

The nuclear magnetic resonance method in researches of structure of porous space in the conditions of a filtration

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Abstract

On the basis of experimental results obtained in Example sandstones at different fluid flow rates by PFG NMR it is shown in principle the possibility of registering and determining the relative proportion of dead or stagnant zones. The possibility to study molecular exchange between molecules diffusing into the stagnant zones, and the molecules involved in the flow.

Keywords

Filtration, Flow, Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), Porous media, Self-diffusion