

## PROBLEM # 1

Calculate the capillary pressure (psia) in a reservoir at a point 20 feet above the Free Water Level ( $p_c=0$ ) for an oil/water system, given that water is the wetting phase and oil is the non-wetting phase.  $\rho_{oil} = 40.4 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$ ;  $\rho_{water} = 63.5 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$ .

## THEORY

$$p_c = \Delta \rho g h \text{ (consistent units)} = \frac{\Delta \rho}{144} \frac{g}{g_c} h \text{ (oilfield units)}$$

## SOLUTION

$$p_c = \frac{(63.5 - 40.4) \text{ lb}_m}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{ft}^3} \cdot \frac{32.174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32.174 \frac{\text{lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2}} \cdot 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.2 \text{ psi}}}$$



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## PROBLEM # 2

Determine the water saturation at a point 7.5 feet above the Free Water Level ( $p_c=0$ ) for an oil/water system given the following laboratory and reservoir data:

	Lab	Reservoir	Other Data
Fluid System	Air-Water	Oil-Water	$\rho_{oil} = 40.4 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$
$\theta$ (degrees)	0	0	$\rho_{\text{formation water}} = 63.5 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$
$\sigma$ (dynes/cm)	70	24	
$k/\phi$ (md)	120	150	

Laboratory capillary pressure data:

Water Saturation (fraction)	$p_c$ (psia)
1.00	0.00
0.90	0.055
0.60	0.25
0.40	0.60
0.37	1.02
0.29	1.67
0.22	2.45
0.12	9.24

## THEORY

$$J(S_w) = \frac{p_c}{\sigma \cos \theta} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\phi}}, J(S_w) \Big|_{Lab} = J(S_w) \Big|_{Res}, p_c = \Delta \rho g h$$

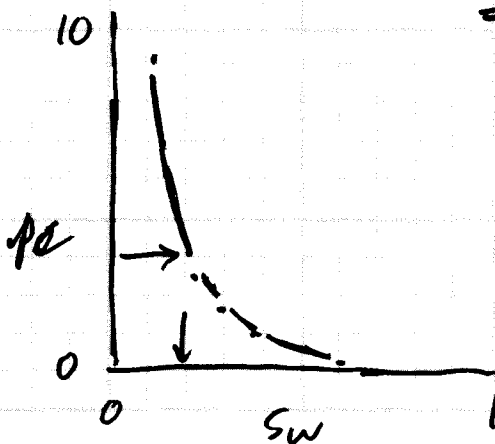
## SOLUTION

$$p_c = \frac{\Delta \rho}{144} \frac{g}{g_c} h = \frac{23.1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \frac{g}{g_c} \frac{\text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m} 7.5 \text{ ft} = 1.203 \text{ psi}$$

$$J_{Lab} = J_{Res} \Rightarrow p_{c,Lab} = (1.203 \text{ psi}) \frac{70 \cos 0}{24 \cos 0} \frac{\sqrt{150}}{\sqrt{120}}$$

$$= 3.923 \text{ psi} \Rightarrow 0.12 < S_w < 0.22$$

$$\underline{S_w \approx 0.2}$$



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## PROBLEM # 3

Determine the radius of the largest pore from the above laboratory capillary pressure measurement if the displacement pressure was 0.02 psia.

## THEORY

$$p_c = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{r}$$

## SOLUTION

$$r = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{p_c} = \frac{(2)(70 \text{ dynes/cm})(14.696 \text{ psi/atm})}{(0.02) \text{ psi} (1.01325 \times 10^6 \text{ dynes/cm}^2/\text{atm})}$$

$$= 0.10 \text{ CM}$$

