

Resistivity Behind Casing

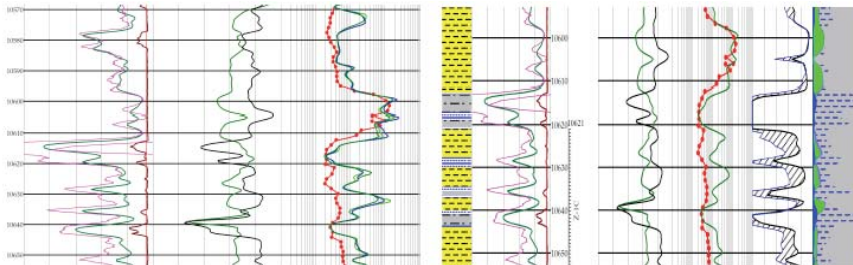
RBC

Description

Resistivity Behind Casing (RBC) measures deep true formation resistivity behind steel casing to detect and evaluate bypassed hydrocarbons. Saturations determined from RBC measurements are considered better than the data acquired by pulsed neutron logging tools. The depth of investigation is from 7 to 32 ft which is significantly more than standard nuclear measurements. The RBC is a stationary tool. The electrical current output from the probes moves from above and below in the steel casing in turn in time through current electrodes. The majority of the current travels through the casing column while the remaining "leaked current" enters the formation. The leaked current is measured and processed to determine the formation resistivity with the casing column influence removed.

Features

- Determination of the current water, oil and gas saturations with a depth of investigation of more than 10 – 15 ft.
- Identification of formation fluids
- Revealing of missed oil-gas-saturated formations in the mature fields
- Field monitoring to determine changes in current saturation (OWC)
- Replenishment of missing data in the OH electrical logging
- The RBC can be run without cleaning/scrapping or swabbing of the well
- Short tool length



Specification:

Diameter	3.5 in (90 mm)
Tool length	276.6 in (7 m)
Temperature	284 °F (140 °C)
Maximum Pressure	9,000 Psi
Logging Speed	4 min/station
Depth of investigation	7 ft to 32 ft
Casing internal diameter	5 inches to 9.625 inches
Range of measured apparent resistivity	0,5 – 200 Ohmm
Number of current/measurement electrodes	2/5

