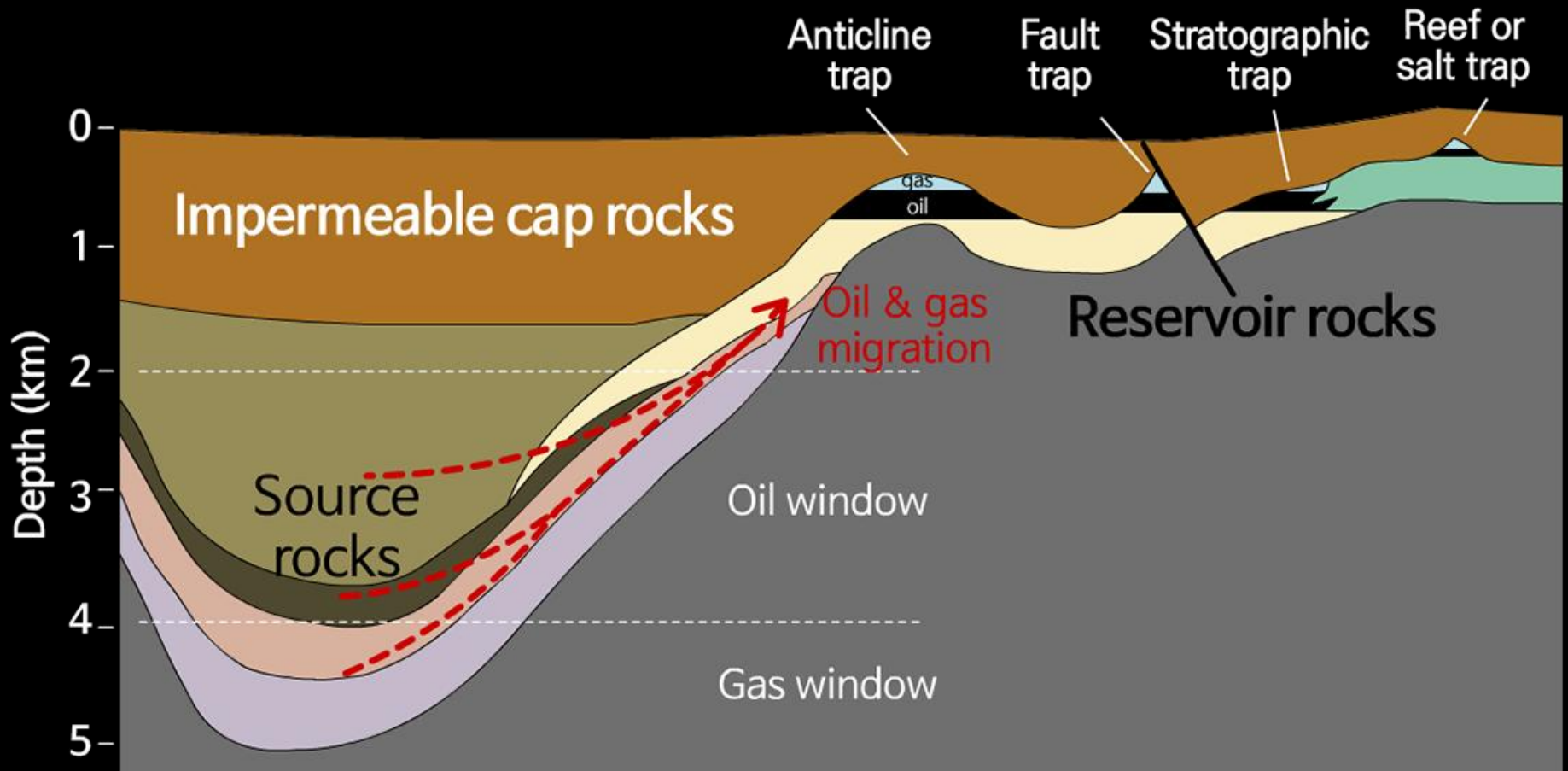
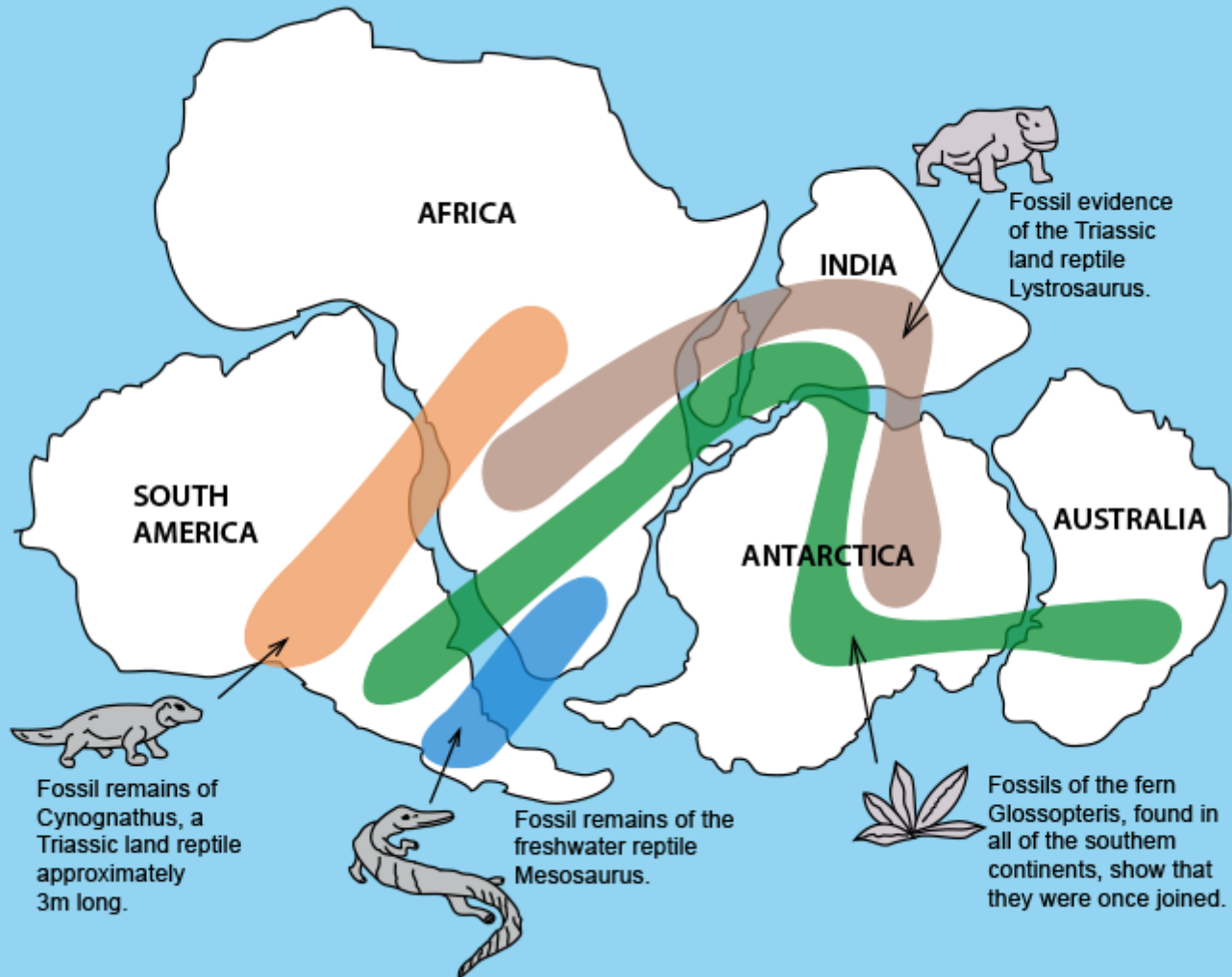


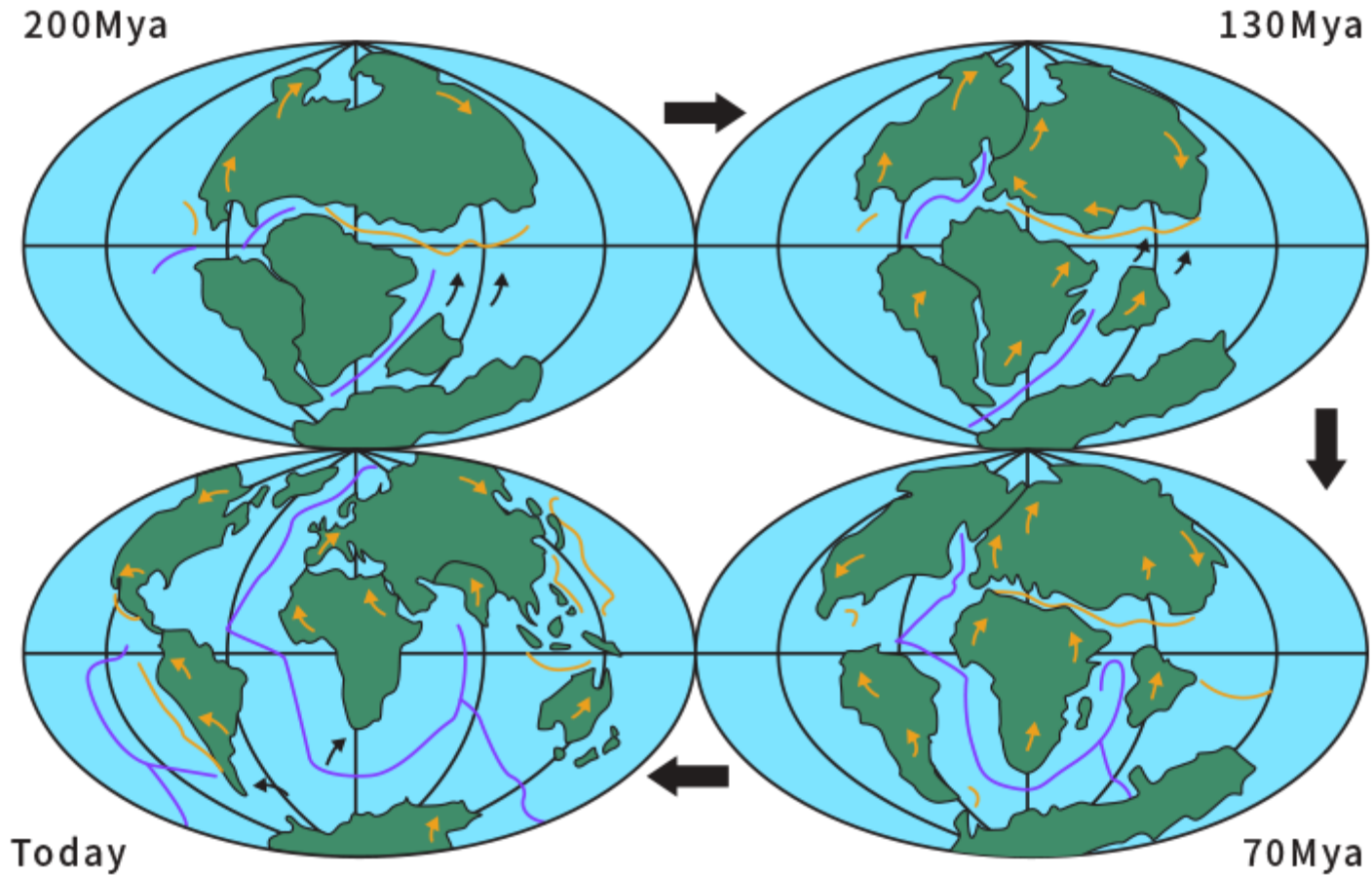
04.01.01 석유의 생성과 이동



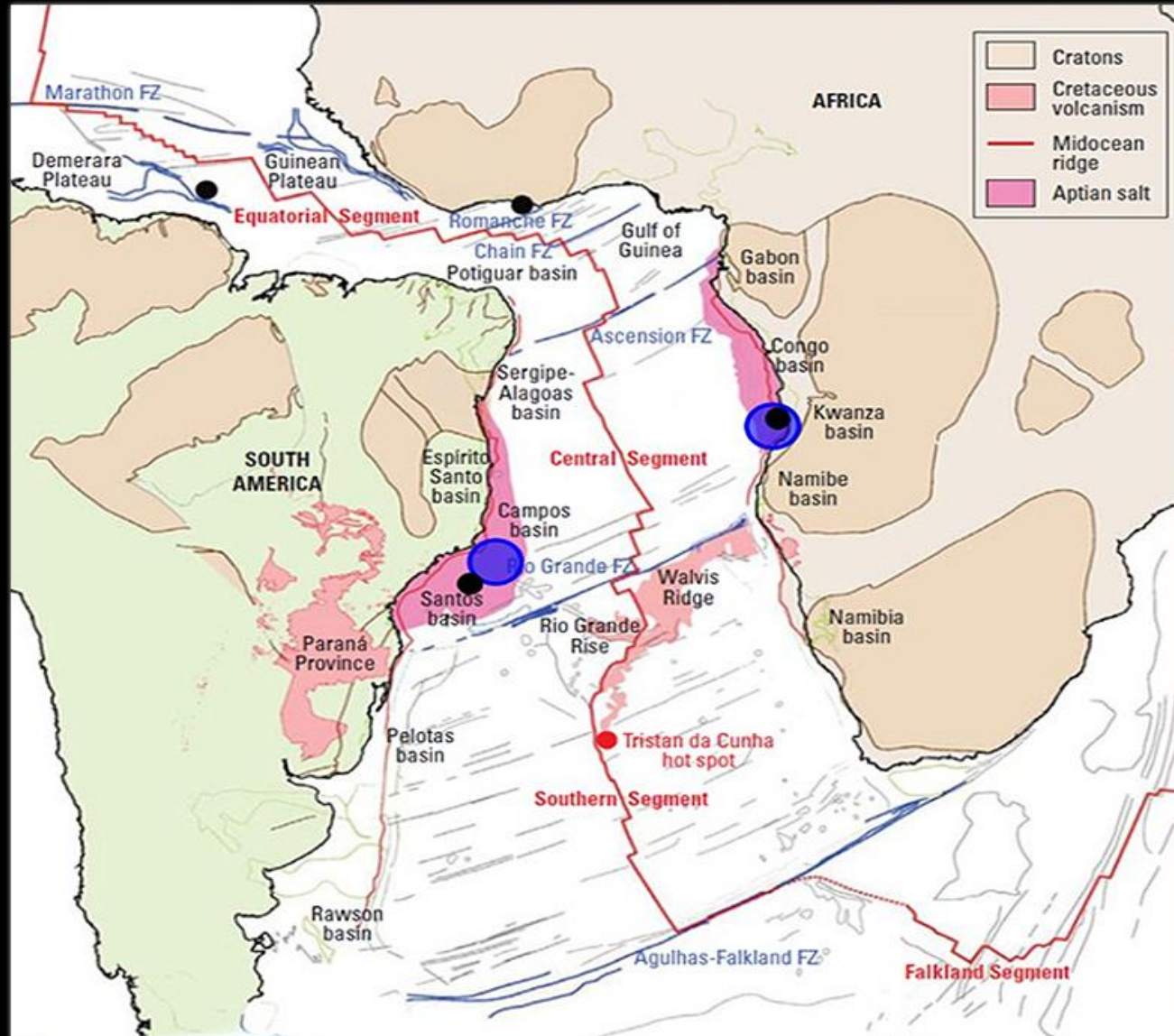
04.01.02 판게아



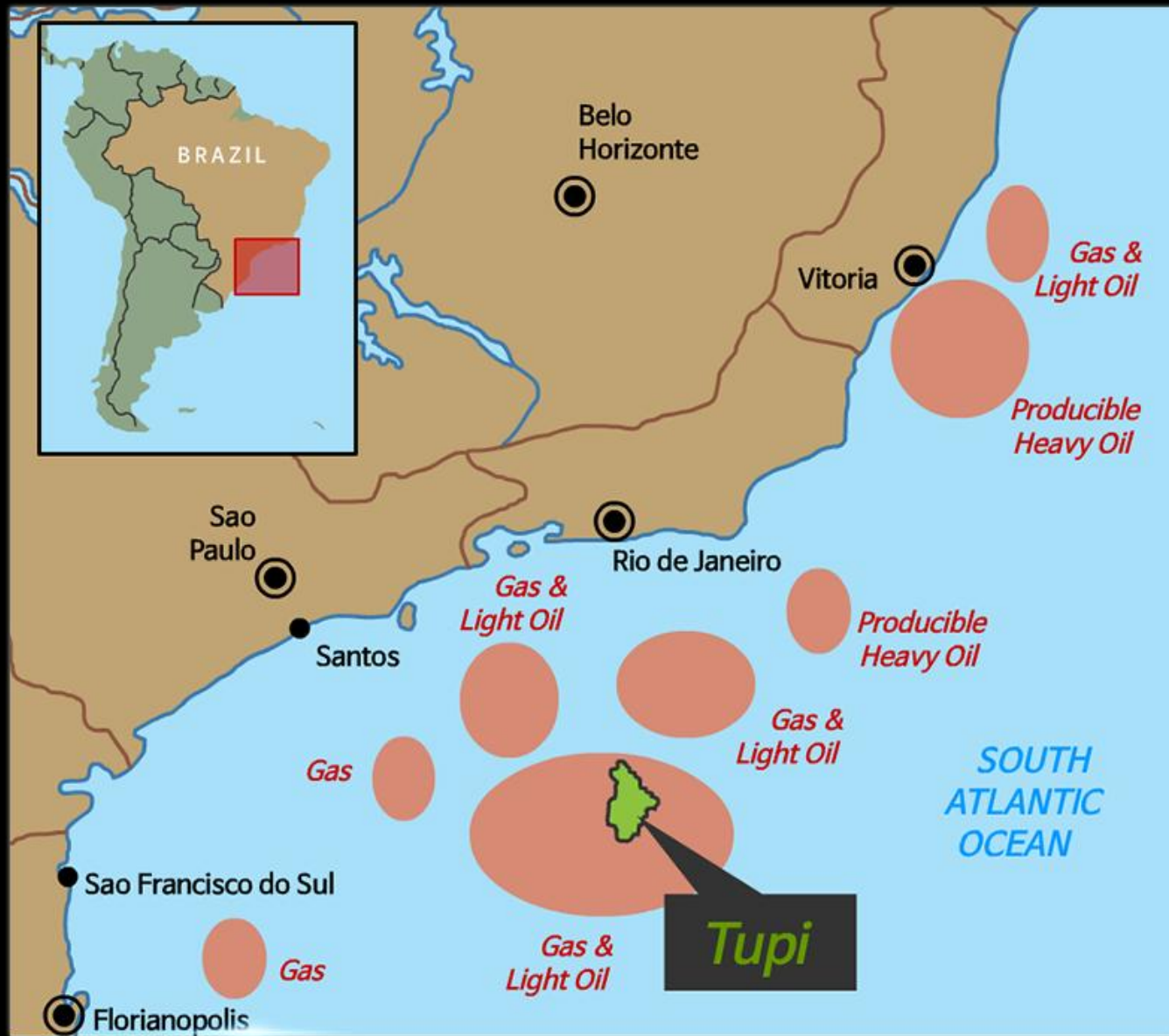
Continental drift



04.01.04 아프리카와 브라질



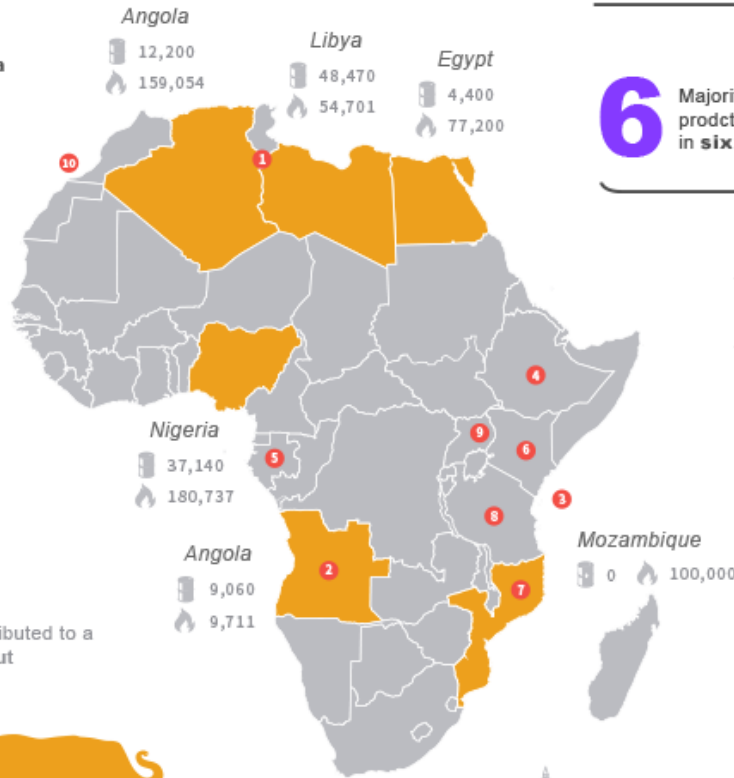
04.01.05 아프리카와 브라질



04.01.05 아프리카와 브라질

10 Hotspots

- 1 Onshore Algeria / Runisia
- 2 Angola
- 3 East Africa Deepwater
- 4 Ethiopia
- 5 Gabon
- 6 Kenya
- 7 Mozambique
- 8 Tanzania
- 9 Uganda
- 10 Offshore West Africa



Widespread reform has contributed to a doubling of economic output over the past decade



2000

2010

Proved reserves

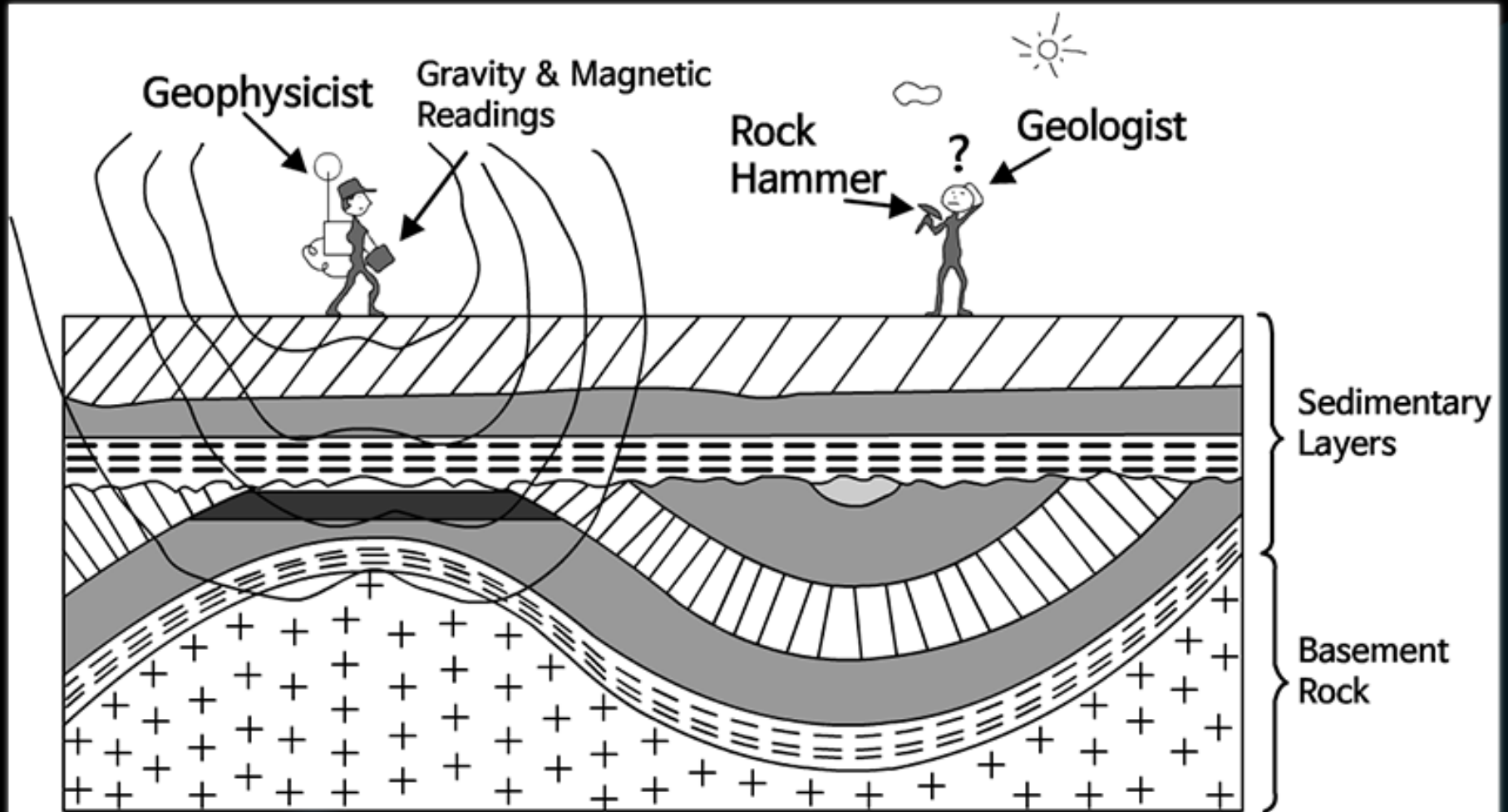
Oil (million bbls) Gas (bcf)

6 Majority of reserves & production remain concentrated in six countries

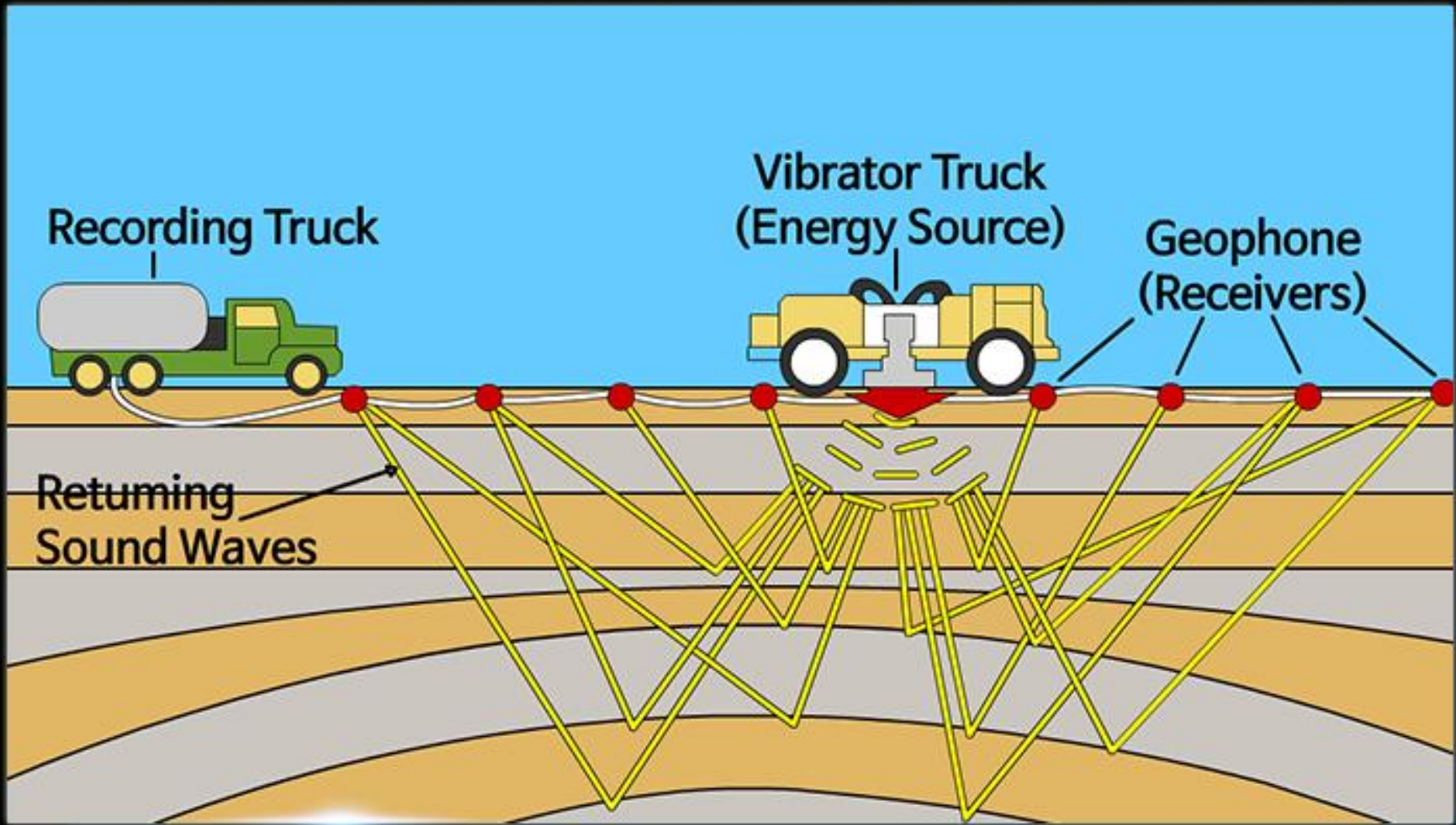
Nigeria
Libya
Algeria
Egypt (gas)
Mozambique (gas)
Angola (oil)

138 Active rotary rigs - highest in over 20 years

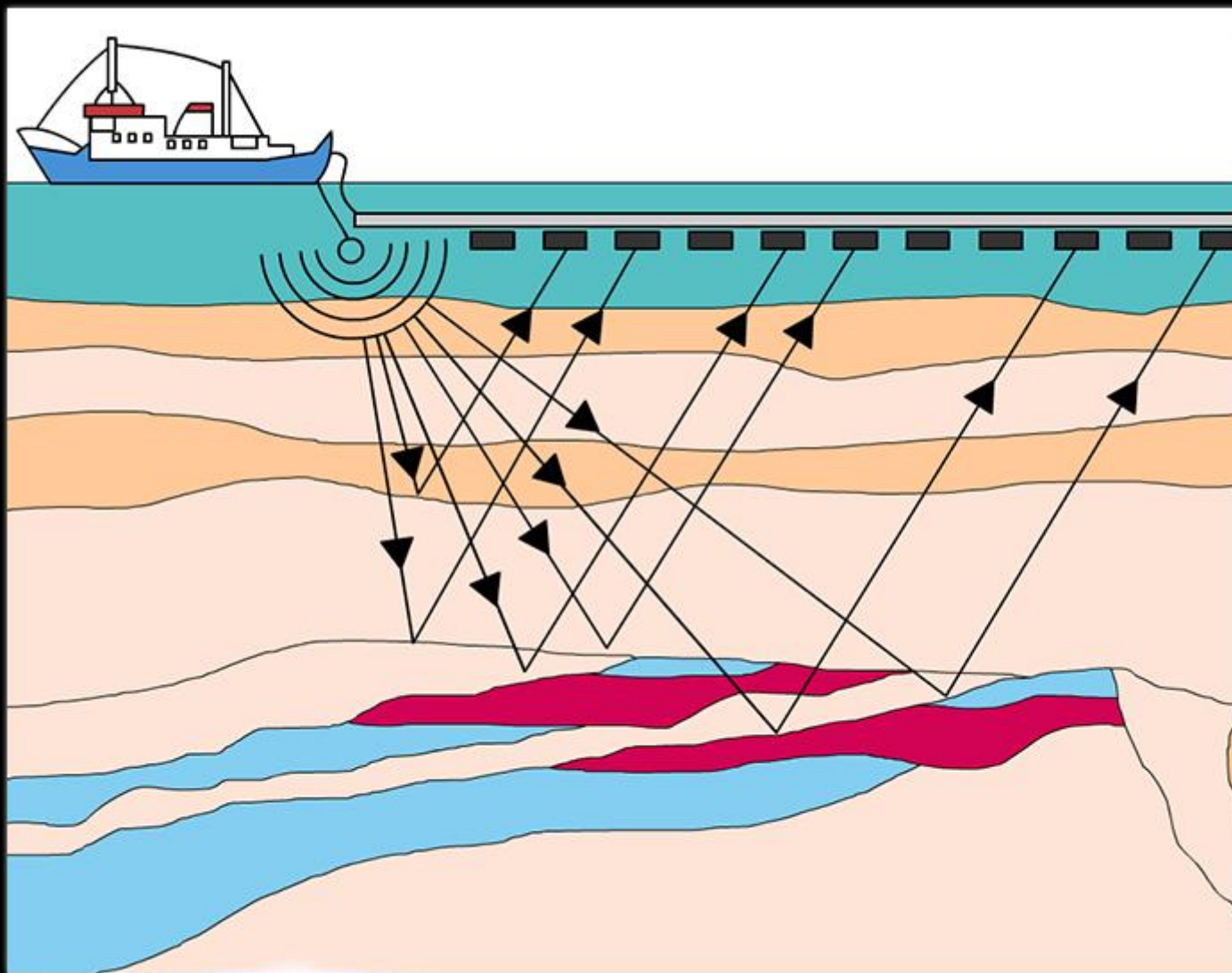
04.02.01 석유가 있는 집을 찾는 것



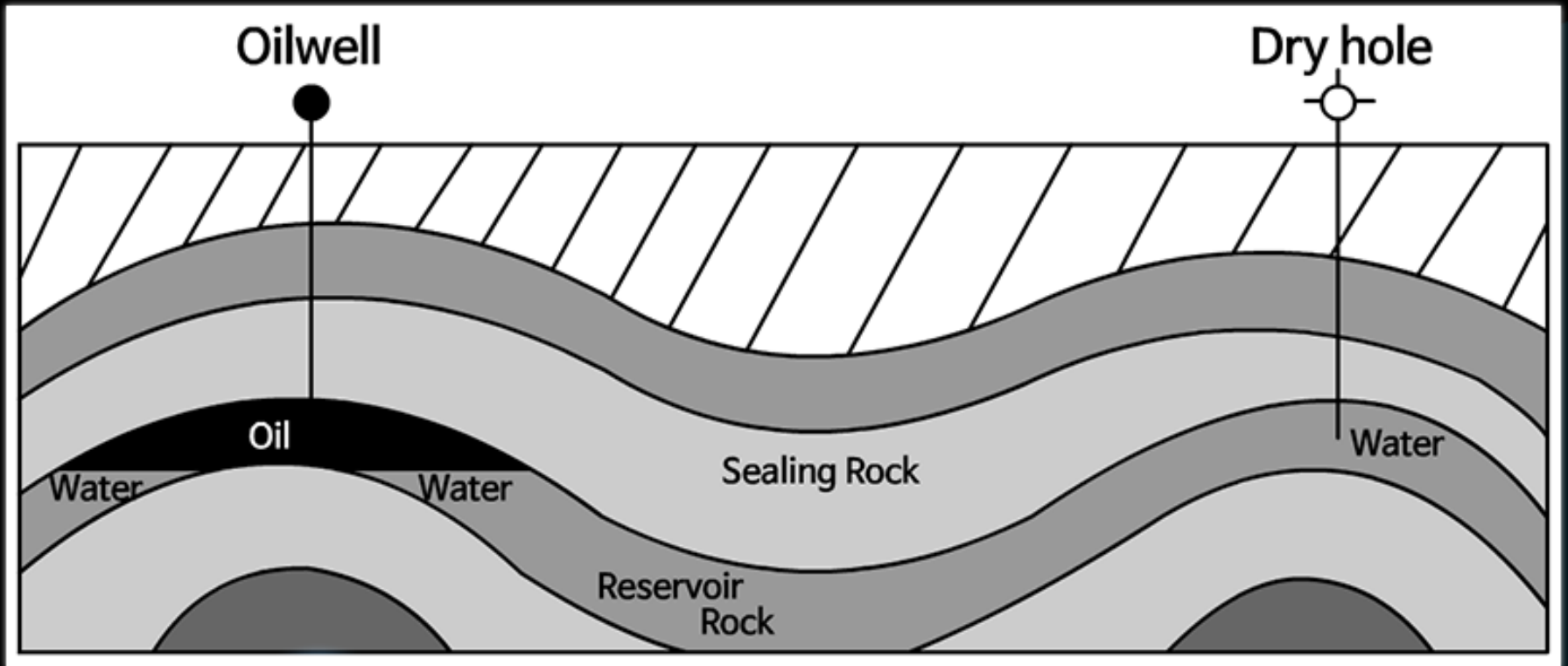
04.02.02 지진파가 돌아오는 시간 측정



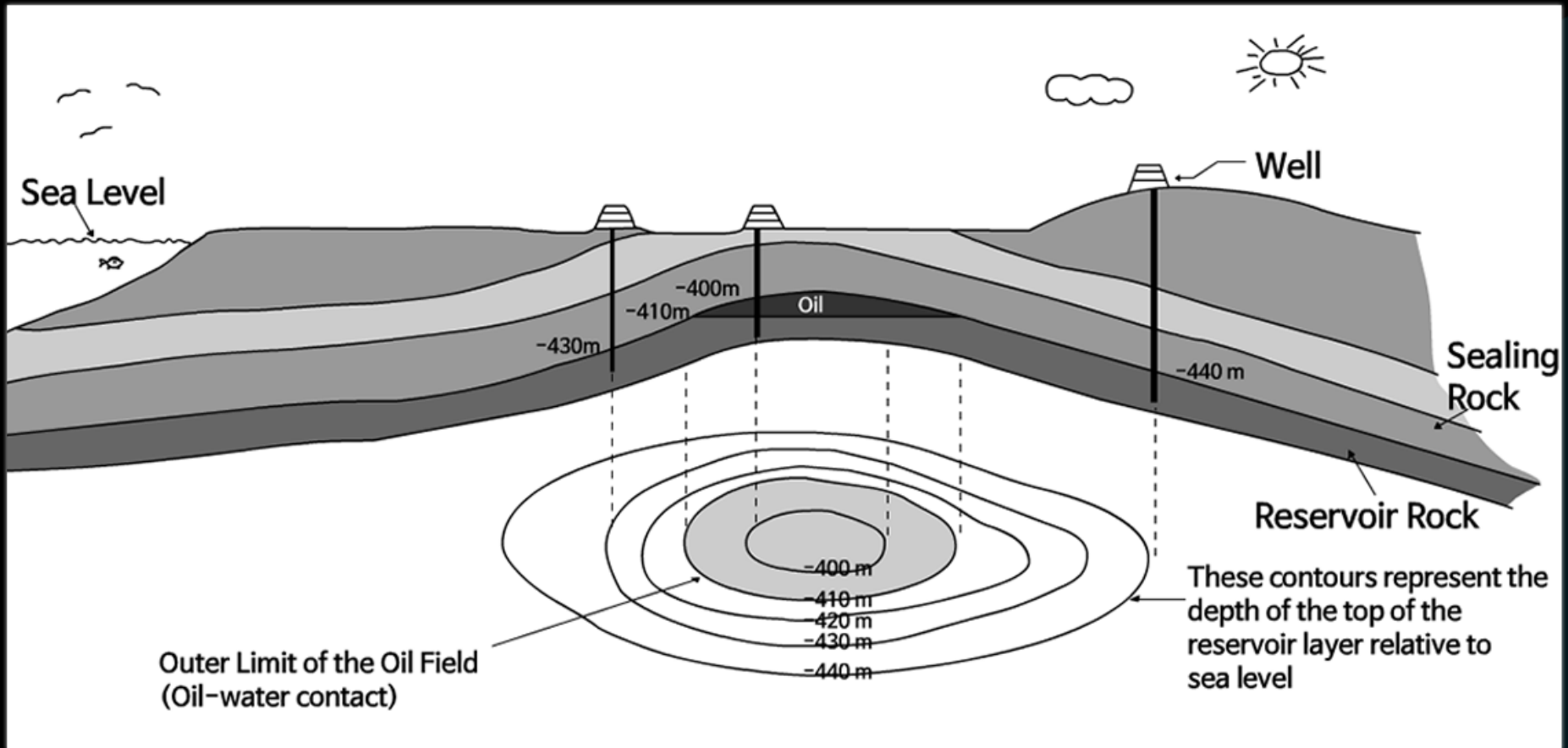
04.02.03 저류층 구조 확인



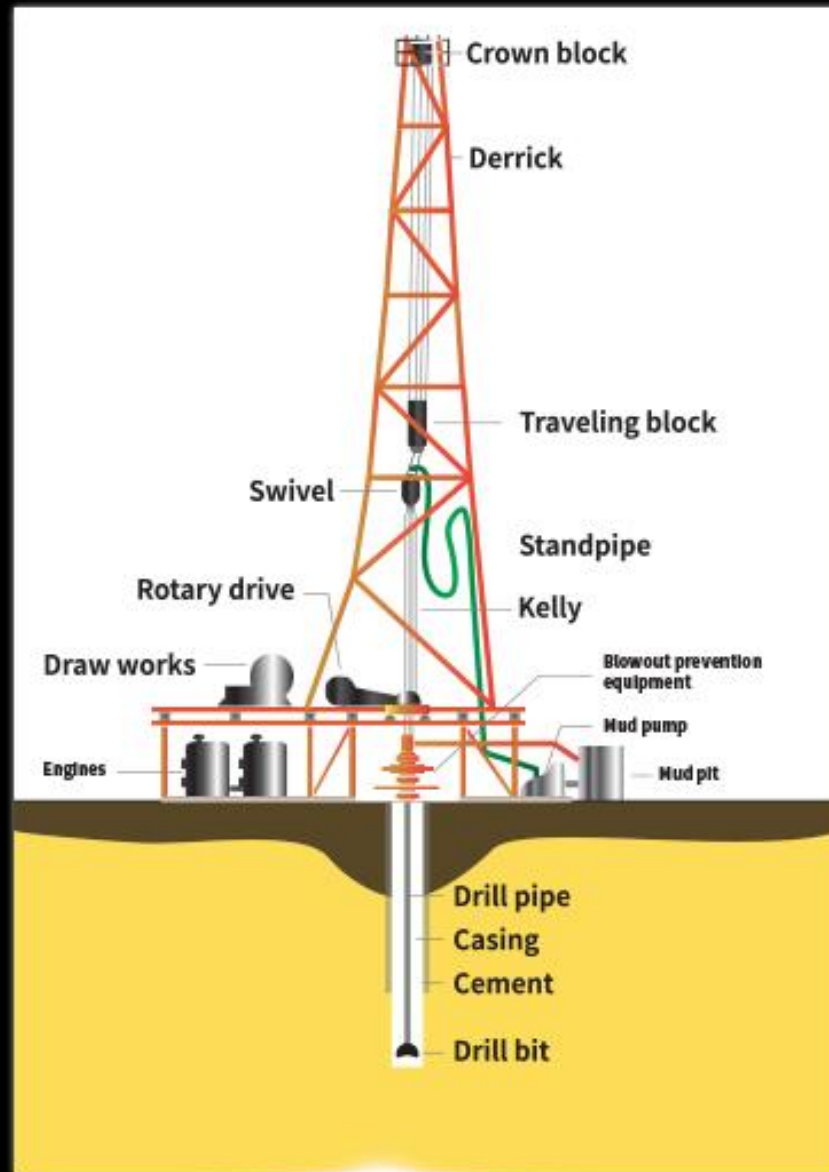
04.02.04 시추위치



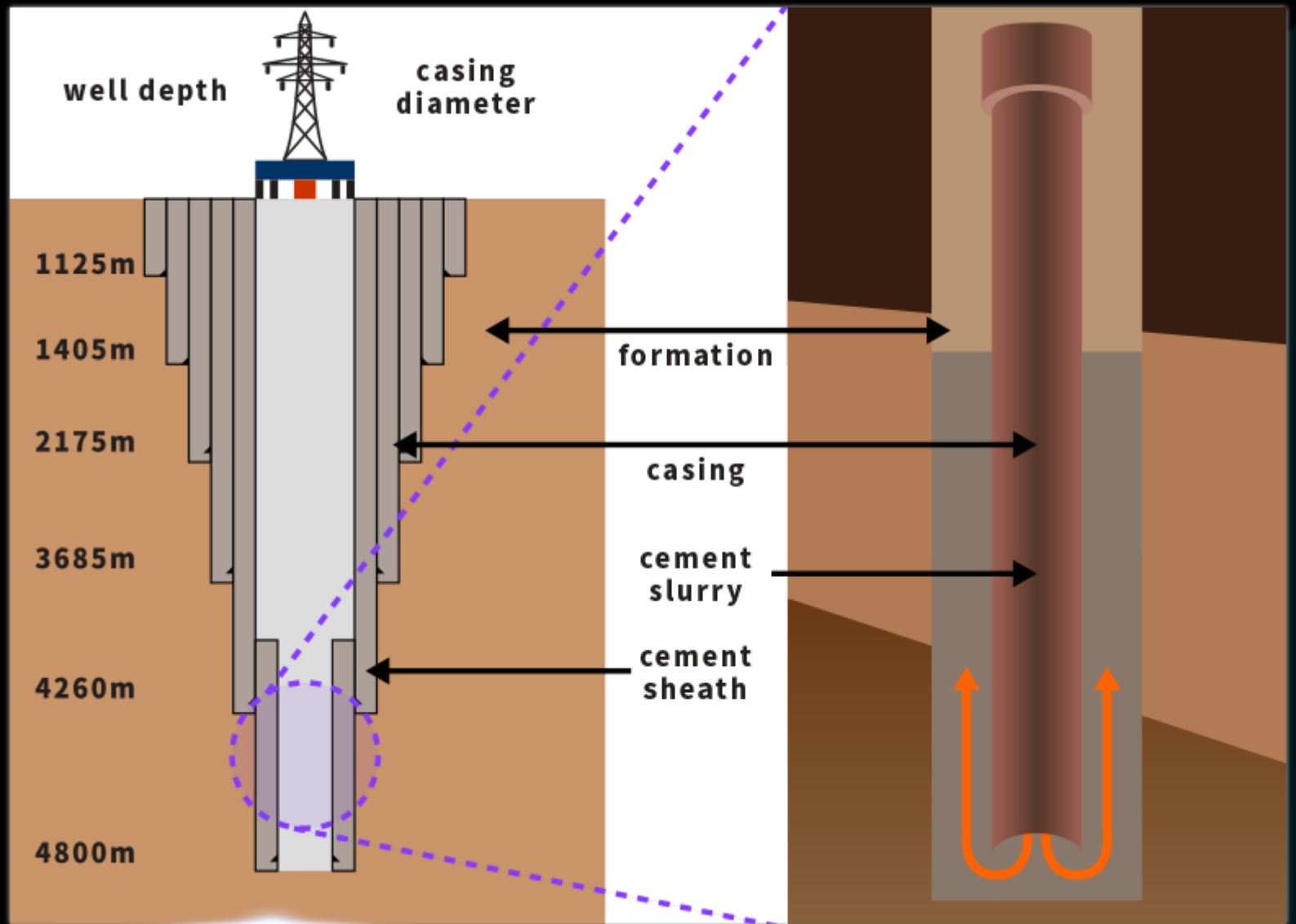
04.02.05 시추위치



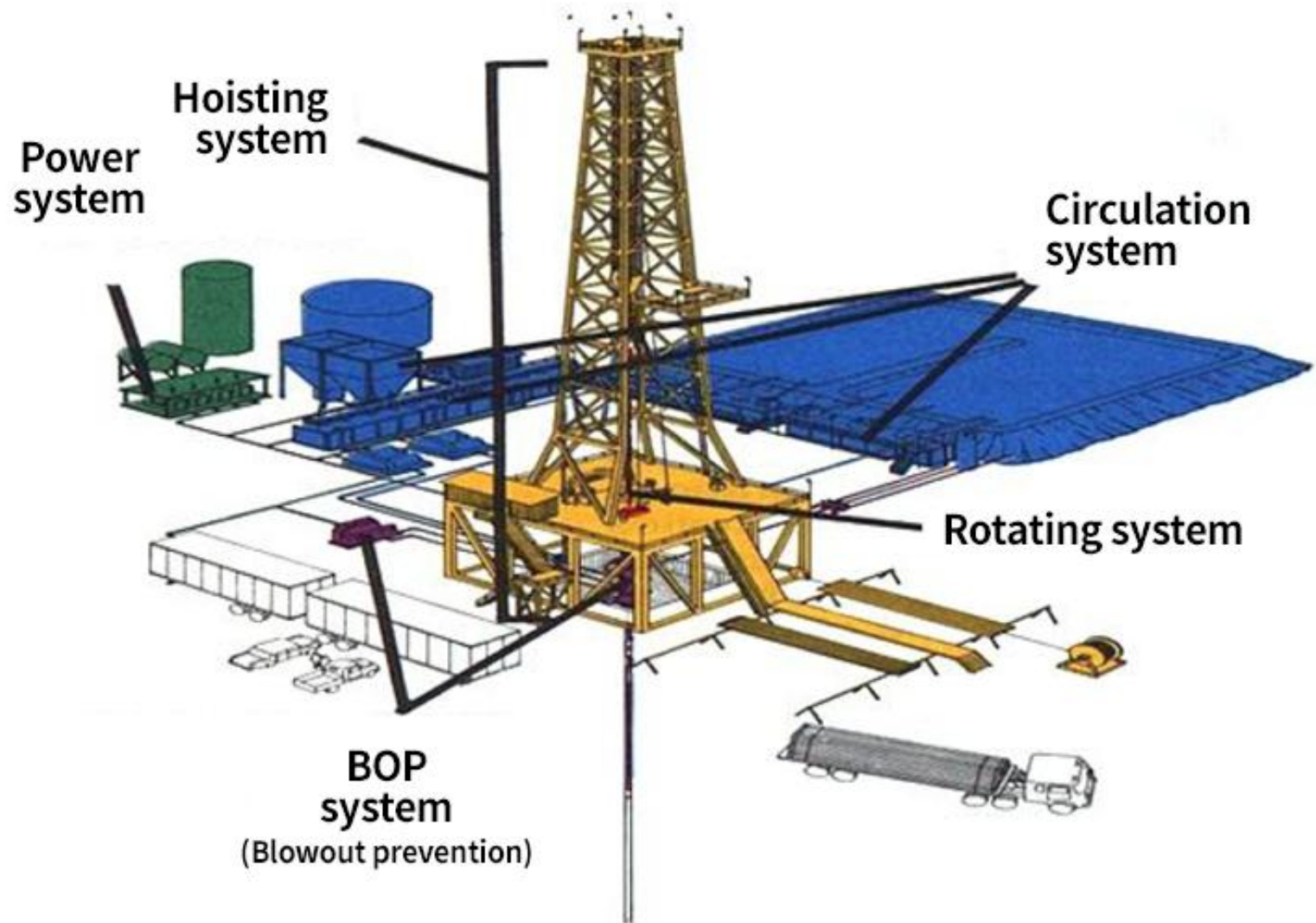
04.02.06 탐사시추



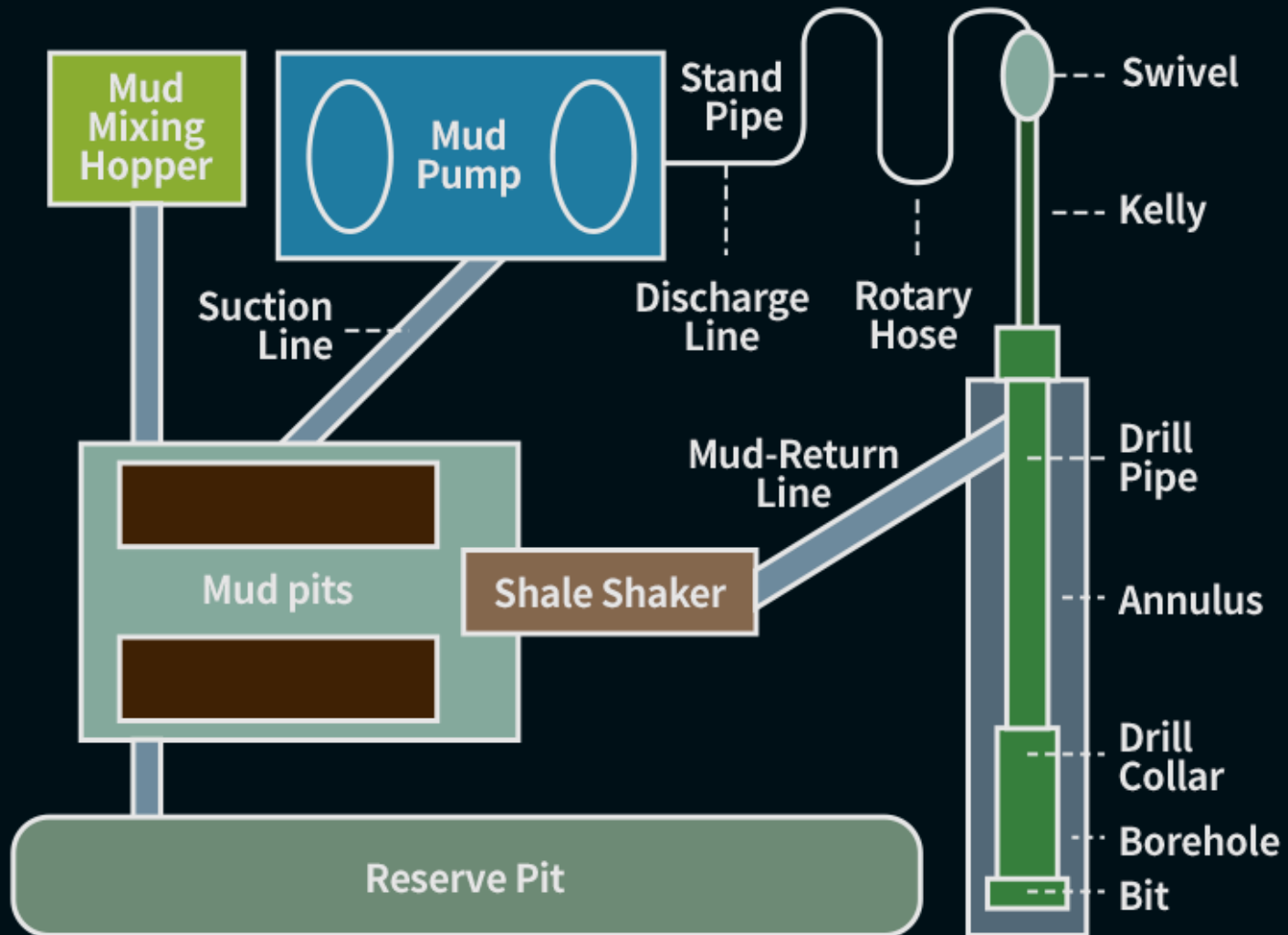
04.02.07 탐사시추



04.02.08 시추시스템



04.02.09 시추액 순환 시스템



04.02.10 다양한 시추방법

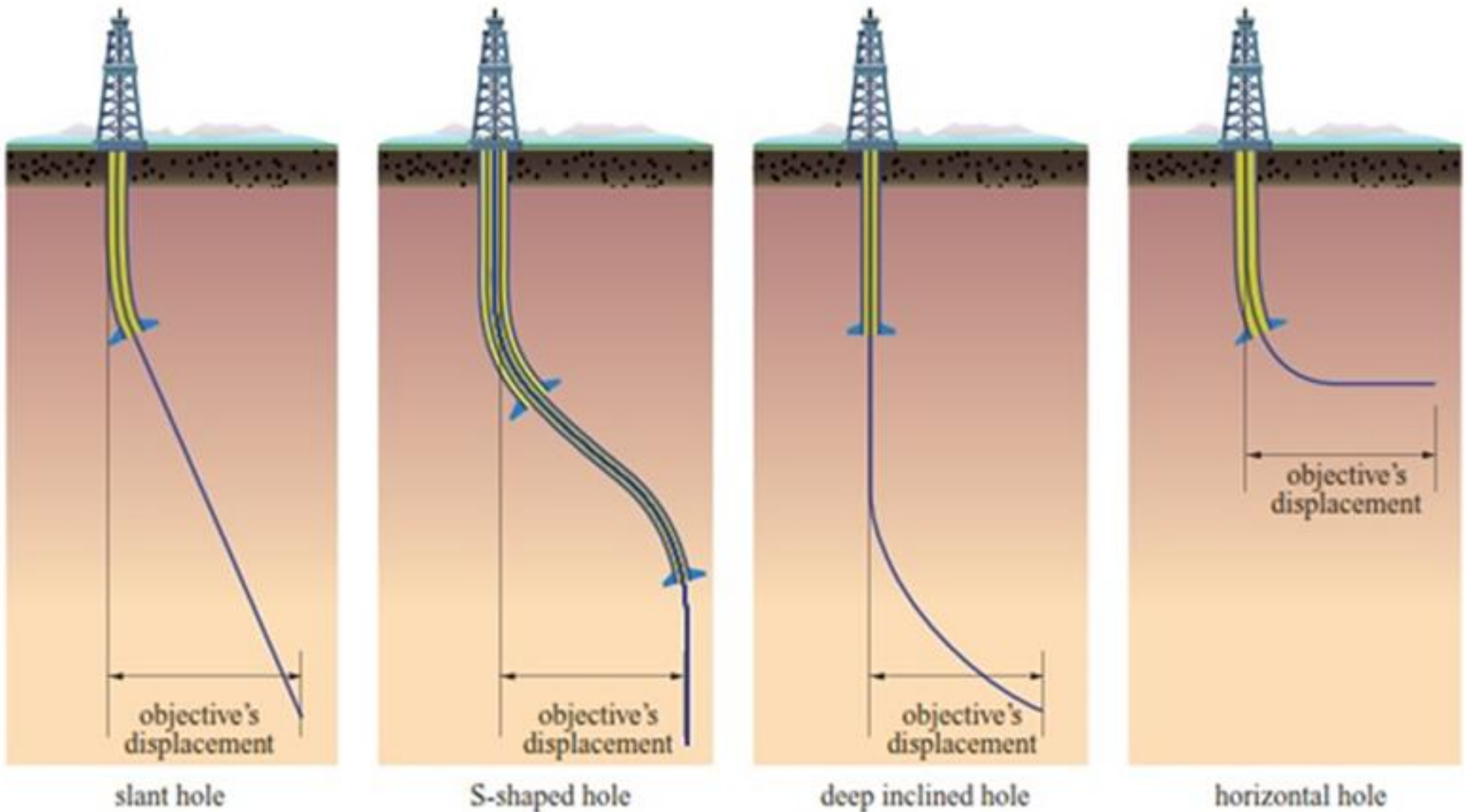
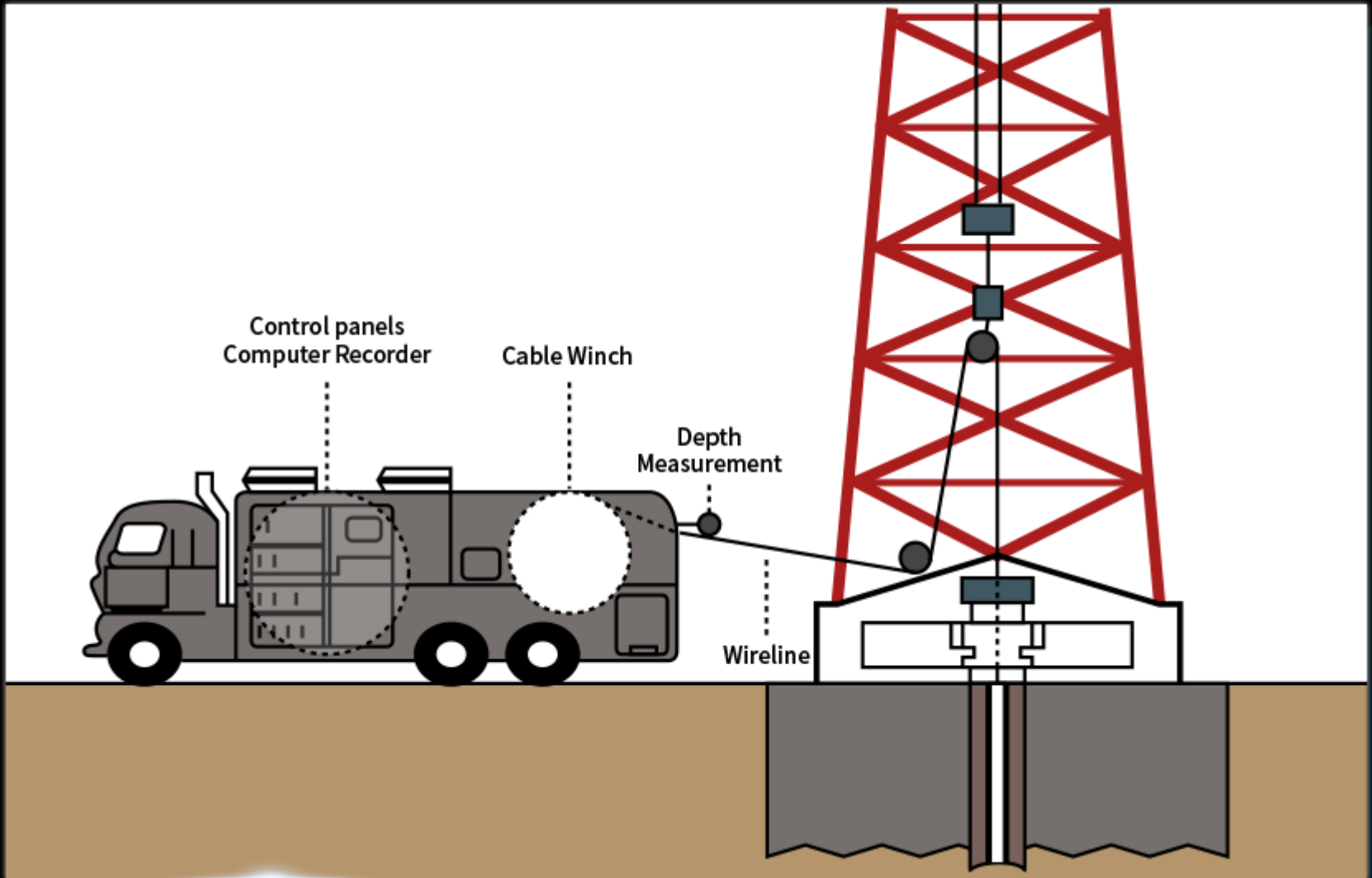


Fig. 1. Main configurations of a directional or horizontal well.

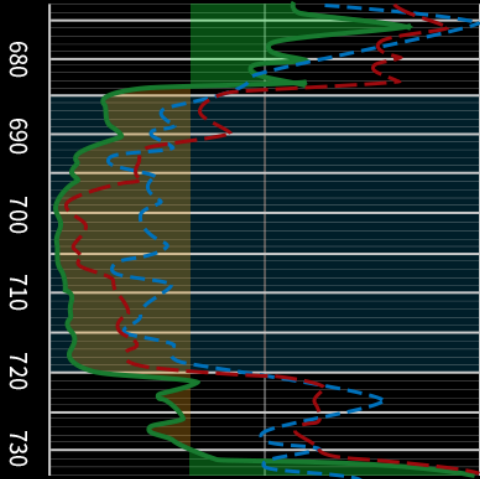
Source : Encyclopedia of Hydrocarbons

04.03.01 물리검층의 원리

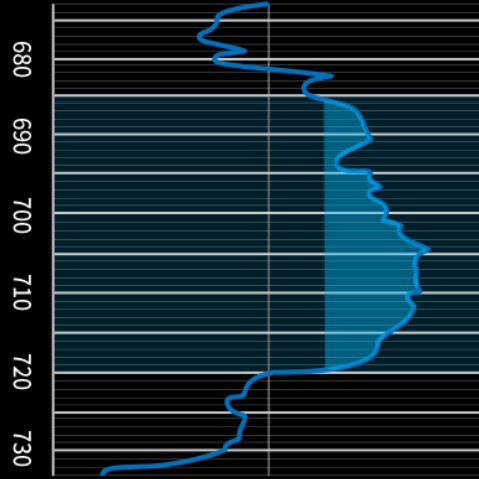


04.03.02 공극이 많은 사암층의 두께

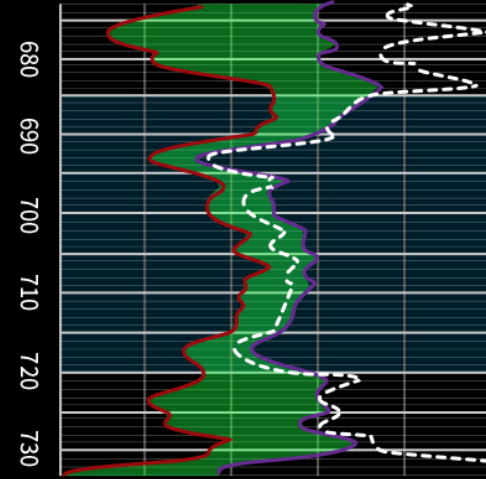
GR



RES

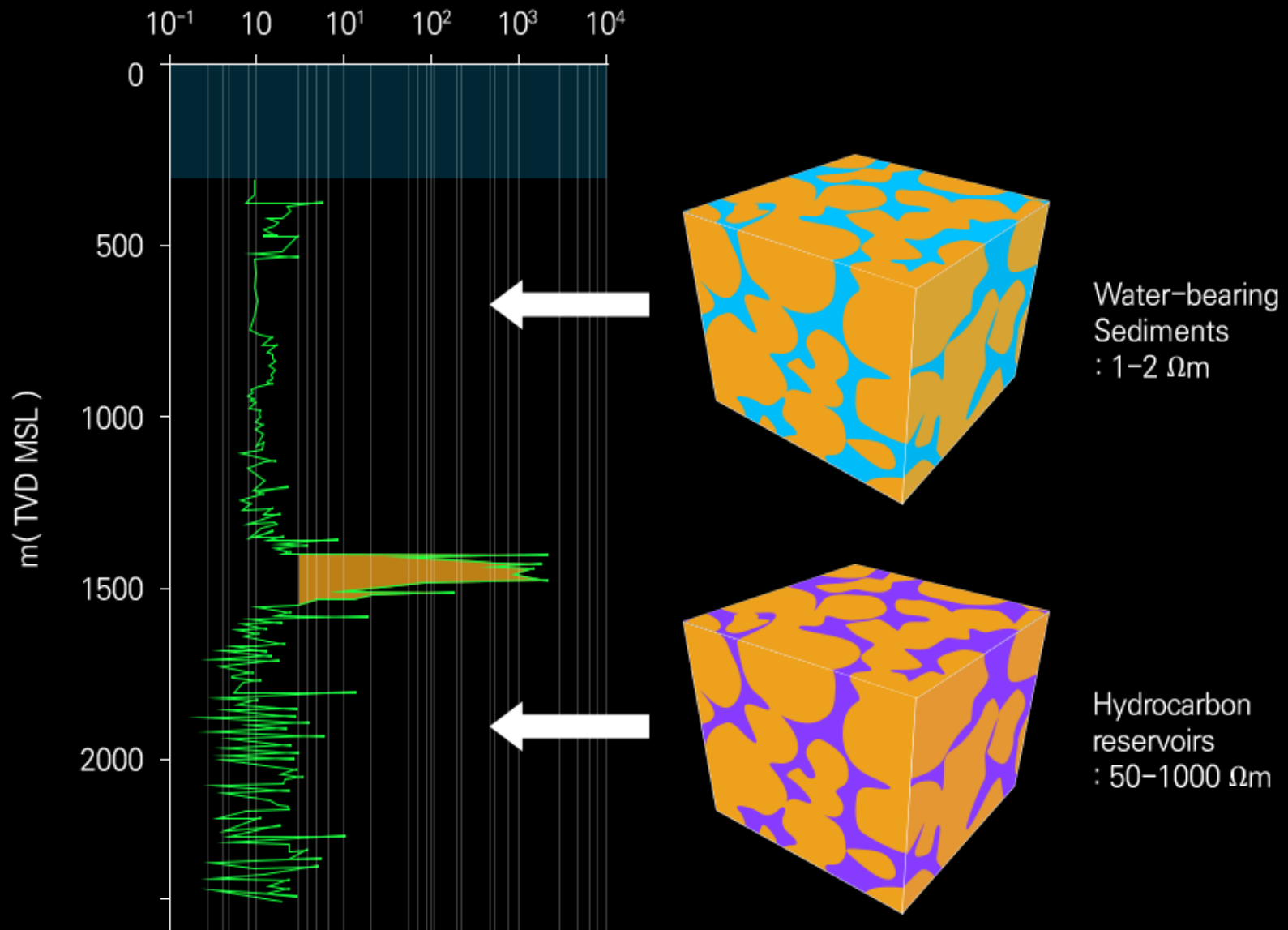


Porosity

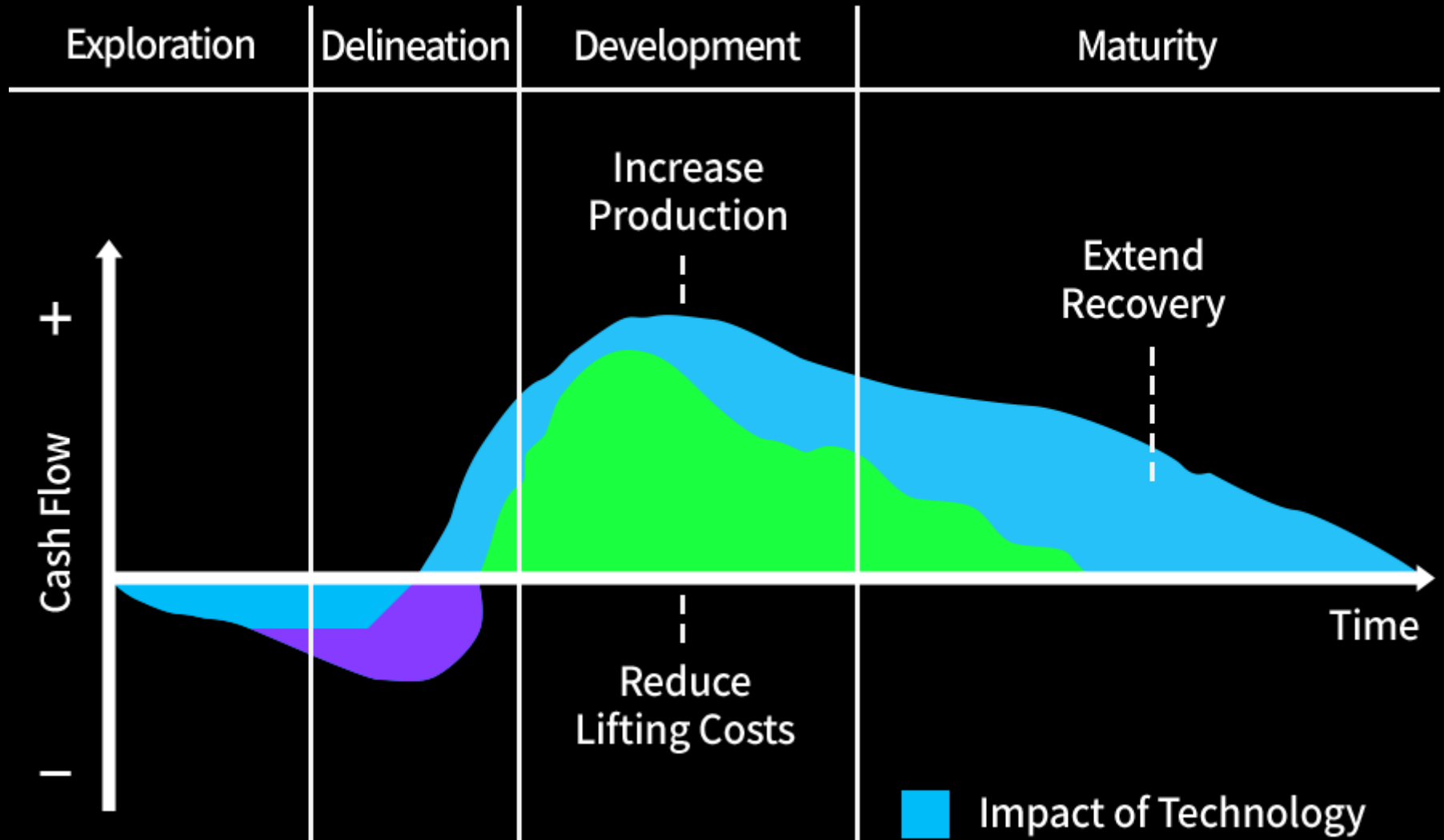


두께
(h)

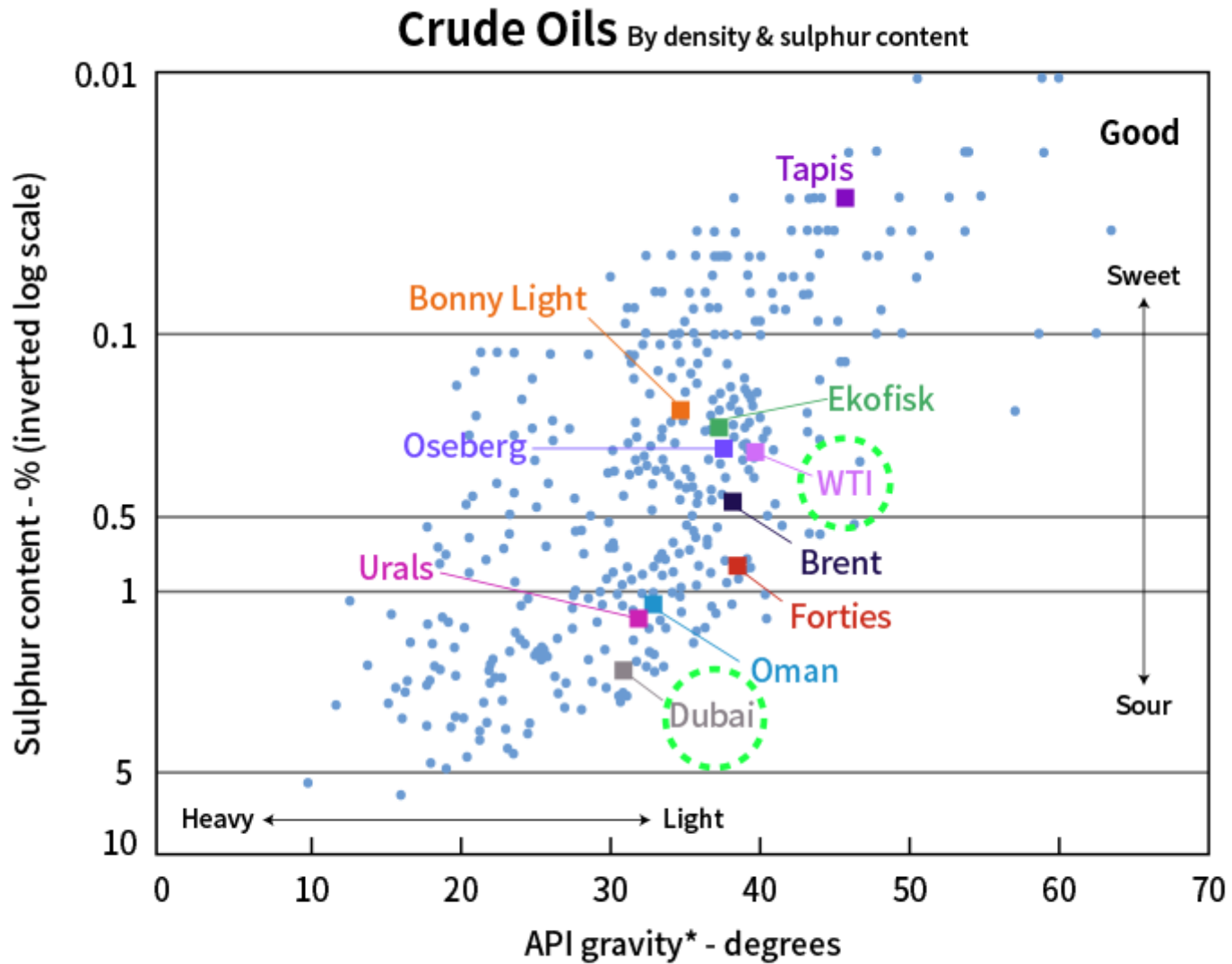
04.03.03 물리검층의 원리



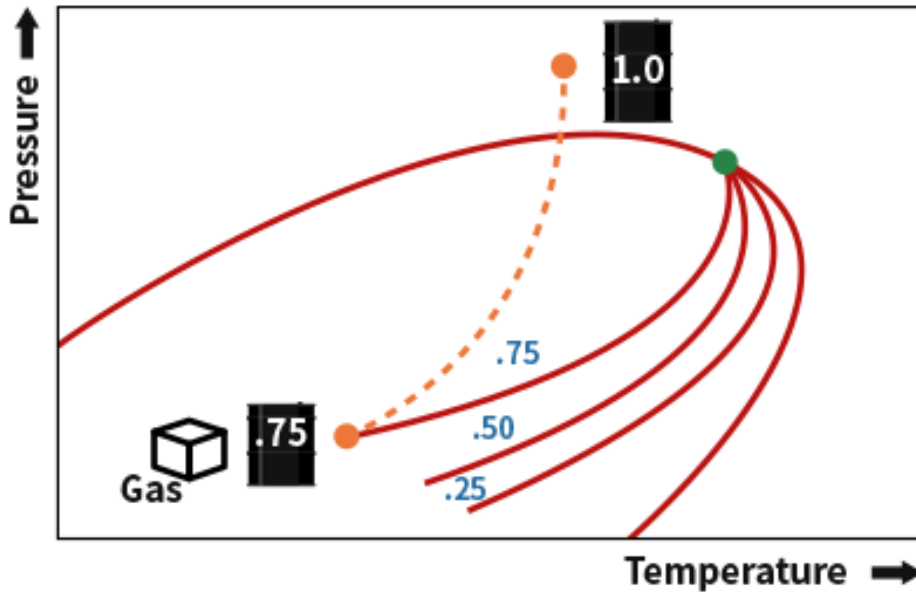
04.04.01 E&P사업의 투자회수 특징



04.05.01 석유 원유



04.05.02 원유최적계수



$$\text{Shrinkage Factor} = \frac{.75 \text{ Stock Tank Volume}}{1.0 \text{ Reservoir Volume}} = .75$$

$$\text{Formation Volume Factor} = \frac{1.0 - .75}{.75} = 1.33$$

Shrinkage

$$\frac{1.0 - .75}{.75} = 0.33 = 33\%$$

$$\frac{1.0 - .75}{1.0} = 0.25 = 25\%$$