

APPLIED PETROPHYSICS (BASIC)

2 - 6 Nov 2015 | Jakarta, Indonesia

This five day course will cover fundamental petrophysical relations, tool principles, modern interpretation methods and core measurements. The importance of interaction between seismology, geology, petrophysics, reservoir engineering and other disciplines is emphasized and illustrated. The main emphasis during the course is on practical application rather than extensive discussion around the theoretical background. This course will benefit staff in the exploration and production department with no or limited petrophysical background: petroleum engineers, seismologists, geologists, reservoir engineers, and drilling engineers.



TRAINER'S PROFILE : PETER BETTS

Peter Betts (1952) graduated in Petroleum Engineering from The Royal School of Mines, Imperial College London in 1975 and joined Shell as a Petroleum

Engineer in the same year. Peter had a variety of assignments in Malaysia, Oman, the United Kingdom, Denmark and the Netherlands, working as well-site engineer, petrophysicist and area team leader. In the Netherlands, he headed the petrophysics technology development group, and spent two years as senior petrophysics trainer before moving to the integrated studies group, where he served a joint role as project manager for contract field studies and petrophysics consultant. Peter left Shell in 1999 and joined Logica, a major IT systems integrator, where he worked as an account manager and IT business consultant. In 2003 he returned to his EP roots, working as an independent petrophysical consultant.

Peter is a highly experienced consultant with an international background and wide knowledge of the oil and gas exploration business. His experience and skills base can be applied to a variety of tasks, ranging from petroleum engineering technical services, with specialist knowledge of petrophysics, to business process analysis and software specification. Petrophysical expertise covers all aspects of shaly sand evaluation, complex carbonates and mixed lithology probabilistic analysis techniques, capillary pressure analysis and cased hole interpretation. He has well-developed technical writing abilities, negotiating, facilitation, training and communication skills. Job experience to date includes business and technical consultancy, account management, operational and studies activities, equity determinations, training, software development and contract field studies project management.

Course Content

Subjects that are covered are fundamental petrophysical relations, tool principles, modern interpretation methods and core measurements. The importance of interaction between seismology, geology, petrophysics, reservoir engineering and other disciplines is emphasized and illustrated. The main emphasis during the course is on practical application rather than extensive discussion around the theoretical background.

In the E&P business, integrated petroleum engineering studies and field development plans are management tools which are used to maximise economic recovery of hydrocarbons.

Petrophysical engineers fulfil a key role in analysing and interpreting subsurface reservoir data, which form the basis for reservoir models. Understanding the methods used in petrophysical analysis, and the related uncertainty of the results and hence the derived models is essential knowledge for all E&P technical staff.

Who Should Attend?

Staff in the exploration and production department with no or limited petrophysical background: petroleum engineers, seismologists, geologists, reservoir engineers, and drilling engineers.

FEE	1 PAX	3 PAX OR MORE
Per Person	USD 4295.00	USD 3995.00

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COURSE AGENDA

DAY 1

- The role of petrophysics in exploration and production
- Petrophysical principles
- Field set-up and operations, including high angle hole equipment
- Log quality control
- Data sources (mud logs, core data, wireline logs etc.)
- Basic tool principles (GR, SP, resistivity and porosity tools)

DAY 2

- Basic tool principles (continued)
- Quick look lithology and fluid determination from log data
- Saturation determination
- Evaluation of shaly formations (basic treatment)

DAY 3

- Basic core analysis
- Capillary pressure
- Petrophysical SCAL measurements

DAY 4

- Permeability prediction
- Cut-off criteria
- Uncertainty ranges and probabilistic methods
Wireline formation testing

DAY 5

- Cased hole saturation determination and production logging
- Cement bond evaluation
- Wellbore seismic applications

Learning, methods and tools

Throughout the course work sessions will be held on PCs using customise Excel spreadsheets, which illustrate the processing methods used by commercial petrophysical analysis software. During the five days, several clastic and carbonate wells will have been evaluated using quick look visual methods.