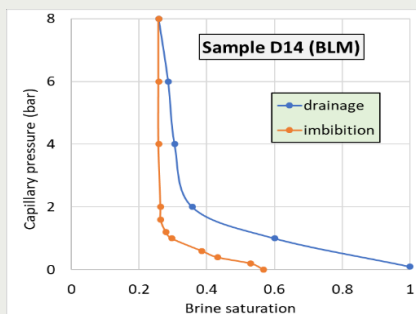
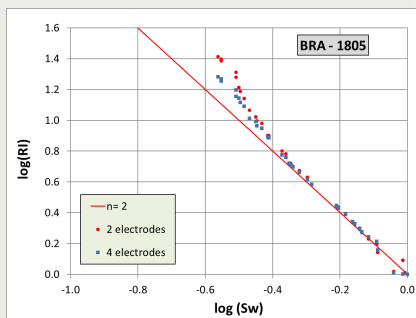


Fast Capillary Pressure and Resistivity Index

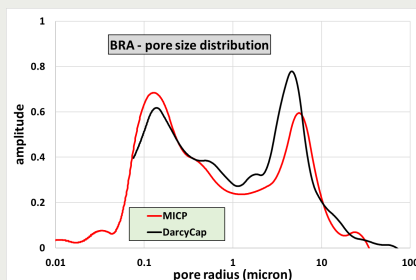
Within hours – 0.1 to 100 microns pore size distribution – 2- and 4-electrode RI



Drainage and imbibition Pc curves obtained with pressure step injection.



Resistivity index: Good agreement between the 2 and 4-electrode methods for an oil/brine drainage.



Pore size distribution: Comparison DarcyCap (black) and MICP (red) for a double porosity sample

Gas or oil/brine Porous Plate Capillary Pressure

- Small sample and two hydrophilic porous plates or filtration membranes for faster measurements.
- No rubber sleeve allowing fast installation and measurements on non-cylindrical samples.
- Oil or Gas/brine Pc curves (drainage and positive imbibition), step or continuous injection.
- 2 or 4-electrode RI measurements. The improved contact between sample and porous plates gives very close results between 2 and 4-electrode measurements.

Fast Pc and RI measurements

- With standard 15 bar (225 psi) entry pressure porous plates, measurements in less than 20 hours, depending on permeability and porosity.
- A few hours for low porosity/low permeability samples.
- Fast installation of the sample.
- Automatic measurement and interpretation.

Sample specifications

- 4-6 mm thickness disks, roughly circular, around 1" diameter.
- Routine core analysis 1" plugs, micro-cores, SWC or end trims.

Fast Pore Size Distribution without mercury

- Determination of the pore size distribution from the drainage Pc curve
- With standard 15 bar (230 psi) entry pressure porous plates, determination of pore radius from 0.1 micron to 100 microns (reservoir range).
- Good agreement with mercury distributions, without any adjustable parameter.
- Results are more representative for reservoir studies than MICP: use of standard fluids and lower stress than MICP.