## EXCEL procedure for log analysis of the Warsaw Formation (Mississippian) in Oasis Deutsch #1

(1) Create a worksheet template similar to that shown for the Oasis Deutsch #1 well.

(2) Set up the **PARAMETERS** box:

ST = Mean annual surface temperature (from map)
TD = Total depth (from log header)
BHT = Bottom-hole temperature (from log header)
FormD = Formation depth from log)
FormT = Formation temperature (calculated from ST, TD, BHT, and FormD)
RwCAT = Formation water resistivity from catalog
RwT = Temperature of RwCAT measurement
A = Archie equation a (=1)
M = Cementation exponent (=2)
N = Saturation exponent (=2)
RW = Formation water resistivity at formation temperature (calculated using Arps' formula with FormT, RwCAT, and RwT)

(3) Complete the log data table by inserting readings of porosity (**PHI**) and formation resistivity (**Rt**) for zones A to P.

(5) Compute an estimate of the water saturation for each zone in the column headed **SW** using the Archie equation **PARAMETERS** applied to **PHI** and **Rt**.

(6) Compute values of the bulk-volume water (**BVW**) from:

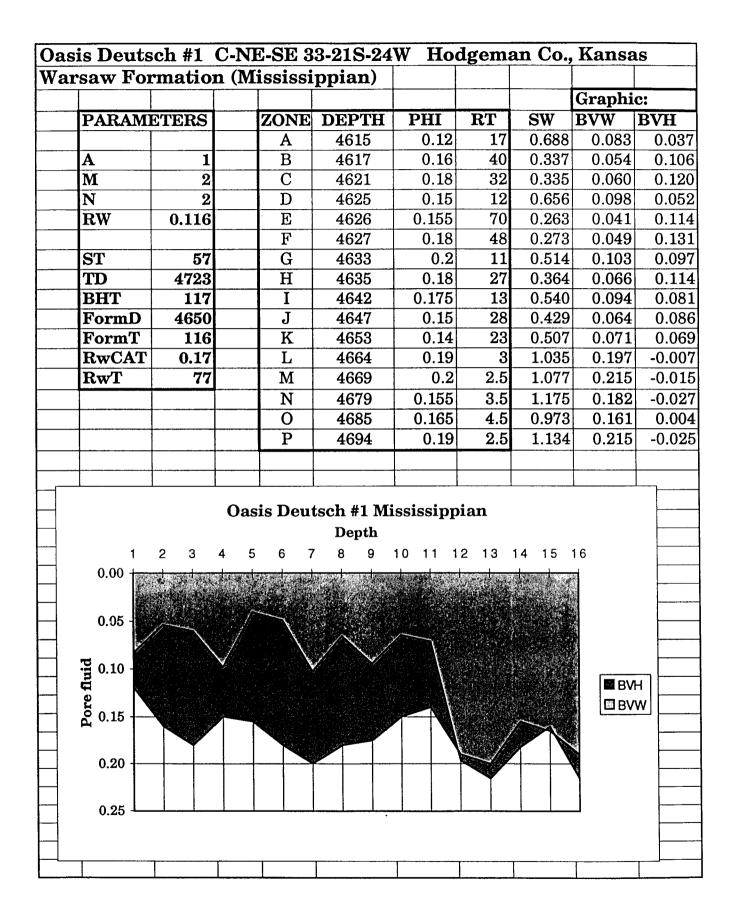
BVW =  $\Phi$ .Sw (both in fractional units)

and bulk volume hydrocarbon (**BVH**) from:  $BVH = \Phi - BVW$ .

(7) Select the cells in the area of the BVW, and BVH columns and click on ChartWizard.

Choose a gridded cumulative plot form from **Area** for output. Reverse the **Scale** of Y (this is the logging convention for porosity direction).

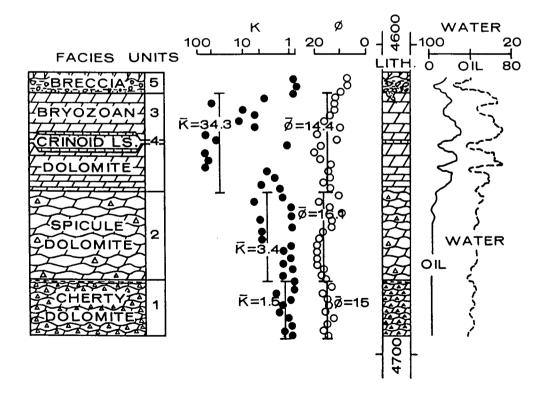
You now have a graphic log profile of the volume of porosity subdivided between oil and water content as an ordered (not scaled) function of depth.



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10-4-25MB. No.	S-T-R 33-21S-24W D SPOT APP C NE SE CO HODGEMAN, KS DO ELEV 2423'KB FIN
<ul> <li>STATE IPP 205 BOPD, NO WTR, MISS 4616-36</li> <li>API # 15-083-20234</li> <li>SPUD 8-4-72, 8-5/8"@561 w/300, Geol-Bob Enwer</li> <li>CORE #1(FS-MISS)4609-41, rec 32' descrip not avail</li> <li>DST #1(FS-MISS)4603-41, op 2 hr, 480' GIP, rec 3300' oil, no wtr, ISIP 1288/30min, IFP 102, FFP 1170, FSIP 1280/60min</li> <li>CORE #2(MISS)4641-94, rec 53' descrip not avail</li> <li>DST #2(MISS)4641-94, rec 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr, 60' GIP, rec 690' very heavily oil gas cut muddy wtr, 60' sli oil cut wtr, 60' wtr, ISIP 1382/30min, IFP 31, FFP 748, FSIP 1374/60min</li> <li>Drlg Completed 8-17-72</li> <li>RTD 4724, Welex Log, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>"@4723 w/250, DV tool @1722 w/325 MICT, CO 4700, Perf( MISS)4/4616 -18, 12/4620-26, 6/4633-36, Fill up 3500' oil, no wtr, 12 hrs, swab 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> BOPH,</li> </ul>	KB LOG TOPS         ANHYDRITE       1670 + 753         HEEBNER       3920 - 1497         LANSING       3970 - 1547         FORT SCOTT       4500 - 2077         MISS DOLOMITE       4612 - 2189         LTD       4723 - 2300         RTD       4724 - 2301         TD IN MISS       5
6 hrs, 2000' off btm, POP STATE IPP 205 BOPD, NO WTR, MISS 4616-36 COMPLETED 10	Petroleum Information Corperation.



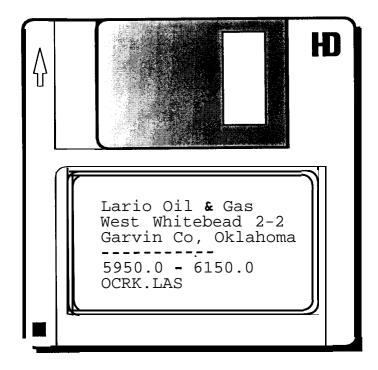
From Ebanks and others (1977)

## **DIGITAL LOG DATA**

Log analysis calculations used to be done mostly with slide-rules and charts (pre-1972), then with calculators, and now increasingly with computers. The digital data for computations are recorded by the logging truck and are made available either directly or from the logging company computer processing center. The data are stored either in binary format (LIS) on tapes, or in ASCII format (LAS) usually on floppy discs. LAS (Log Ascii Standard) is the more recent standard and was introduced by the Canadian Well Logging Society in the late 1980's. LIS (Log Information Standard) tapes are often difficult to read, not only because of their binary code, but the variability in formatting styles. LAS files on floppy discs can be read by standard word-processing programs and LAS is ideal for PCs. Both forms conventionally list data at a rate of two readings per foot of hole for common log combinations which have vertical resolutions of 2 to 3 feet or greater. This frequency is fine enough to pick up the systematic features of the log curves without wasteful oversampling, but not so coarse as to cause "aliassing" problems.

Blue-line logs can also be digitized using relatively inexpensive hardware and software, or through the service of a digitizing company. Digitized logs for some areas are available for purchase over the Internet. In all cases, the most popular data format is LAS.

The header information and initial curve data are shown overleaf for a an extension well in the Hugoton North field of Scott County, Kansas. The data were read from an LAS file on the floppy disc pictured below, by a standard word processing program on a PC.



The file OCRK.LAS records logs from Lario Oil & Gas Whitebead #2-2 drilled in Garvin County, Oklahoma. The digitized interval on the file ranges from 5950 - 6150 feet. The well produces oil from the Oil Creek Sandstone (6010 -6115), a Middle Ordovician formation. The Oil Creek Sandstone is a prolific oil producer in parts of Oklahoma, while at other localities it is mined in quarries as a source of sand for glass manufacture. The grains in this highly pure sandstone are both well-sorted and very well-rounded.

The logs on OCRK.LAS can be read using a word-processor (such as WORD) or a spreadsheet program (such as EXCEL).

A spreadsheet program can be used to plot the logs. See the gamma ray, neutron and density porosity, and resistivity logs plotted for the interval from 5950 - 6150 feet depth by EXCEL.

Log analysis of the Oil Creek Sandstone section between depths of 6010 and 6115 feet depth. can be made on a spreadsheet using the deep induction for the resistivity (Rt) and the porosity estimated by an average of the neutron and density limestone-equivalent porosity readings for each depth increment.

Water saturations were computed for the zones, using an Oil Creek Sandstone water resistivity at formation temperature of 0.03 ohm-m, in conjunction with the Archie equation, using equation constants of: a=1, m=1.8, n=2.

The bulk volume water (BVW) of each zone is found by multiplying the (fractional) porosity by the (fractional) water saturation:  $BVW = \Phi^*Sw$ The BVW is the proportion of the rock that is estimated to be formation water. Bulk volume hydrocarbon (BVH) is computed from  $BVH = \Phi^*(1-Sw)$ . Notice that  $BVW + BVH = \Phi$ , so that the bulk volumes subdivide the pore volume into water and hydrocarbon. A log profile of  $\Phi$ - BVW - BVH is a graphic illustration of the reservoir structure created by the log analysis.

~Version Information Section VERS. : CWLS LOG ASCII Standard 2.0 WRAP. YES : Multiple lines per depth step ~Well Information Section STRT.FT 5950.000 : Start Depth STOP.FT 6150.000 : Stop Depth STEP.FT 0.500 : Step NULL. -999.000: NULL Value COMP. LARIO OIL AND GAS : Company WELL. WEST WHITEBEAD 2-2 : Well FLD. : Field LOC. : Location SRVC. : Service Company DATE. : Date CTRY. USA : Country STAT. OKLAHOMA : State CNTY. GARVIN : County APT. : API Number ~Curve Information Section DEPTH.FT : Depth CALI.IN Caliper : GR.GAPI Gamma rav : SP.MV Spontaneous Potential : ILD.OHMM : Deep induction resistivity ILM.OHMM Medium induction resistivity : SFL.OHMM : Spher-focussed resisistivity RHOB.G/C3 Bulk density : DRHO.G/C3 Density correction : PDL.DECIMAL Density porosity (1s equiv.) : PEF.B/E Photo-electric factor : NPHI.DECIMAL Neutron porosity (ls equiv.) : ~A Log Data Section DEPTH CALI GR SP ILD ILM SFL RHOB DRHO PDL PEFNPHT 5950 7.958 81.229 -29.436 6.719 6.569 9.786 2.587 0.032 0.072 3.292 0.106 5950.5 7.881 82.519 -30.689 6.401 5.782 7.672 2.566 0.061 0.084 2.997 0.119 5951 7.815 86.114 -32.691 5.924 5.346 6.151 2.536 0.089 0.102 2.844 0.144 5951.5 7.862 87.242 -34.944 5.561 5.074 5.525 2.506 0.101 0.119 2.835 0.158 5952 7.81 85.754 -36.446 5.194 5.081 5.397 2.49 0.103 0.128 2.946 0.179 5952.5 7.898 89.822 -37.449 4.962 5.144 5.912 2.502 0.124 0.122 2.91 0.176 5953 8.017 84.862 -36.951 4.947 5.009 5.639 2.5 0.123 0.123 3.096 0.192 5953.5 7.804 87.764 -36.204 5.098 5.141 5.684 2.507 0.114 0.119 3.087 0.183 5954 7.739 76.56 -35.956 5.313 5.471 6.384 2.511 0.091 0.116 3.01 0.168 5954.5 7.751 76.118 -35.959 5.488 6.016 7.451 2.512 0.065 0.116 2.919 0.116 5955 7.781 67.354 -35.961 5.599 6.355 8.995 2.561 0.065 0.087 3.015 0.081 5955.5 7.888 63.105 -34.964 5.704 6.235 10.451 2.61 0.071 0.059 3.016 0.072 5956 7.823 63.672 -33.716 6.036 6.145 11.099 2.623 0.057 0.051 3.164 0.082 5956.5 7.741 70.295 -32.469 6.502 6.119 9.565 2.627 0.053 0.048 3.262 0.1 5957 7.806 89.456 -31.221 6.896 6.39 8.283 2.615 0.05 0.056 3.365 0.12 5957.5 7.862 93.581 -30.224 7.27 7.078 7.395 2.618 0.05 0.054 3.719 0.137 5958 7.886 85.196 -28.976 7.675 7.875 7.315 2.613 0.041 0.057 3.921 0.129 5958.5 7.823 60.369 -28.979 7.841 8.741 8.822 2.63 0.05 0.047 3.669 0.081 5959 7.811 44.075 -29.481 7.931 9.427 15.912 2.64 0.065 0.041 3.476 0.056 5959.5 7.624 35.666 -30.484 8.145 8.7 19.204 2.635 0.069 0.044 3.435 0.059 5960 7.645 42.684 -31.736 8.423 8.697 16.336 2.605 0.053 0.061 3.255 0.088

