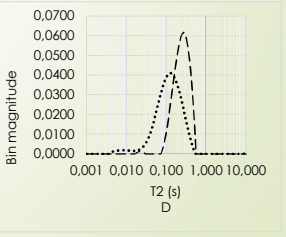
D



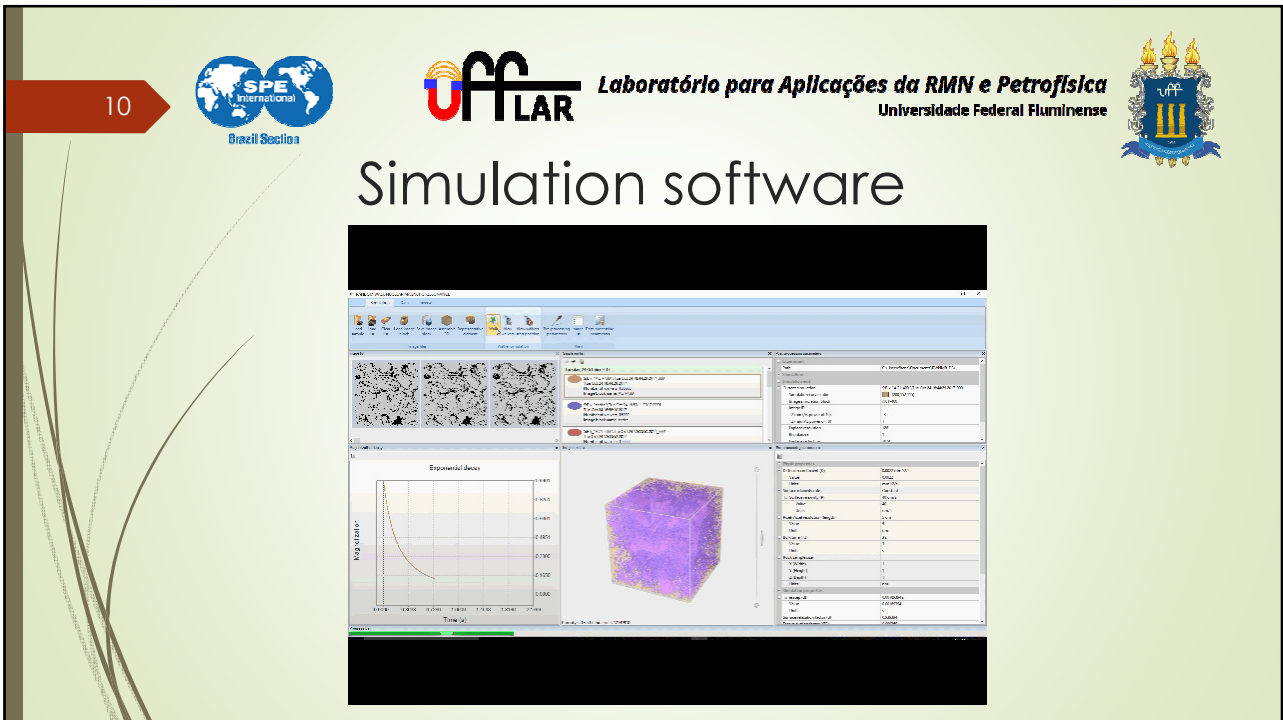
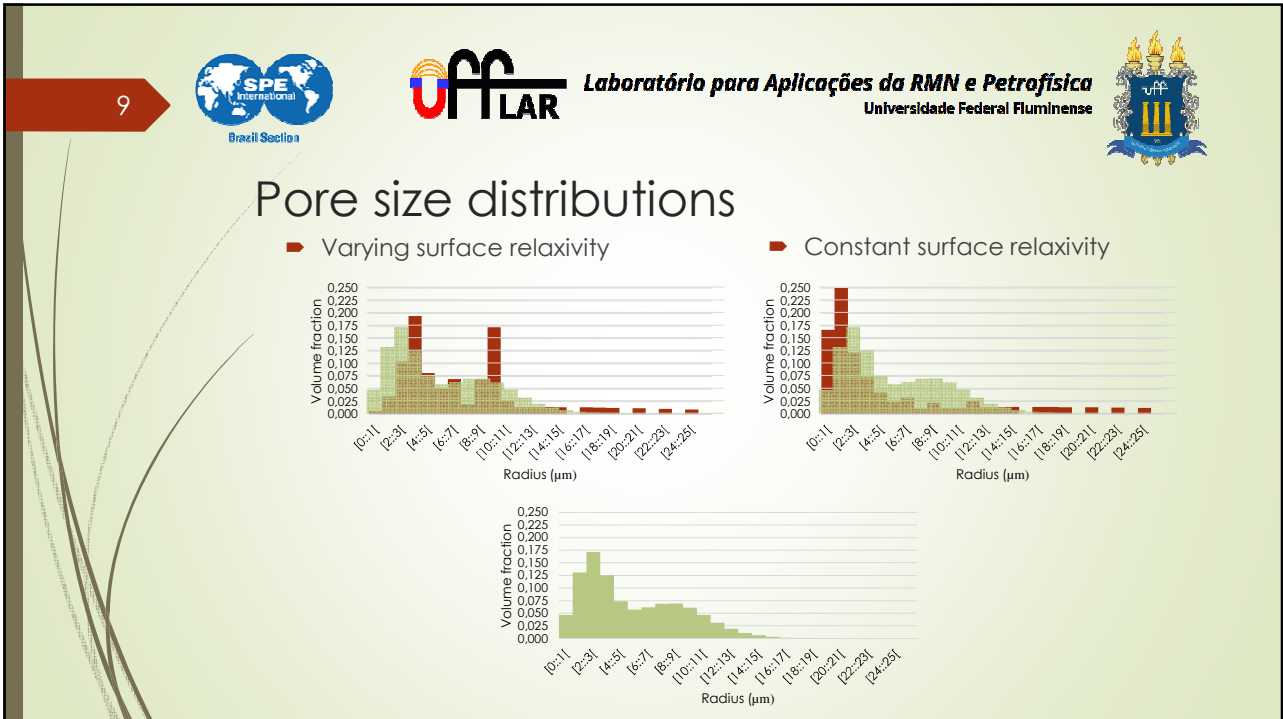
A




B




D






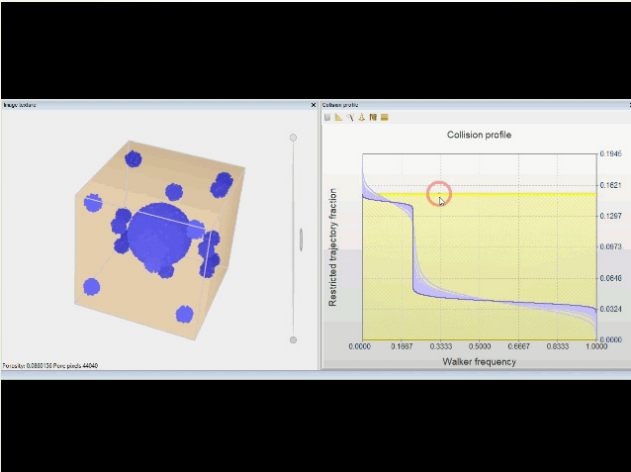
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Collision rate distribution






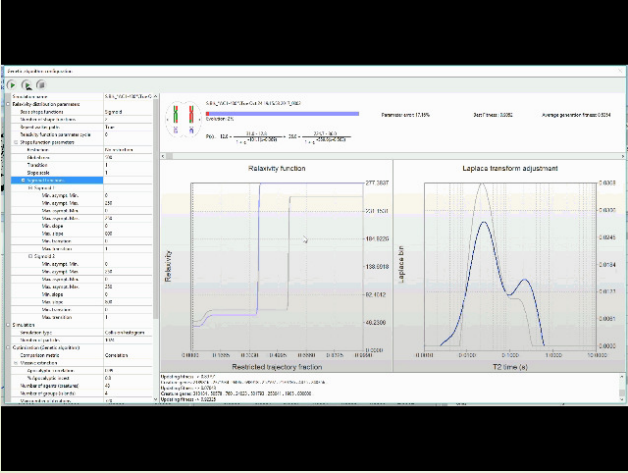
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Computational heuristics



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Research paper

Estimating the surface relaxivity as a function of pore size from NMR T2 distributions and micro-tomographic images



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Conclusions

- A new varying surface relaxivity concept was introduced
- This approach produces a more precise PSD from a rock sample
- The oil industry can apply this approach on the formation evaluation by NMR
- A new Software Tool specialized in NMR:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kR7FmL6KSII>

Acknowledgements

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