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Method of the flow zone indicator collector determining

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Abstract

This article discusses the use of computed tomography to measure the specific surface of a porous carbonate reservoir in order to calculate the flow zone indicator (FZI) of reservoir. The object of the study were Upper Tournaisian substage carbonate reservoirs at one of the oil fields of Nurlatsky oil zone, located on the eastern side of Melekess depression Volga-Ural anteklise. A reservoir model of a hydraulic unit is obtained for each studied sample. Based on research it can be concluded that the parameter is strongly associated with FZI facies and depositional processes and also for the quantitative characteristics may be used successfully FZI computed-tomographic technique, by determining the specific area in contact with the fluid surface.

Keywords

Computed tomography, Flow zone indicator (FZI), Permeability, Porosity, The specific surface of a porous