

Stiles and Hutfilz, 1992

Data Set 62

Reference: Stiles, J.H., Jr. and J.M. Hutfilz, 1992, The use of routine and special core analysis in characterizing Brent Group reservoirs, U.K. North Sea: Journal of Petroleum Technology, v. 44, n. 6, p. 704-713.

Reference: Stiles, J.H., Jr. and J.W. McKee, 1991, Cormorant: development of a complex field: Society of Petroleum Engineers Formation Evaluation, Dec., p. 427-436.

Author's affiliation: Esso E&P and Esso Production Research

Age: Middle Jurassic

Formation: Etive Formation, Brent Group

Location: Cormorant Field, North Viking graben, United Kingdom sector of North Sea

Well: South Cormorant CA-02

Depth range: 13,100-13,300 feet.

Deposition: The Etive Formation was deposited as a beach and barrier bar complex.

Lithology: quartzofeldspathic.

Diagenesis: "Diagenesis appears as kaolinite and mica and as pore-throat reduction caused by compaction and quartz overgrowth. In general, Tarbert and Ness sandstones are quartzitic, while those of the Etive, Rannoch, and Broom are feldspathic and contain more kaolinite. Illite exists in the aquifer." (Stiles and McKee, 1991)

Comment: this example was chosen to illustrate vertical variation in permeability-porosity relationships within the Etive Fm. Four other data sets from the Etive Fm. are shown in Stiles and Hutfilz (1992).

Production: oil

Core measurement conditions: routine core analysis.

Data entry: manual entry from Fig. 9 of Stiles and Hutfilz, 1992.