



# ***CARACTERÍSTICAS PETROFÍSICAS DE LOS ESQUISTOS***

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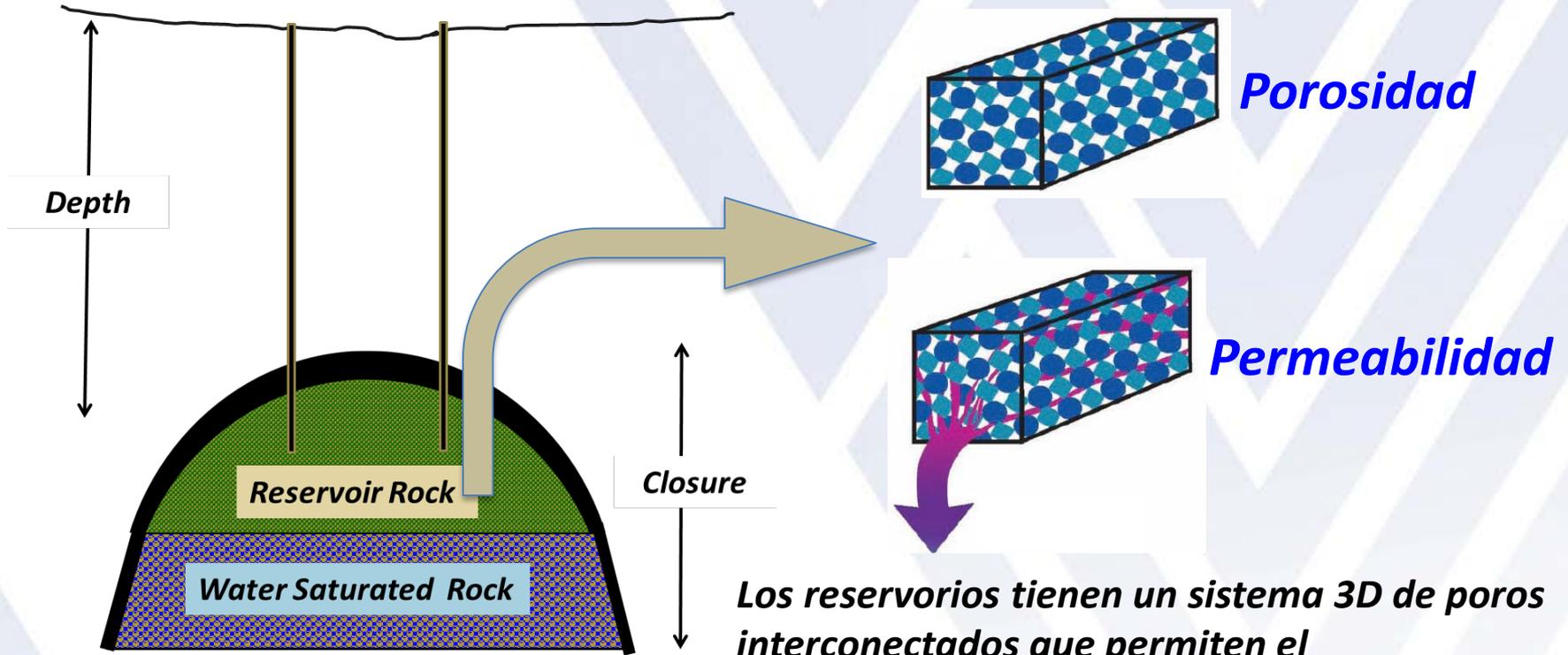
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***West Virginia University***



***INFUSE***  
***February 29, 2016***



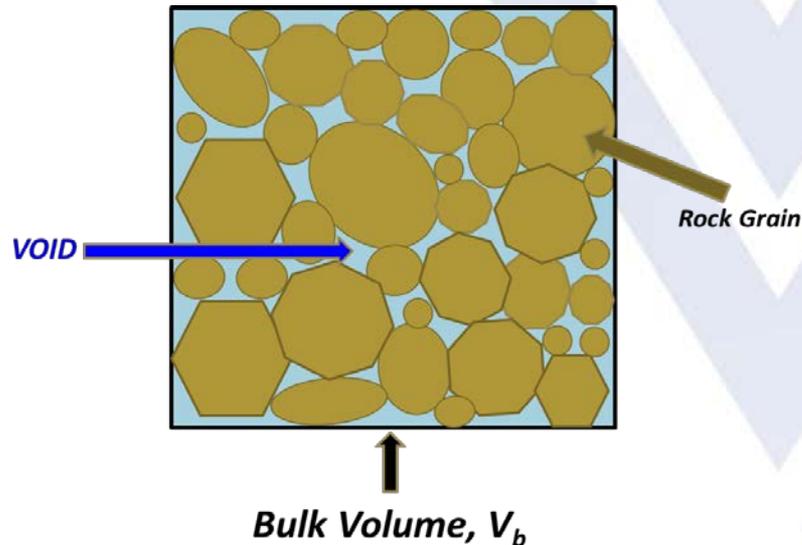
# CARACTERISTICAS CLAVES DEL RESERVORIO



Los reservorios tienen un sistema 3D de poros interconectados que permiten el **almacenamiento** y la **transmisión** de fluidos.



# POROSIDAD



$$\phi = \frac{V_p}{V_b}$$

$V_b$  = Bulk Volume

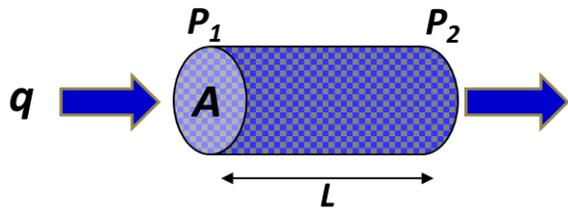
$V_p$  = Pore (Void) Volume

**POROS:** EL ESPACIO ENTRE LOS GRANOS  
CREADO DURANTE LA SEDIMENTACION

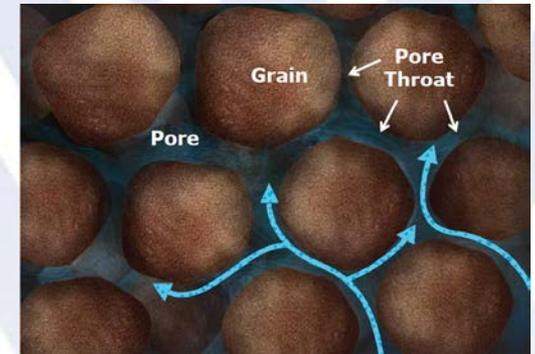


# PERMEABILIDAD

LA PERMEABILIDAD SE DEFINE CON LA ECUACION DE HENRY  
DARCY:



$$k = \frac{q \mu L}{A(p_1 - p_2)}$$



- $q$  = Tasa de flujo a travez del medio poroso
- $A$  = Area a travez de la cual el flujo pasa
- $\mu$  = Viscosidad del fluido
- $L$  = Longitud del medio poroso



# UNIDADES DE PERMEABILIDAD

$$\frac{1 \text{ cc/sec} \cdot q \cdot \mu L}{A (p_1 - p_2)} = k \rightarrow 1 \text{ darcy}$$

Diagram illustrating the units of permeability (k) in the Darcy system. The equation shows the relationship between flow rate (q), viscosity (μ), length (L), area (A), and pressure difference (p<sub>1</sub> - p<sub>2</sub>). The units are defined as follows:

- 1 cc/sec (cubic centimeters per second) is the unit for flow rate (q).
- 1 cp (centipoise) is the unit for viscosity (μ).
- 1 cm (centimeter) is the unit for length (L).
- 1 cm<sup>2</sup> (square centimeter) is the unit for area (A).
- 1 atm (atmosphere) is the unit for pressure difference (p<sub>1</sub> - p<sub>2</sub>).

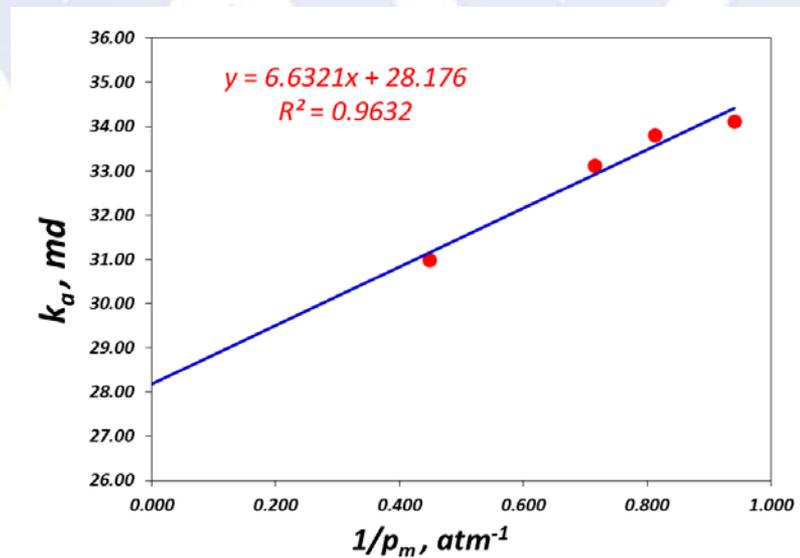
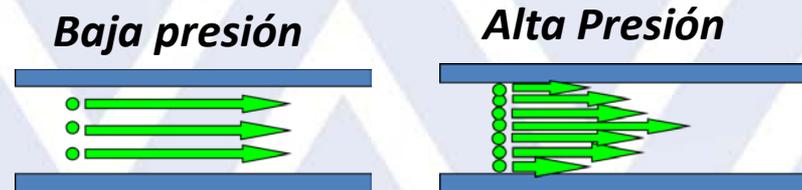
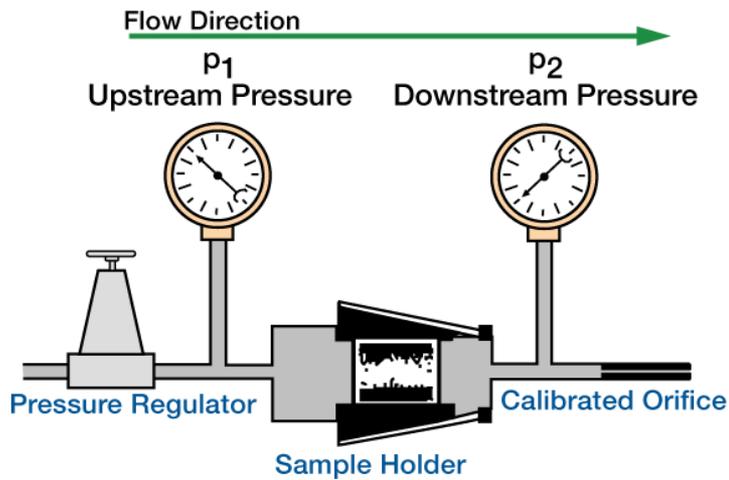
1 Darcy es una permeabilidad muy alta. Es más común usar milidarcy (md).

$$1 \text{ darcy} = 1000 \text{ md}$$

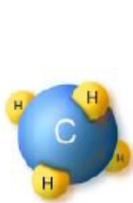
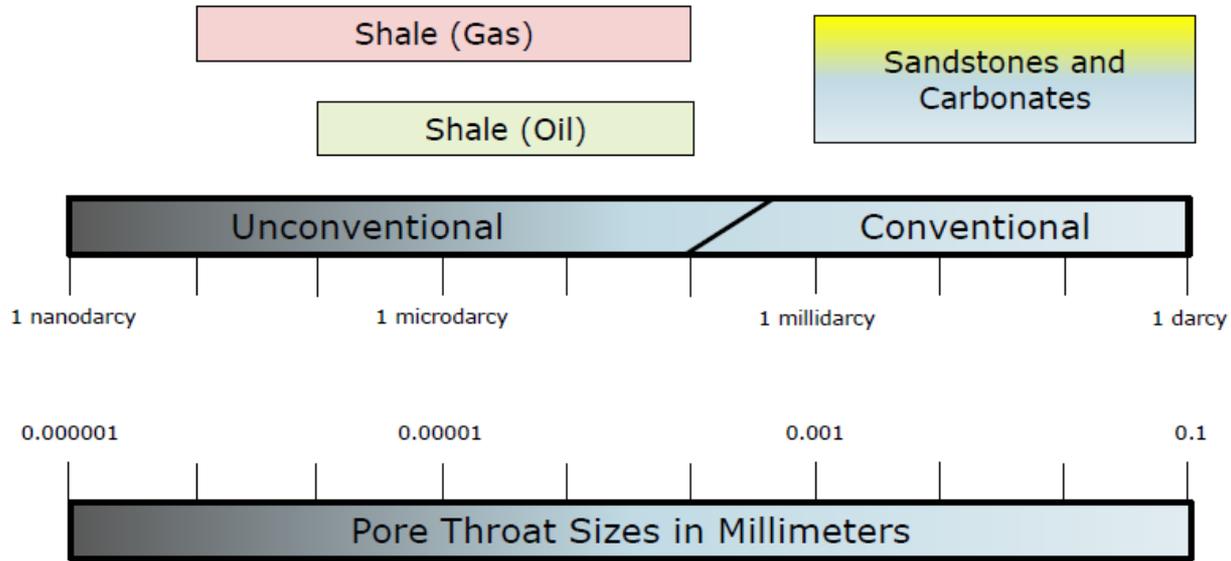


# MEDICIÓN DE LA PERMEABILIDAD

## DESPLAZAMIENTO DE GAS



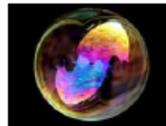
# RESERVORIOS No CONVENCIONALES



Natural gas molecule



Crude oil molecule



Soap film



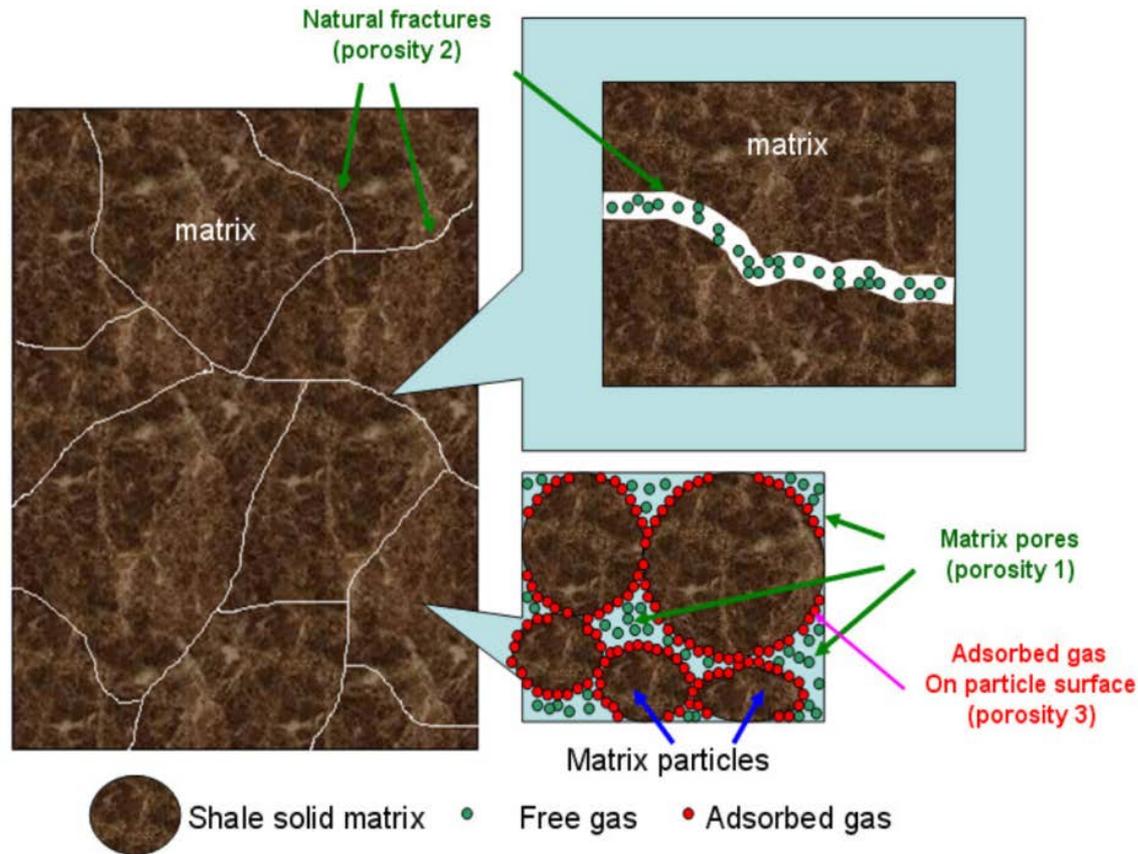
Human hair



Sheet of paper

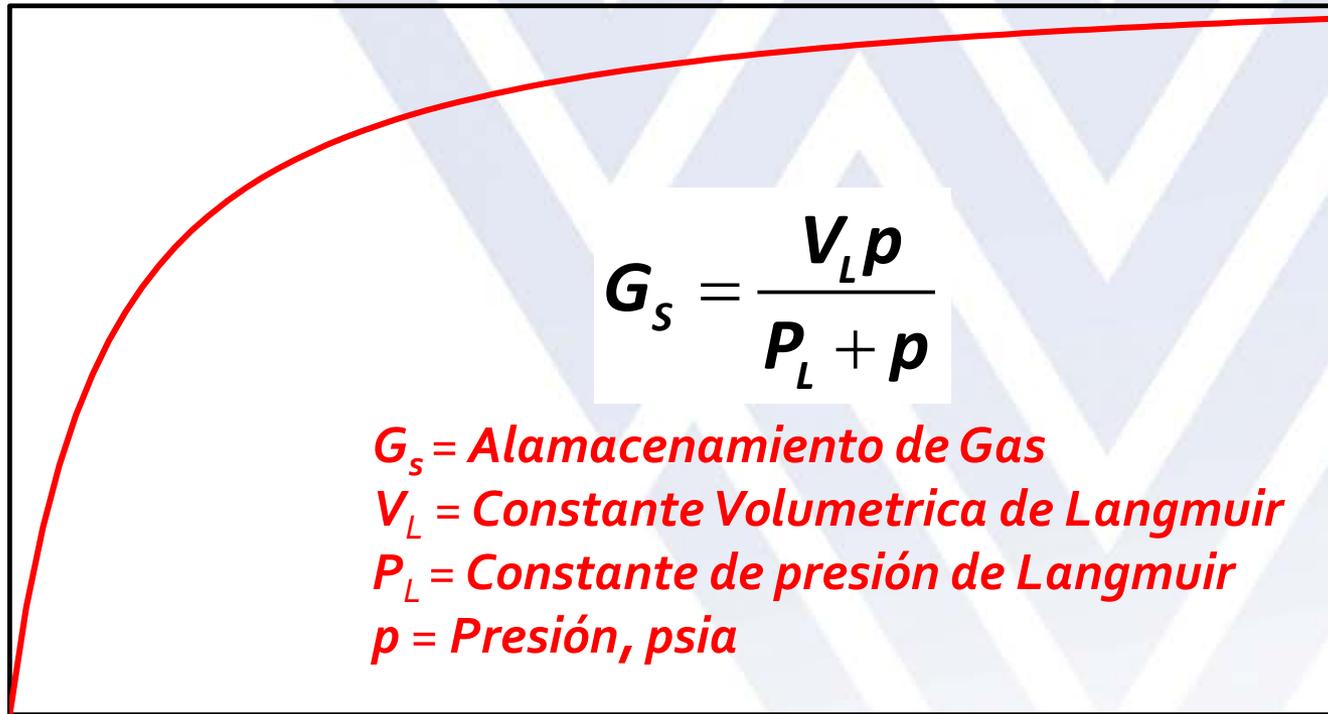


# RESERVORIOS DE ESQUISTOS DE GAS



# ISOTERMO DE LANGMUIR

CAPACIDAD DE  
ALMACENAMIENTO DE GAS



$G_s$  = Almacenamiento de Gas

$V_L$  = Constante Volumetrica de Langmuir

$P_L$  = Constante de presión de Langmuir

$p$  = Presión, psia

PRESIÓN



# ***DETERMINACIÓN DE LAS PROPIEDADES PETROFÍSICAS DE LOS ESQUISTOS***

## **VOLUMEN DE POROS**

- *Picnometría de baja presión*
- *Inyección de Mercurio a alta presión*
- *Adsorción a baja temperatura*

## **PERMEABILIDAD**

- *Método GRI*
- *Caída de pulsos de presión*

## **TAMAÑO DE LOS POROS**

- *MICP*
- *NMR*
- *SEM/STEM*
- *Adsorción a baja temperatura*

## **ADSORPCION**

- *Gravimetria*
- *Volumetria*



# ***SHALE PERMEABILITY MEASUREMENT***

- ***IT IS NOT PRACTICAL TO MEASURE THE PERMEABILITY OF SHALE BY CONVENTIONAL (STEADY-STATE) TECHNIQUES BECAUSE OF LOW PERMEABILITY.***

- ***UNSTEADY-STATE METHODS***

***GRI METHOD (CRUSHED SAMPLE)***

***PRESSURE PULSE DECAY***



# PERMEABILIDAD DE MUESTRAS MACHACADAS

DESARROLLADO POR GAS RESEARCH INSTITUTE Y CONOCIDO COMO EL METODO "GRI"

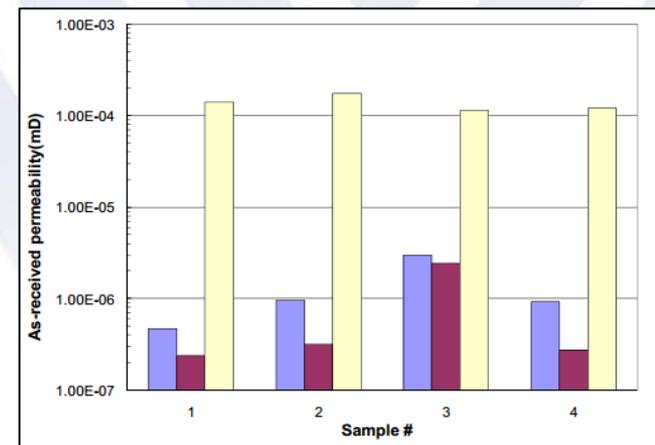
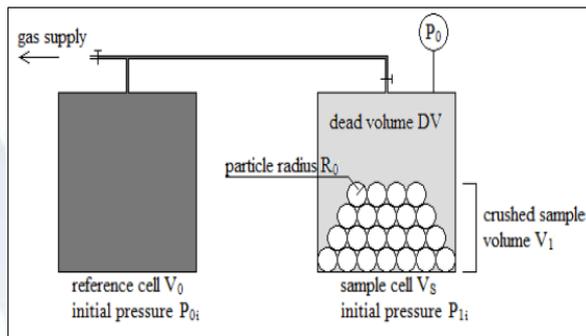


Roosevelt Dime = 17.9 mm

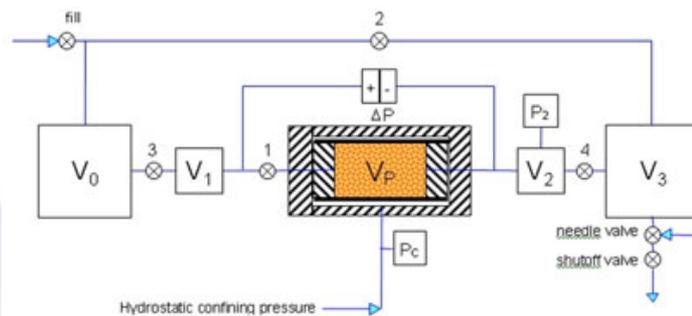
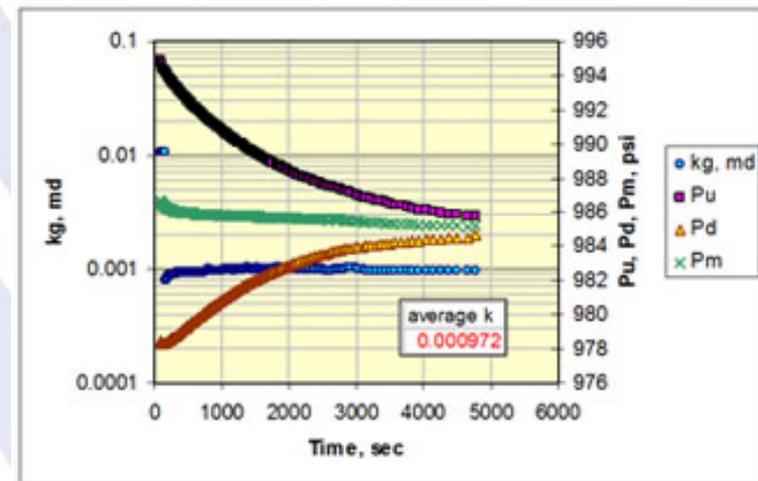
Particulas entre 0.85 y 0.5mm



- ✓ **No hay un protocol standard**
- ✓ **Resultados Inconsistentes**



# CAIDA DE PULSOS DE PRESION



✓ **INTERPRETACIONES DIFERENTES**

✓ **REQUIRE CALCULOS COMPLICADOS**



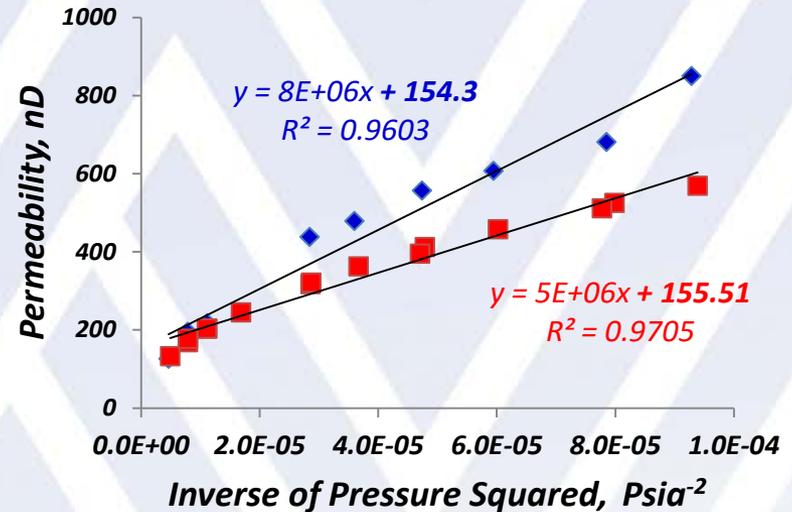
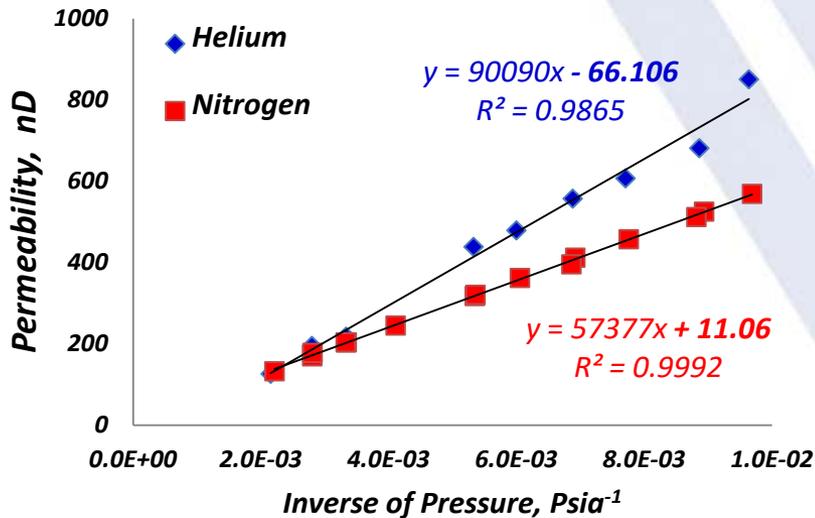
# ***PROBLEMAS***

- ***CORREGIR EL DESLIZAMIENTO DE GAS***
- ***CORREGIR EL IMPACTO DE LA ADSORCIÓN***
- ***CORREGIR EL EFECTO DE LOS ESFUERZOS***





# PERMEABILIDAD ABSOLUTA

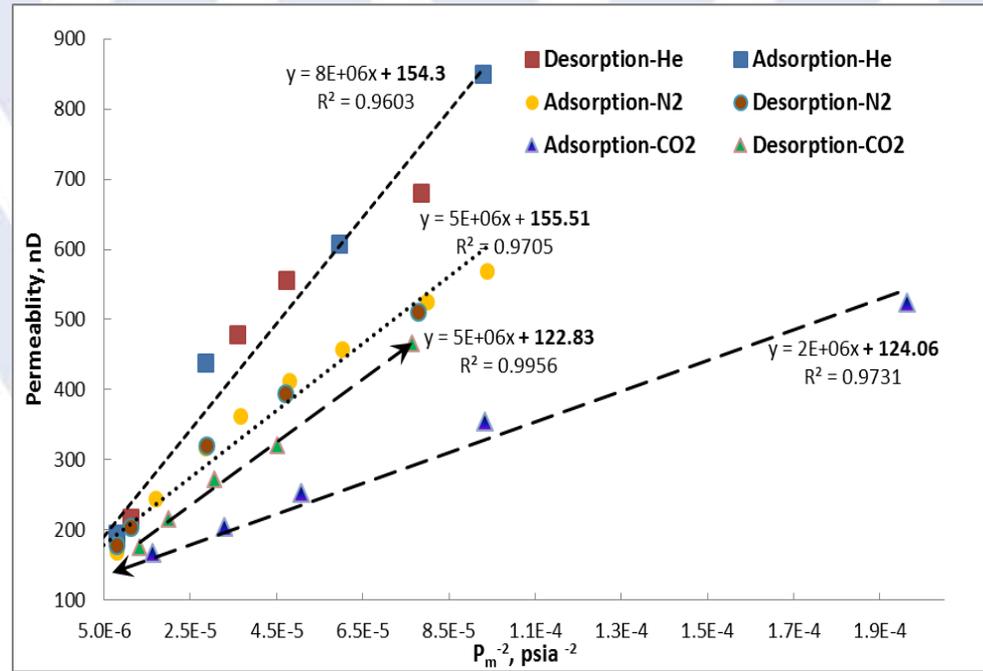
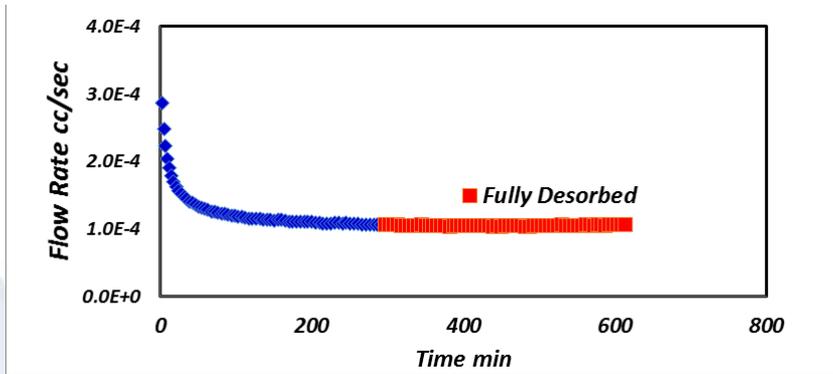
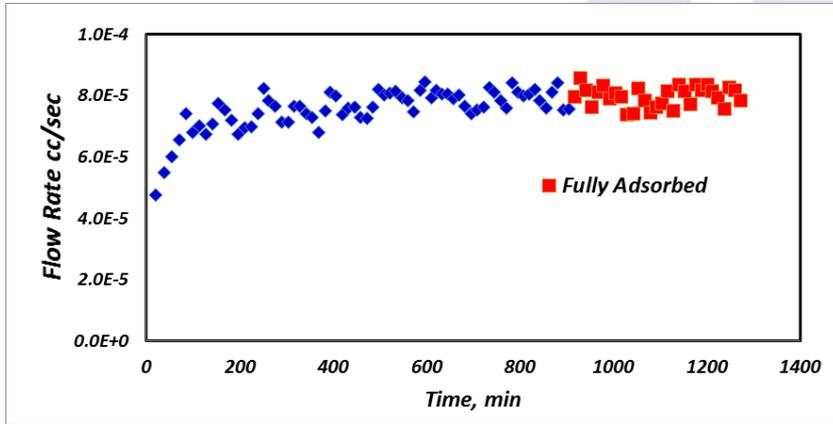


**Análisis Tradicional de Klinkenberg**  
**Deslizamiento de Gas**

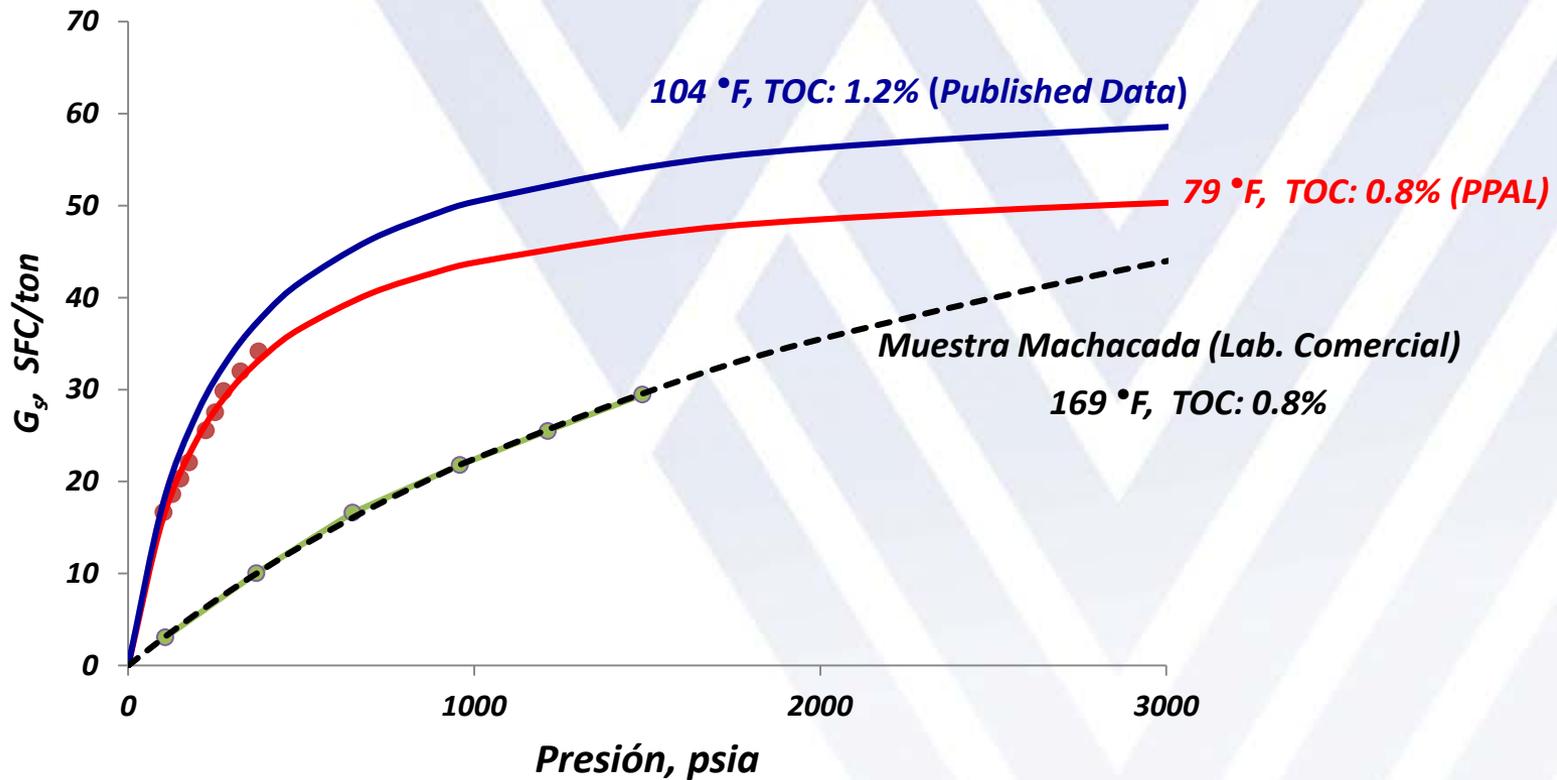
**Análisis Modificado de Klinkenberg**  
**Deslizamiento Doble de Gas**



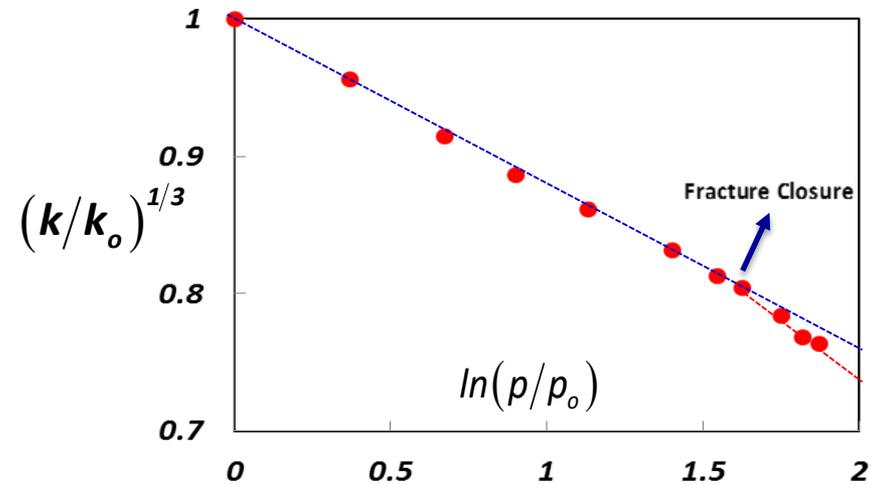
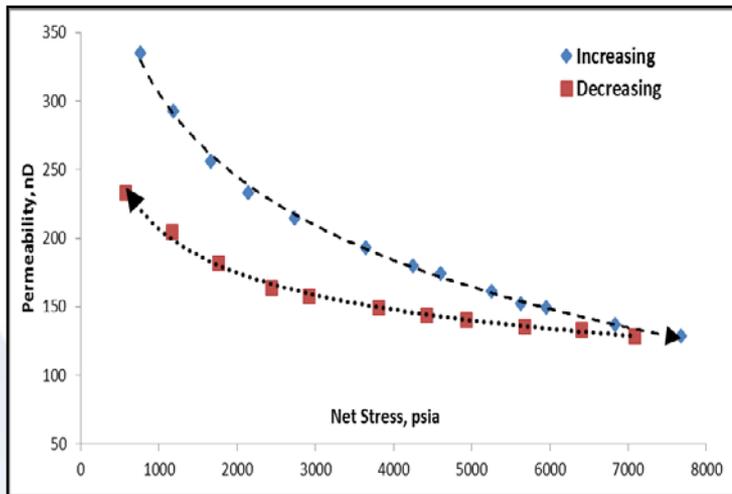
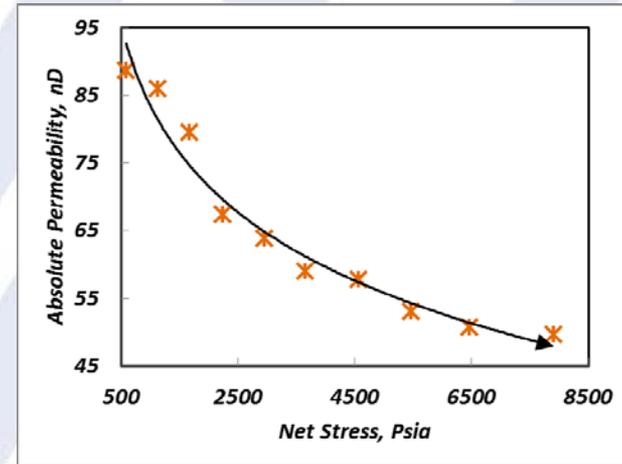
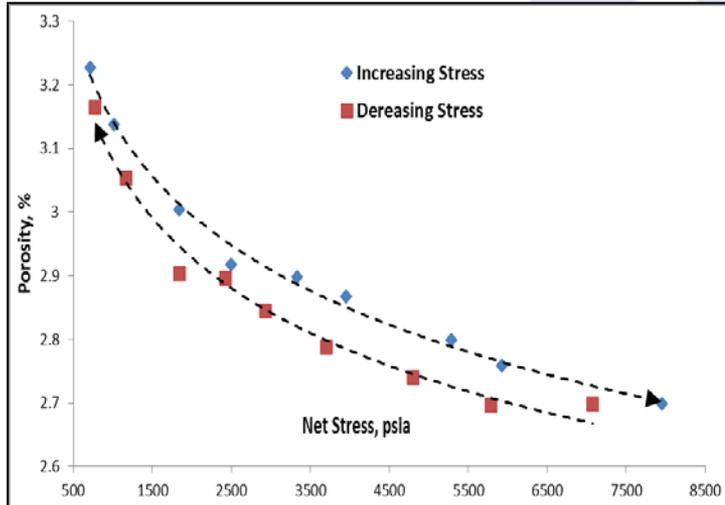
# ADSORCIÓN



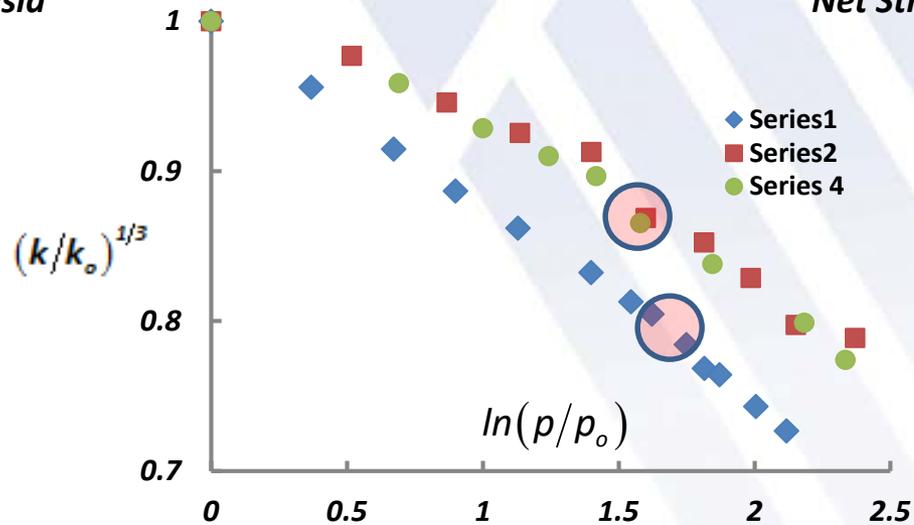
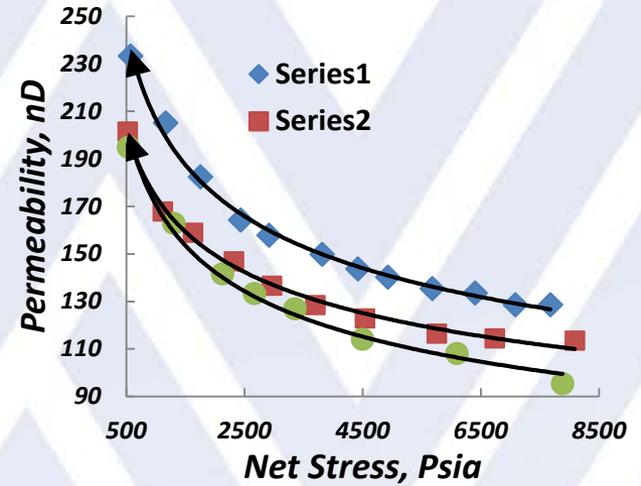
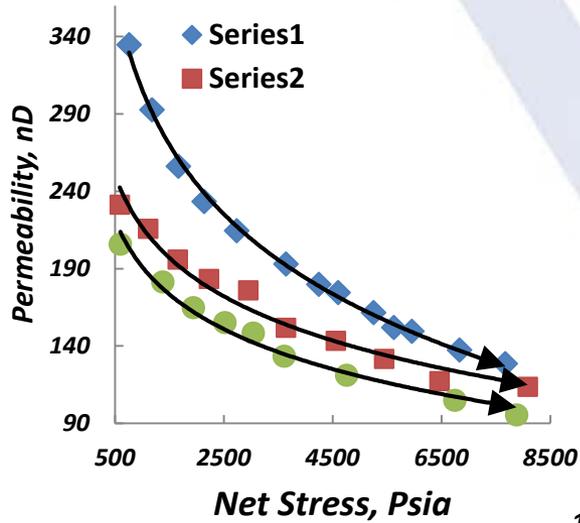
# ADSORCIÓN ISOTERMAL



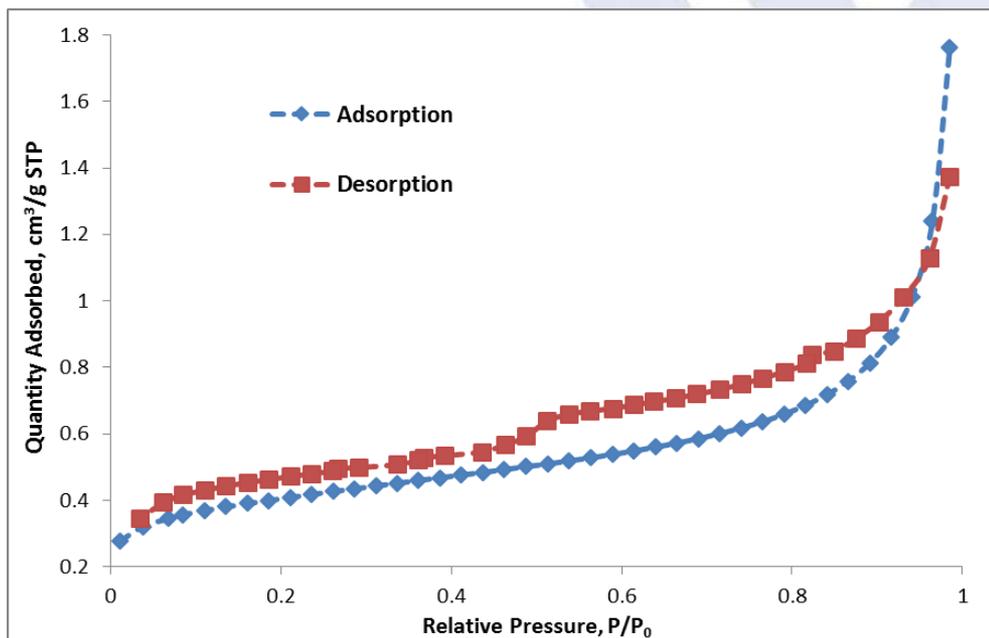
# EFFECTO DE ESFUERZO (STRESS)



# SECUENCIAS DE ESFUERZOS



# ADSORCIÓN ISOTERMAL



*Micromeritics ASAP 2020*



*Adsorción de Nitrógeno a baja temperatura*

- ✓ *Adsorción por multiples capas*
- ✓ *Poros en forma de ranuras*

