Note Title 8/28/2018

CONVENTIONAL vs UNCONVENTIONAL RESERVOIRS

CONVENTIONAL

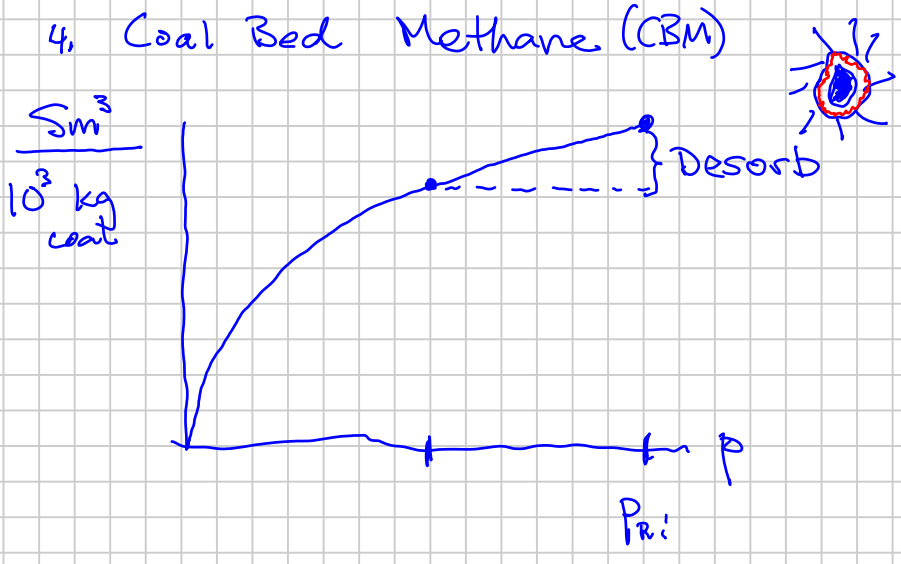
RESERVOIR TYPE (Name)	ROCK	FLUID
1. GAS (Dry | Wet | "Retrograde" Gas Condensate)	(1) $k > 0.1\text{-}1^{0.01}$ md; "C" (2) $1-\phi$	$\mu < 100$ cp
2. OIL		
3. GAS + OIL		

"High" Mobility $\equiv \frac{kh}{\mu}$

UNCONVENTIONALS

		p_{Ri}	ROCK	FLUID
1.	Heavy Oil (SAGD)	low	$1-\phi$. $k > 1000$ md	$\mu_o \gtrsim$ "μ_o" 1000 cp $\downarrow$ 10
2.	Tight / Ultra-Tight (Shale)	high	"μ" $k < 0.001 \rightarrow 10^{-5}$ md; $2-\phi$ "μ" $k_m \approx 0.01\text{-}10$ md; $\frac{\phi_m}{\phi_t} = 90\text{-}99\%$	$\mu_o < 1$ cp Shale Gas - Sorbed Gas $\mu \lesssim 10$ cp
(3.)	Naturally Fractured			

4. Coal Bed Methane (CBM)



Adsorbed Methane

μ