

**KMS Technologies – KJT Enterprises Inc.**

**Presentation**

**Strack, K. – M.**

**2002**

**Reservoir Characterization with Borehole  
Geophysics**

**R. Sheriff's Reservoir Characterization Course,  
University of Houston**

# Reservoir Characterization

## with Borehole Geophysics ([www.kmstechnologies.com](http://www.kmstechnologies.com))

OBC

Large Scale  
Onshore 3-D  
Seismic Surveys

Integrated Reservoir  
Characterization, logs,  
Crosswell  
Permanent sensors

Area Wide  
Near Surface  
Modeling,  
Borehole supported

K. M. Strack  
KMS Technologies 2002

# Outline

- **The critical link**
- **Rock Physics / Petrophysics**
  - ⊗ Pore space properties
  - ⊗ Density of rocks
  - ⊗ Natural radioactivity of rocks
  - ⊗ Elastic properties
  - ⊗ Anelastic properties
  - ⊗ Electrical properties
  - ⊗ Thermal & magnetic properties
  - ⊗ Correlations between **properties**
- **Seismic methods**
  - ⊗ VSP
  - ⊗ Crosswell
  - ⊗ Single well
  - ⊗ Micro seismic monitoring
  - ⊗ Seismic while drilling
  - ⊗ Fracture monitoring
  - ⊗ Passive seismic
  - ⊗ 3D VSP
  - ⊗ VSP for engineering applications
- **Borehole Electromagnetics**
  - ⊗ The methods
  - ⊗ Cross well EM
  - ⊗ Single well EM
  - ⊗ Seismoelectric measurements
- **Borehole gravity**
  - ⊗ Gravity principles & examples
  - ⊗ BHGM & Gradiometers
- **Logging**
  - ⊗ Natural Gamma ray tools
  - ⊗ Density tools
  - ⊗ Borehole imaging
  - ⊗ Resistivity logs
  - ⊗ Sonic logs

# Outline

- Critical Link
- Rock Physics
- Seismic Methods
- Borehole EM
- Borehole Gravity
- Logging
- Summary

# References – rock physics

Schön, J.H., 1996, **Physical Properties of Rocks: Fundamentals and Principles of Petrophysics**, Handbook of geophysical exploration - seismic exploration (ed. K. Helbig, S. Treitel) 18, Pergamon Press **JS96**

Western Atlas, 1992, **Introduction to Wireline Log Analysis**, **WA92**

Schoen, J.H., Yu, G., & Strack, K.M. 1999, **Physical Properties of Rocks - Fundamentals**, lecture notes, Baker Atlas. **SYS99**

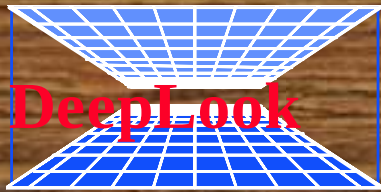
**Reference list at the end**

# Outline

- Critical Link
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# **Borehole geophysics as critical link**

- Establish 'pain' / Challenge
- The issues
- How do we solve it?



# The Challenge

Breakthrough  
needed

Now

Vision  
2010

Bypassed production  
Mis-positioned wells  
Low well productivity  
Expensive testing  
Reserves uncertainty  
Aquifer drive ??

<35%

Services - delivery vehicle

Subsurface Sensors

Various  
Geoscience tools

Reservoir Modeling

Surface sensors

70%+ recovery

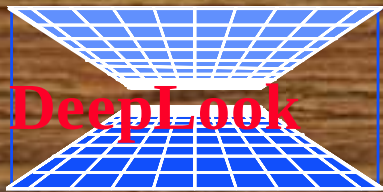
Optimal well  
targeting

Right facilities

Minimum water  
production

70%

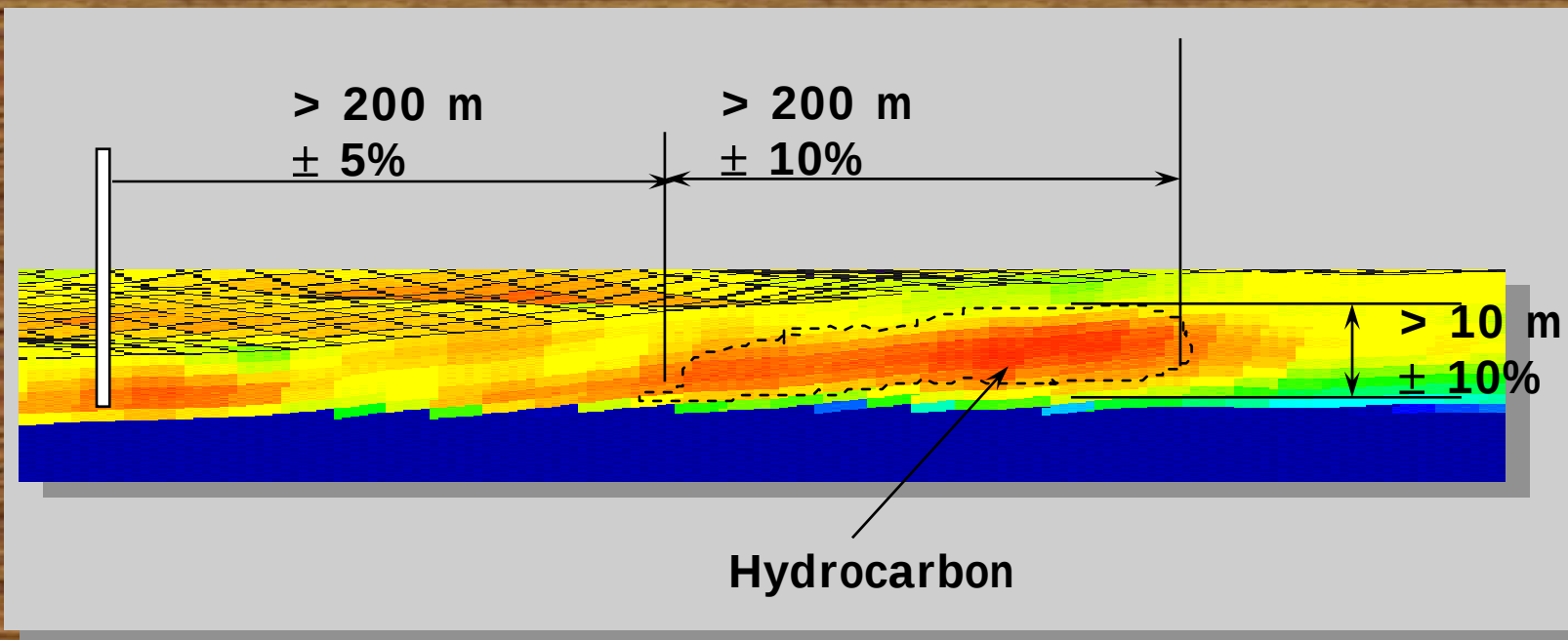
After DeepLook consortium vision

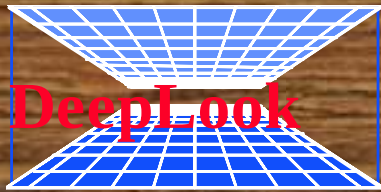


# Interwell sweet spots

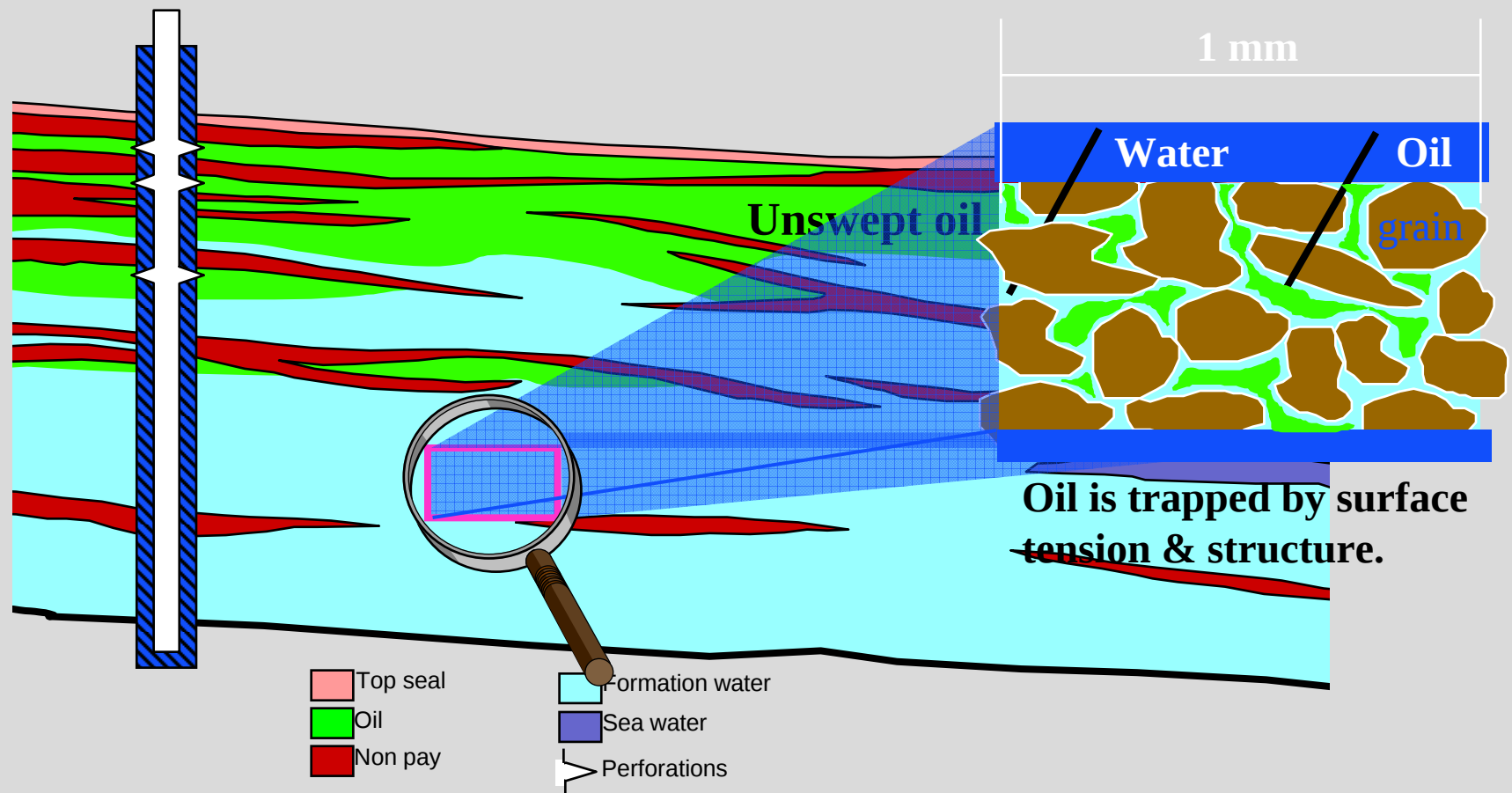
## Challenges:

- No one method will meet the need, therefore new & existing technologies must be integrated to meet the need.
- To determine fluid distributions in the interwell space within 5 to 10 % error in accuracy.

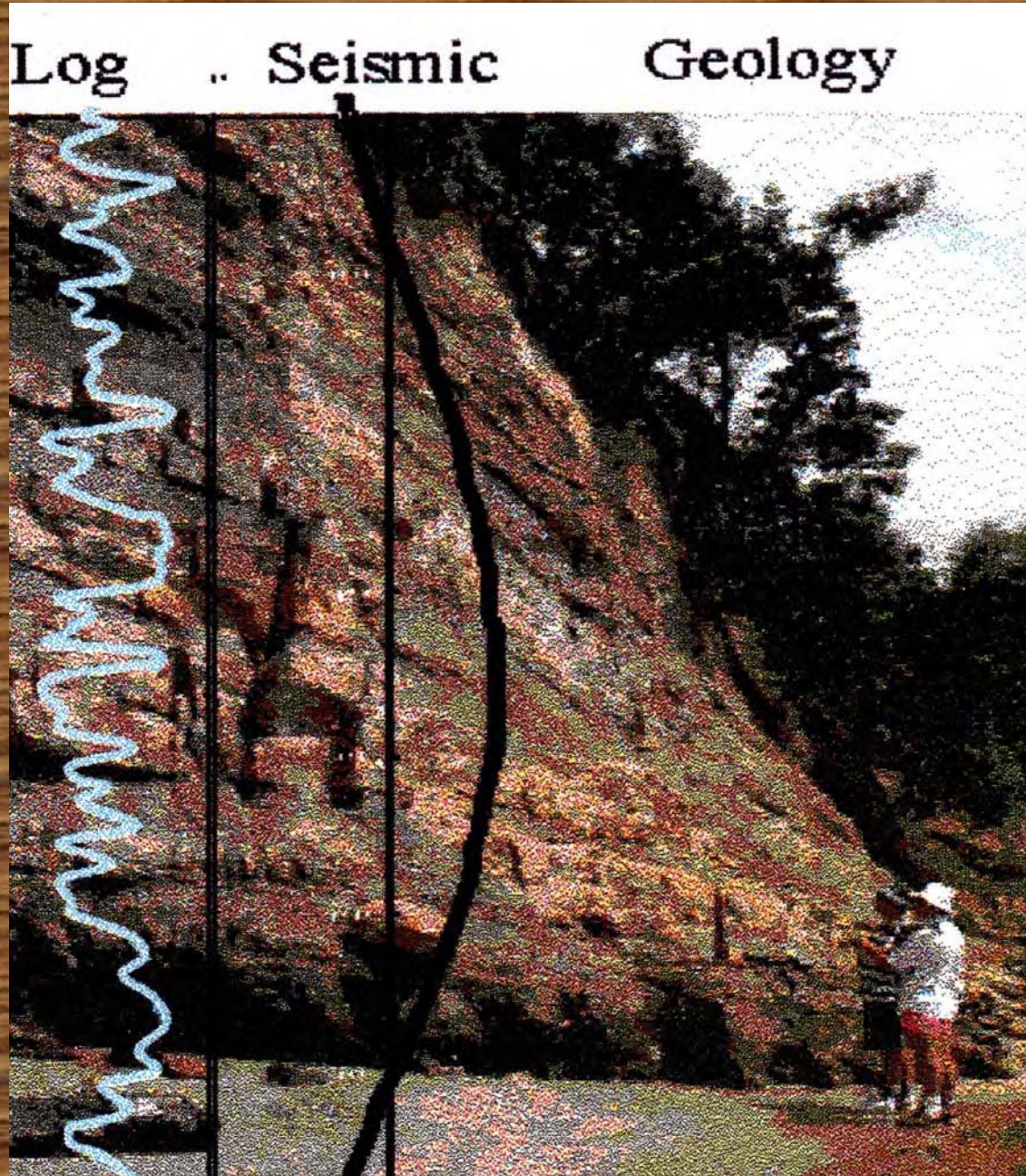




# Scope of the Challenge

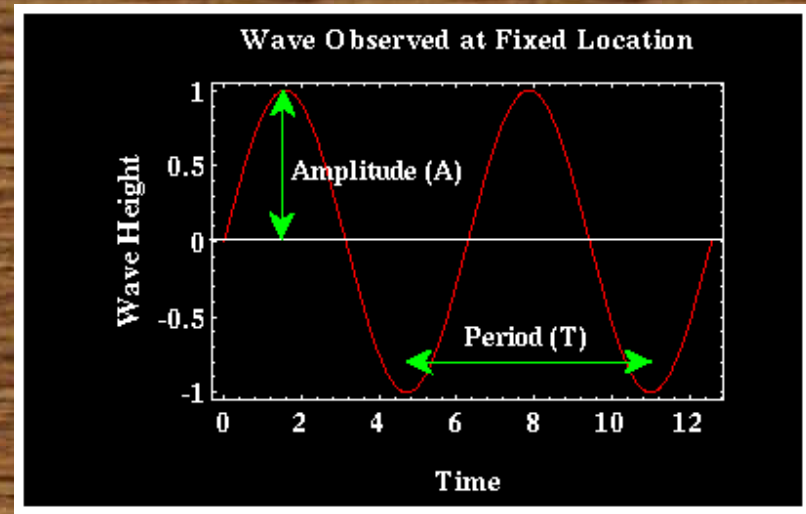
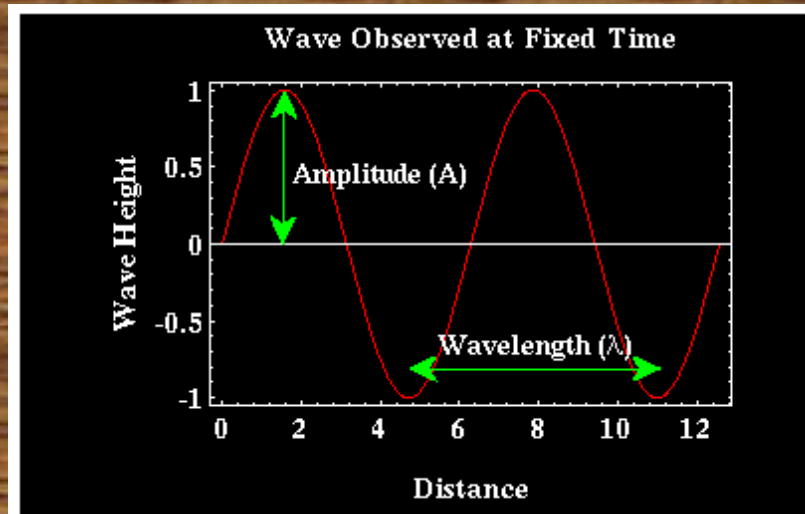
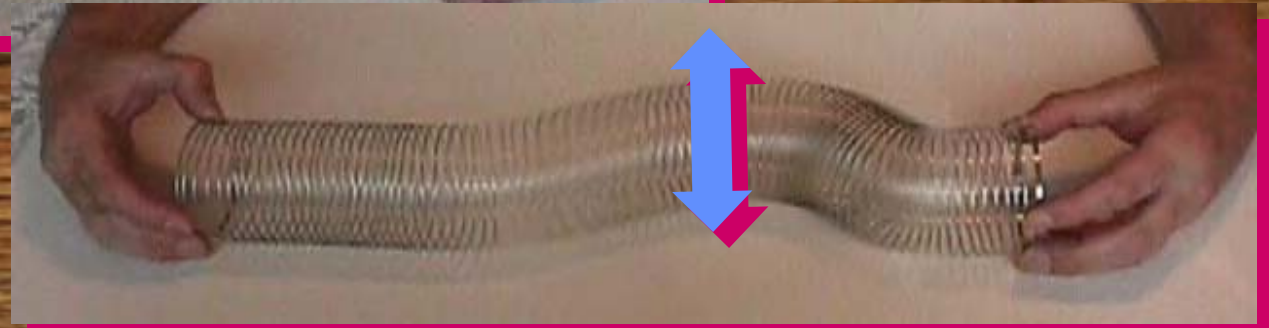
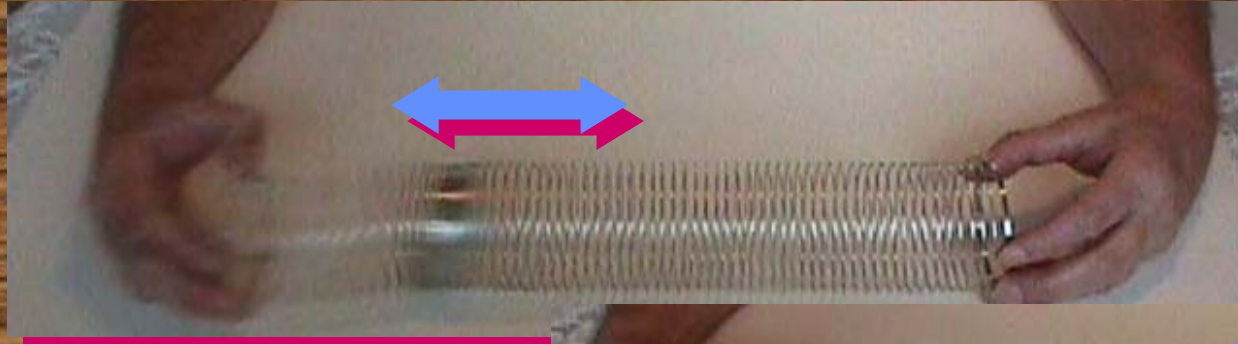


# The scale issue

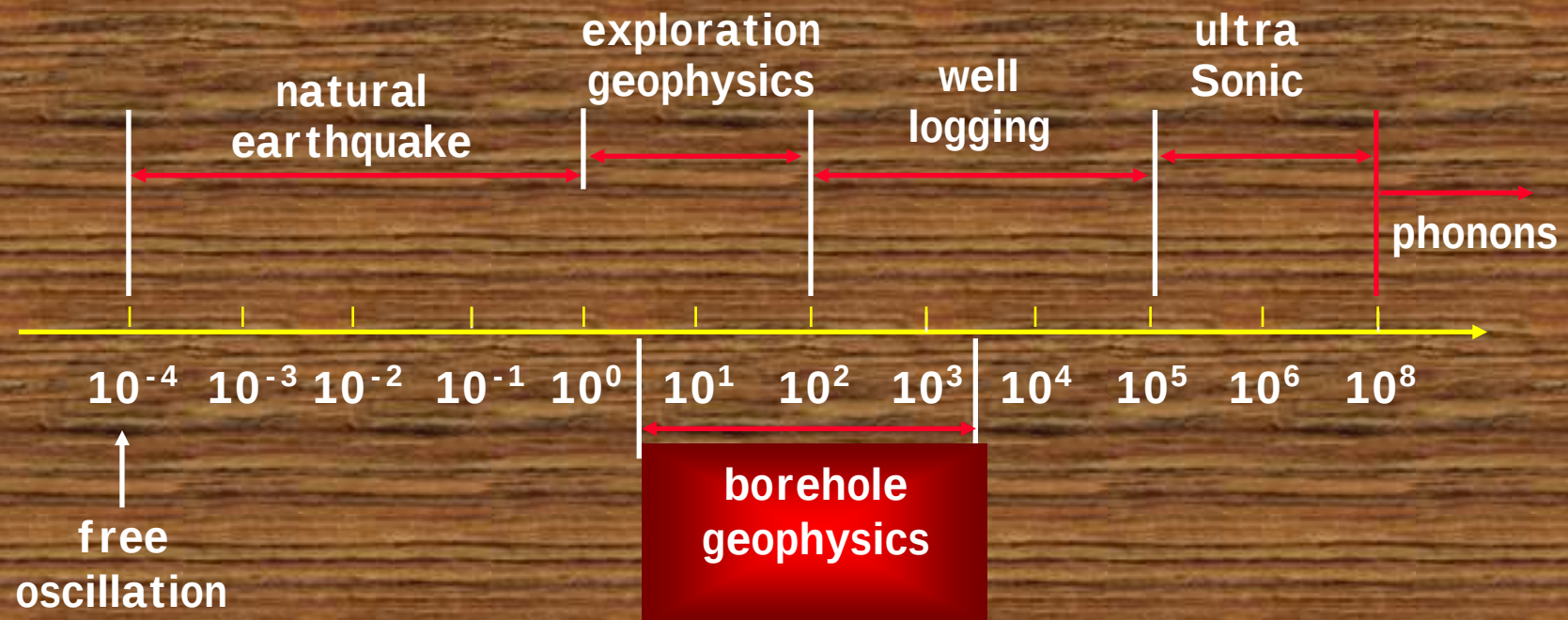


(after Peeters, pers. comm, 1998)

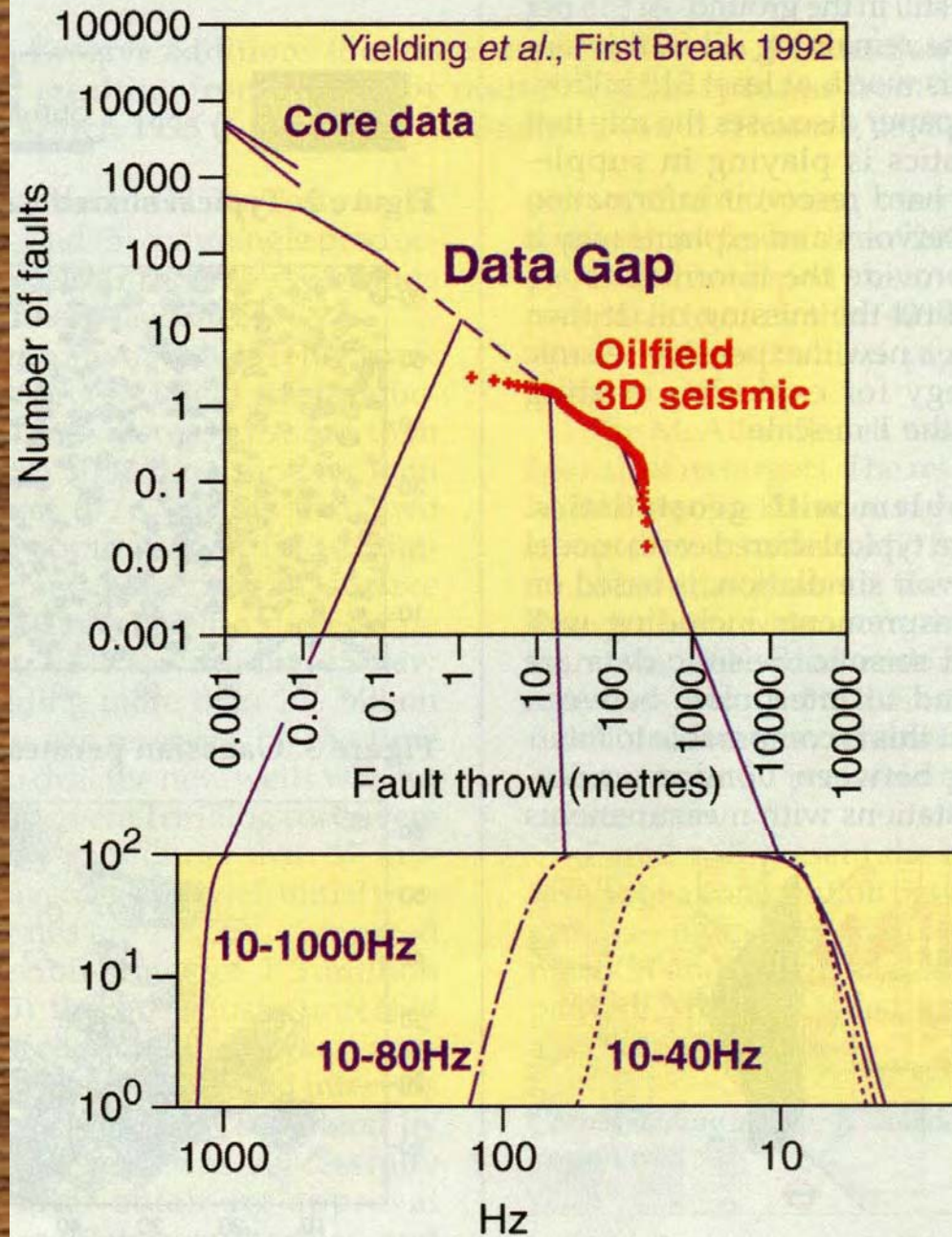
# Seismic waves



# SEISMIC SIGNAL FREQUENCIES



# The Data Gap

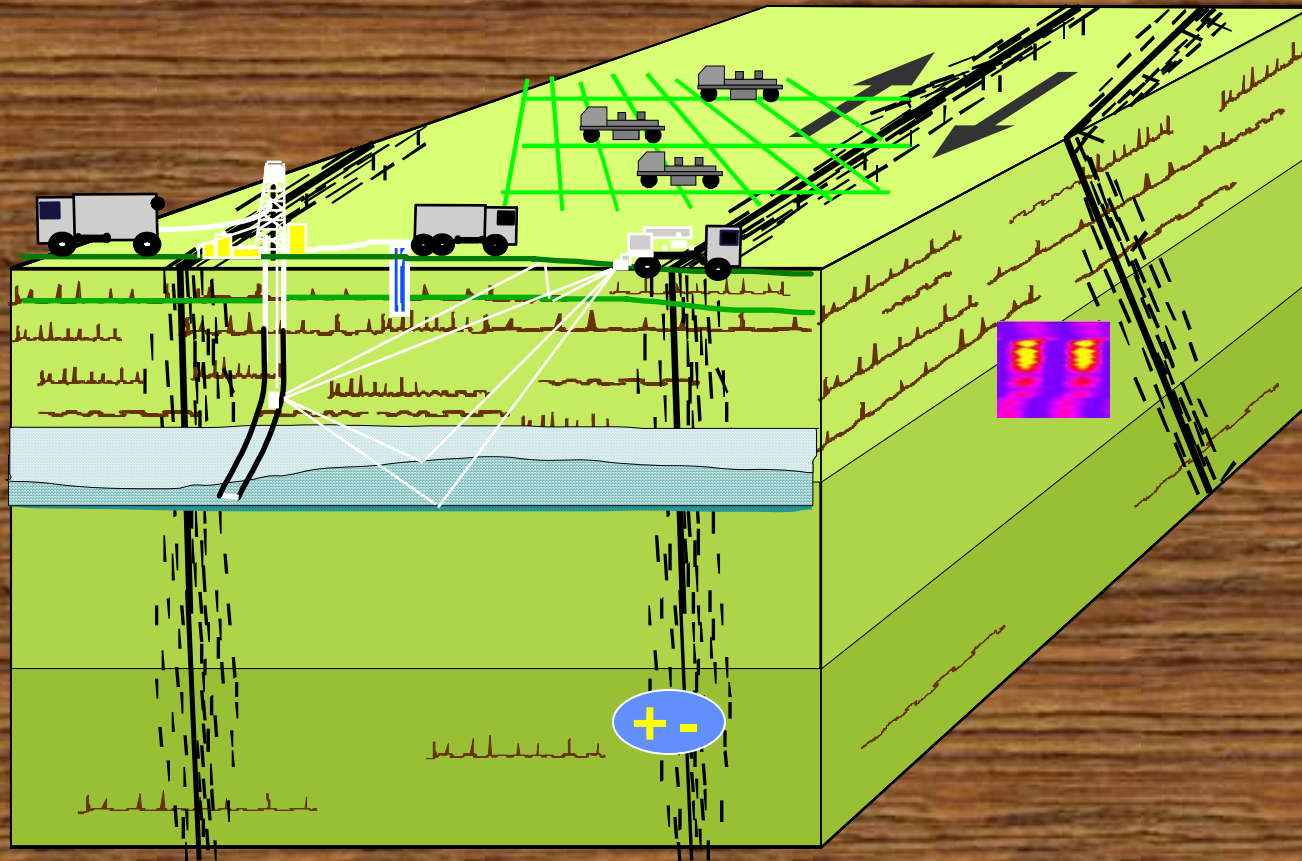


After Ziolkowski, 1999

# Benefits: Borehole Geophysics

- Better link between data – less uncertainty
- Resolve feature at sub- seismic scale
- Extend borehole detail into formation
- Find bypassed reserves
- Predict ahead of the drill – risk reduction
- Optimized field development
- Monitor production – operating cost
- Increase recovery rate

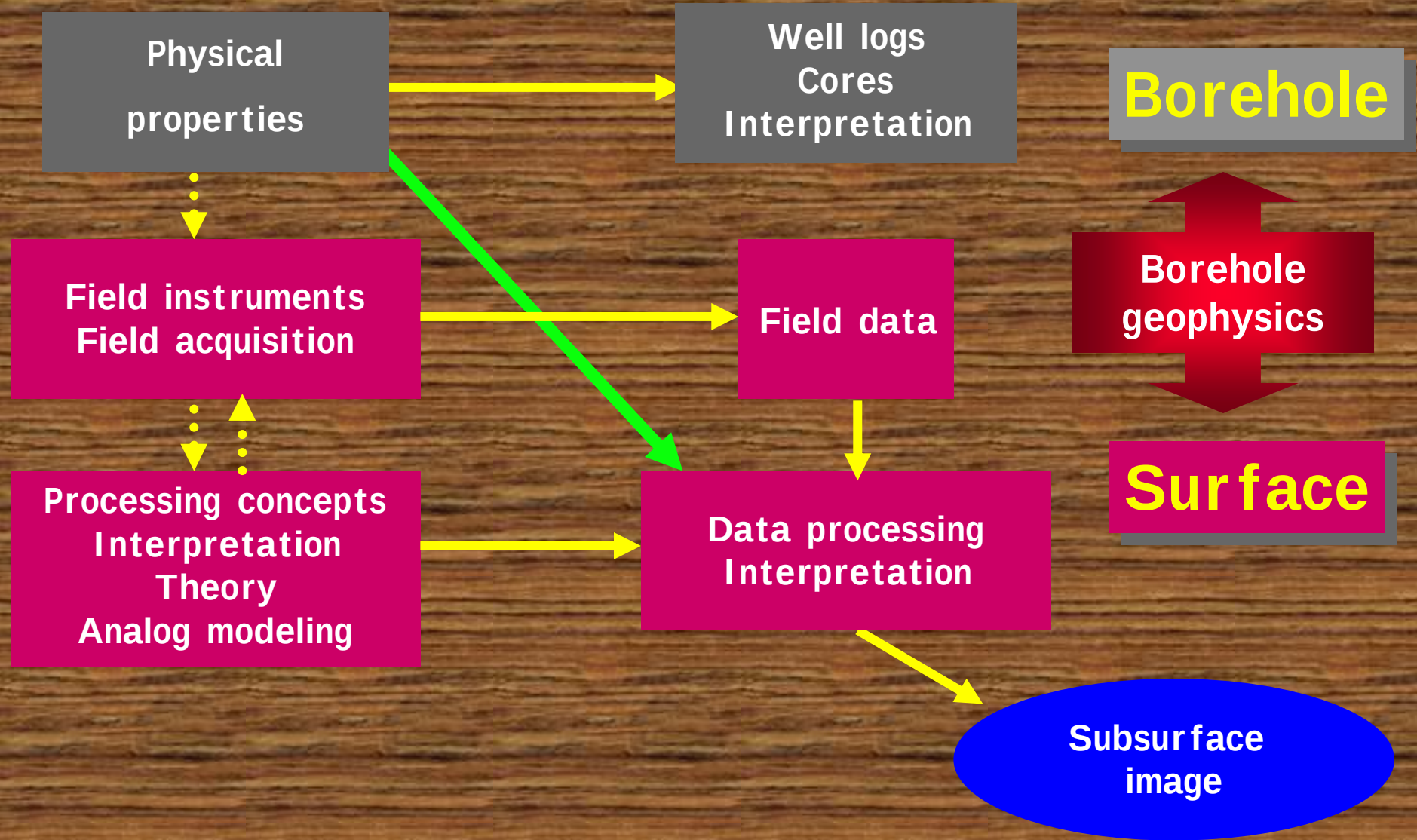
# Borehole seismics – the critical link



# Outline

- Critical Link
- Rock Physics
- Seismic Methods
- Borehole EM
- Borehole Gravity
- Logging
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# Geophysics as pathfinder



# What is “Petrophysics”?

**"Petrophysics"** as pertaining to physics of particular rock types. ... Study of physical properties of rock related to pore & fluid distribution ..."

G. E. Archie, 1950, pioneer in application & quantification of rock physics in petroleum engineering

# Rocks Physics fundamentals

- Pore space properties
- Density of rocks
- Natural radioactivity of rocks
- Elastic properties
- Anelastic properties
- Electrical properties
- Thermal properties
- Correlations between properties
- Summary & conclusions

# Pore space properties



Pore volume

porosity  $\Phi$

Fluid flow in pore channels

permeability  $k$

Interface grain surface-fluid

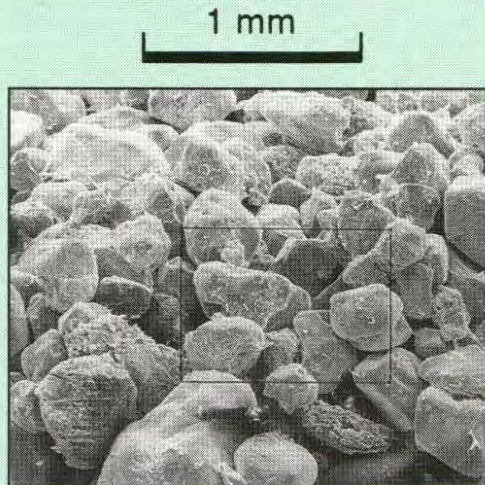
specific surface  $S$

# Quartz sand scan

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) photograph of quartz sand. The total bulk volume ( $v$ ) is comprised of grains and fluid filled pores ( $v = A \times h$ )

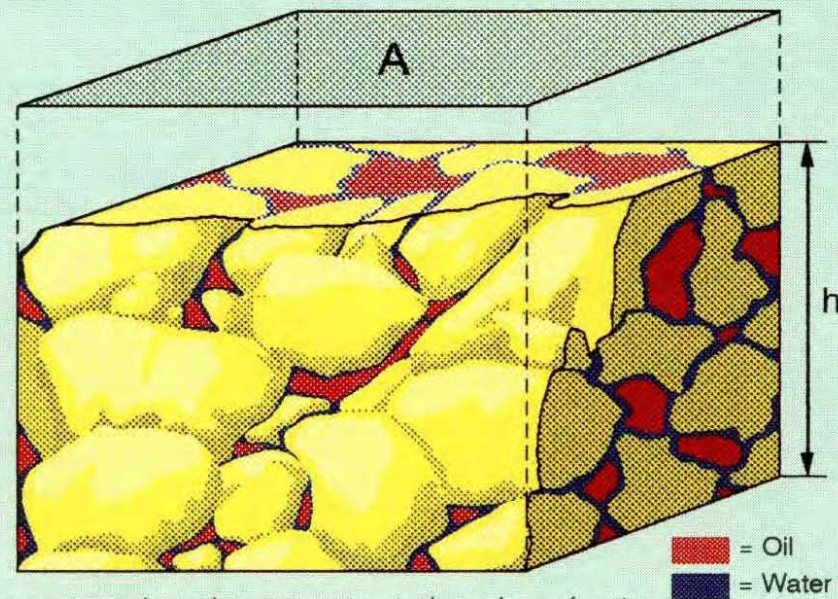
(a)

SEM PHOTO



(b)

BULK VOLUME

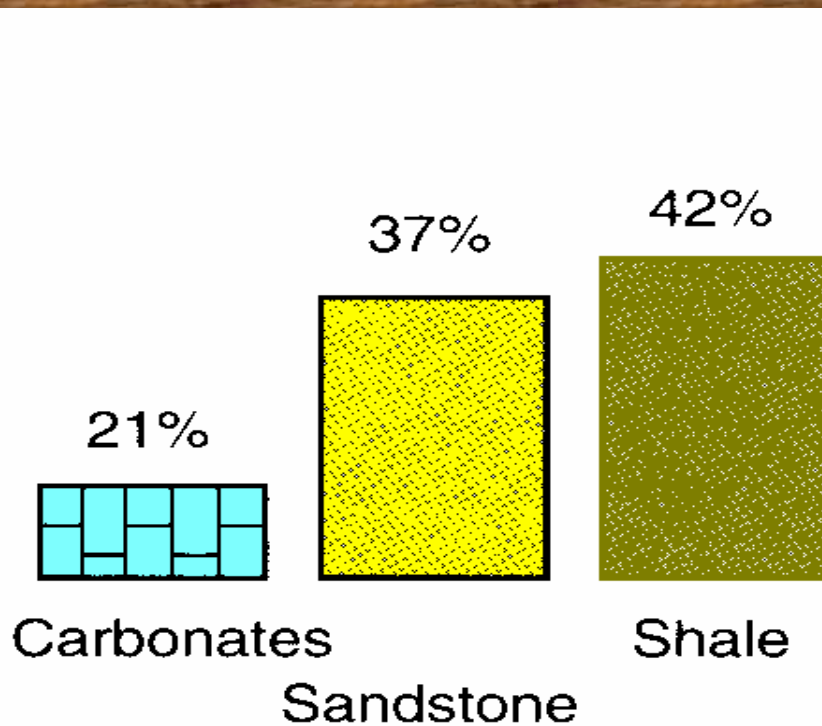


Porosity is the bulk volume fraction found in pores. Hydrocarbon saturation is the volume fraction of pores filled with hydrocarbons.

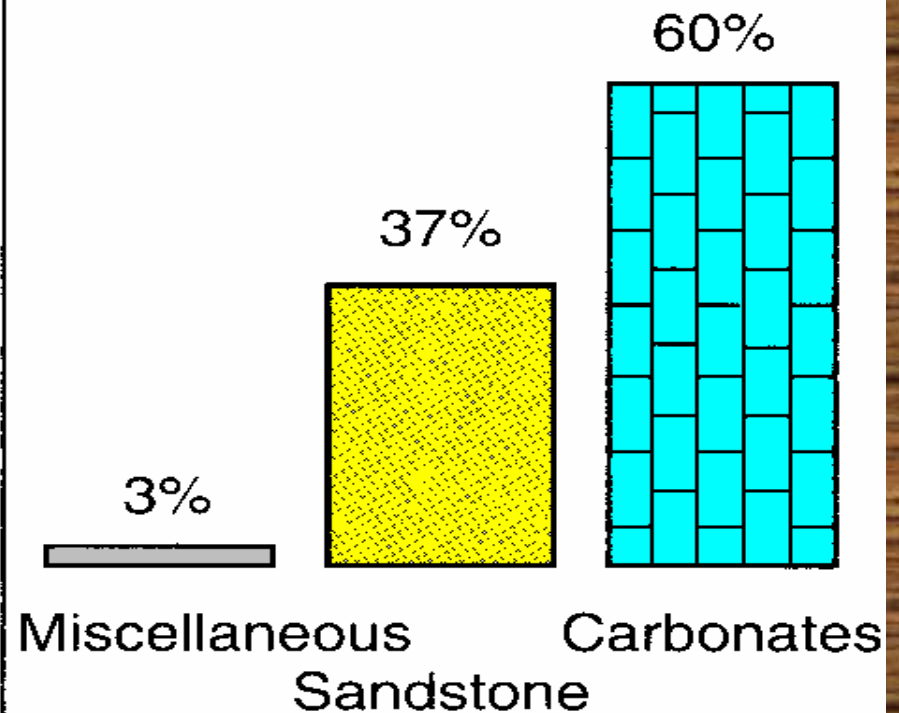
(after van Ditzhuijzen, 1994)

# Rock type distribution

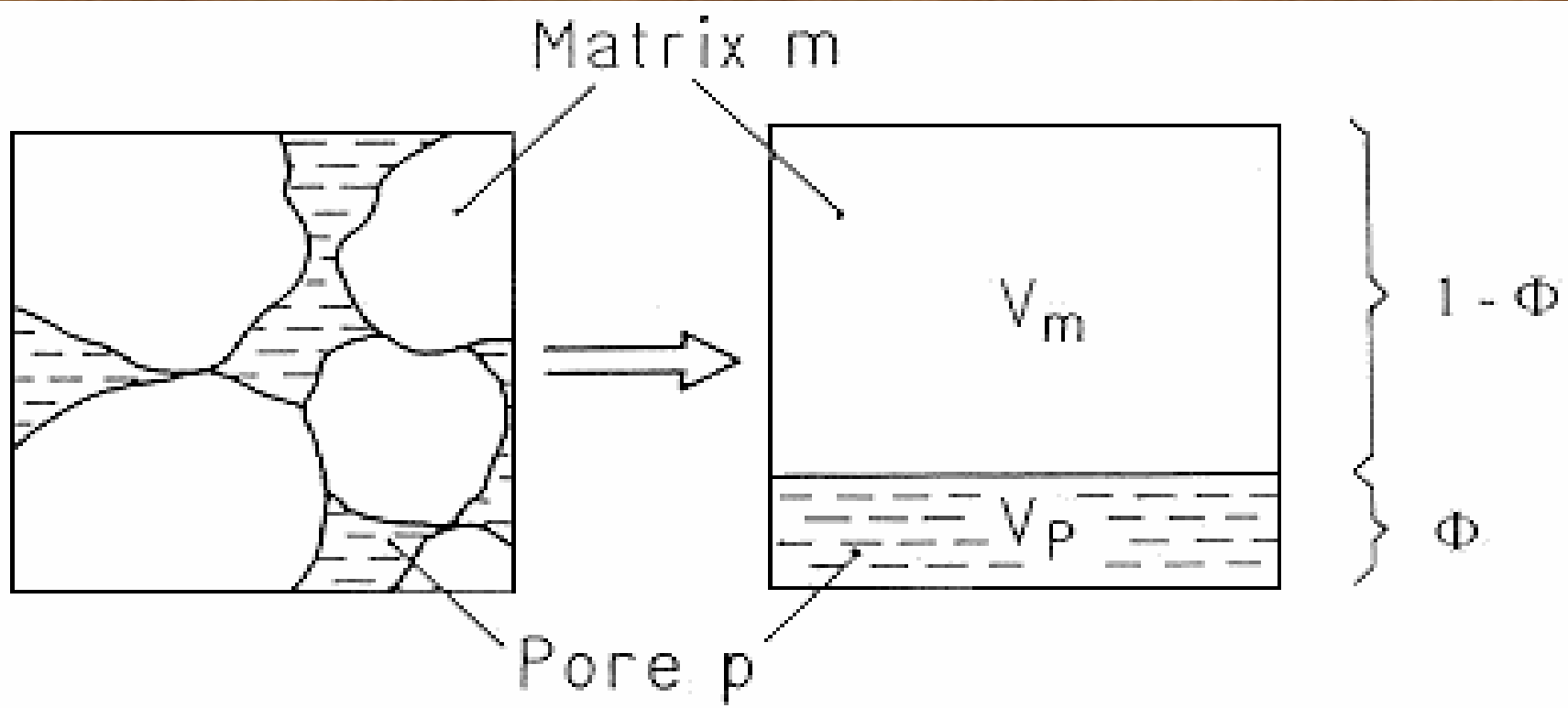
All rocks



Only HC  
producing reservoirs



# Porosity - definition



$$\text{porosity} = \frac{\text{volume of pores}}{\text{total volume of sample}}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{V_{\text{pores}}}{V_{\text{sample}}}$$

# Fluids in the pore space - the term “saturation”

$$\text{saturation}_i = \frac{\text{volume fluid } i}{\text{pore volume}}$$

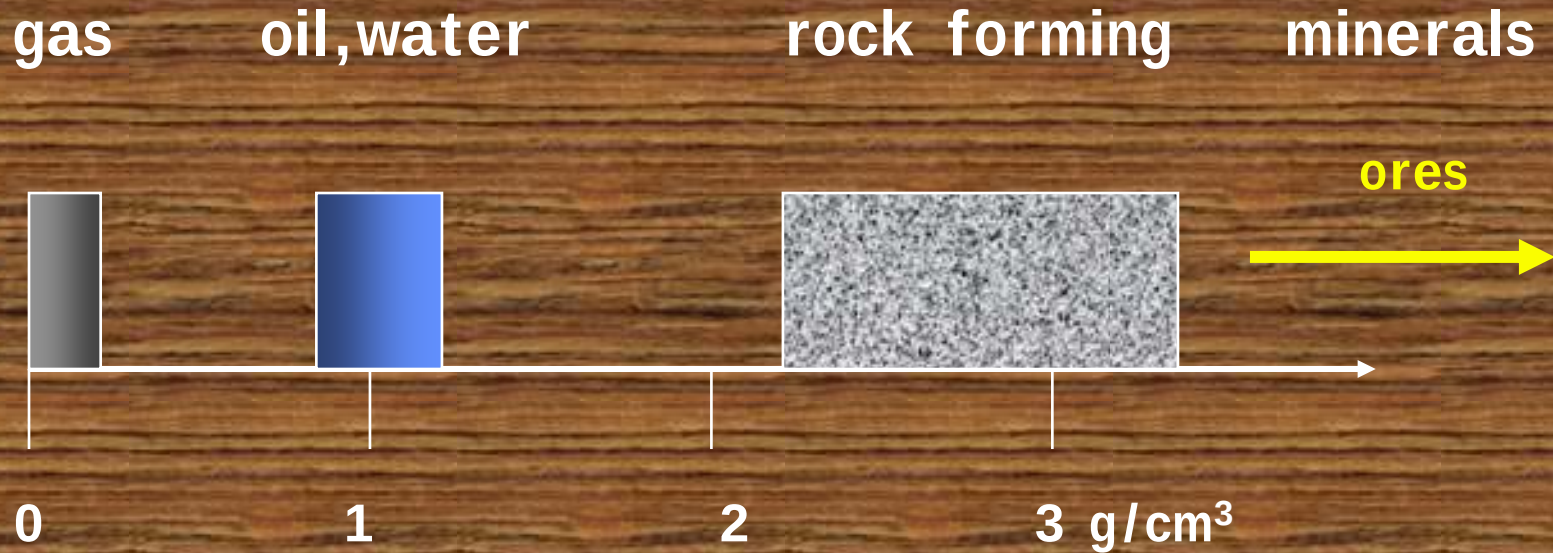
a volumetric model



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- Correlations between properties

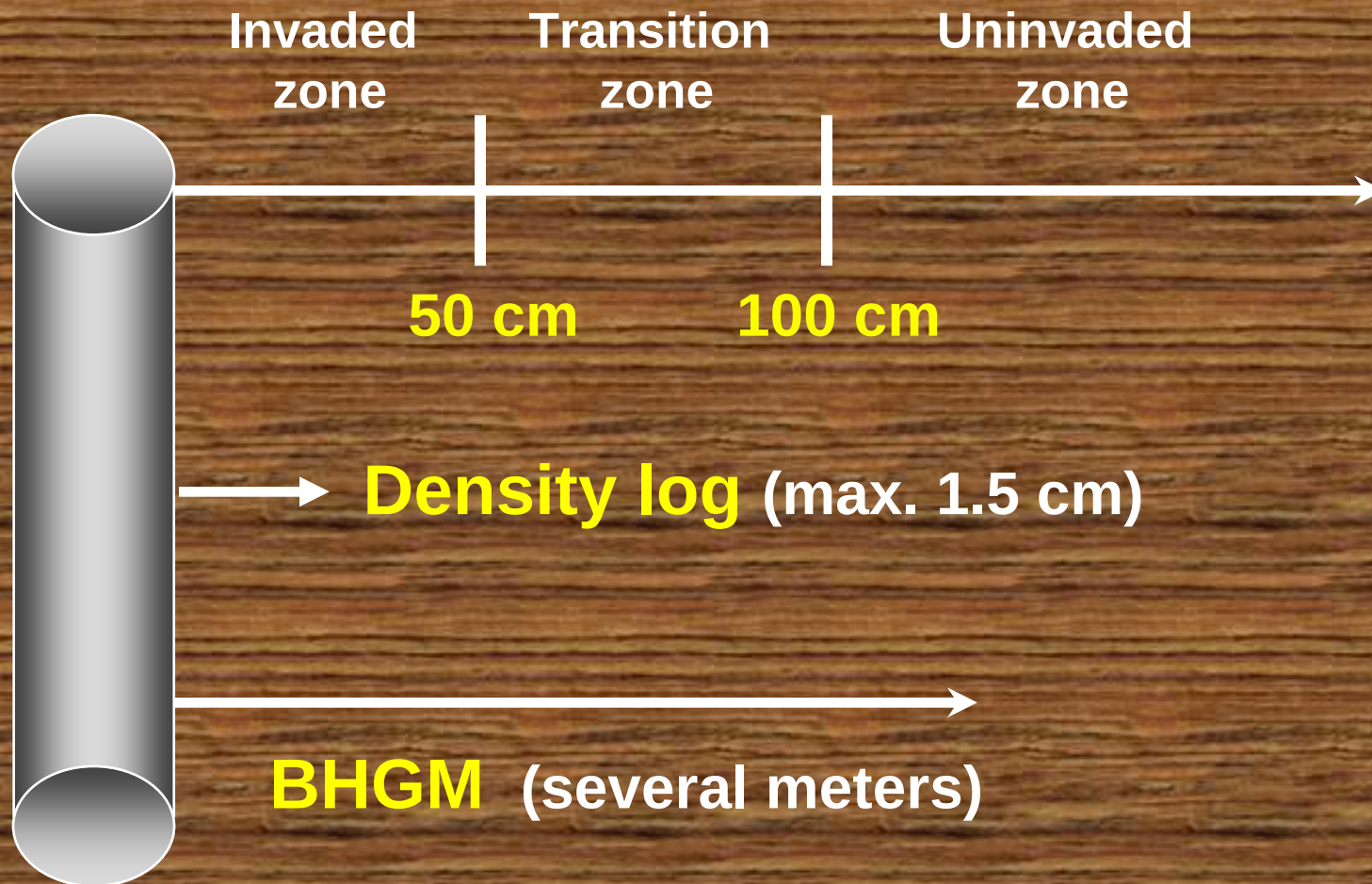
# Density of rock constituents



→ Rock density decreases with increasing porosity

→ Porous rock density increases with increasing water saturation

# Borehole Gravity Meter (BHGM) depth of investigation



# Rocks Physics fundamentals

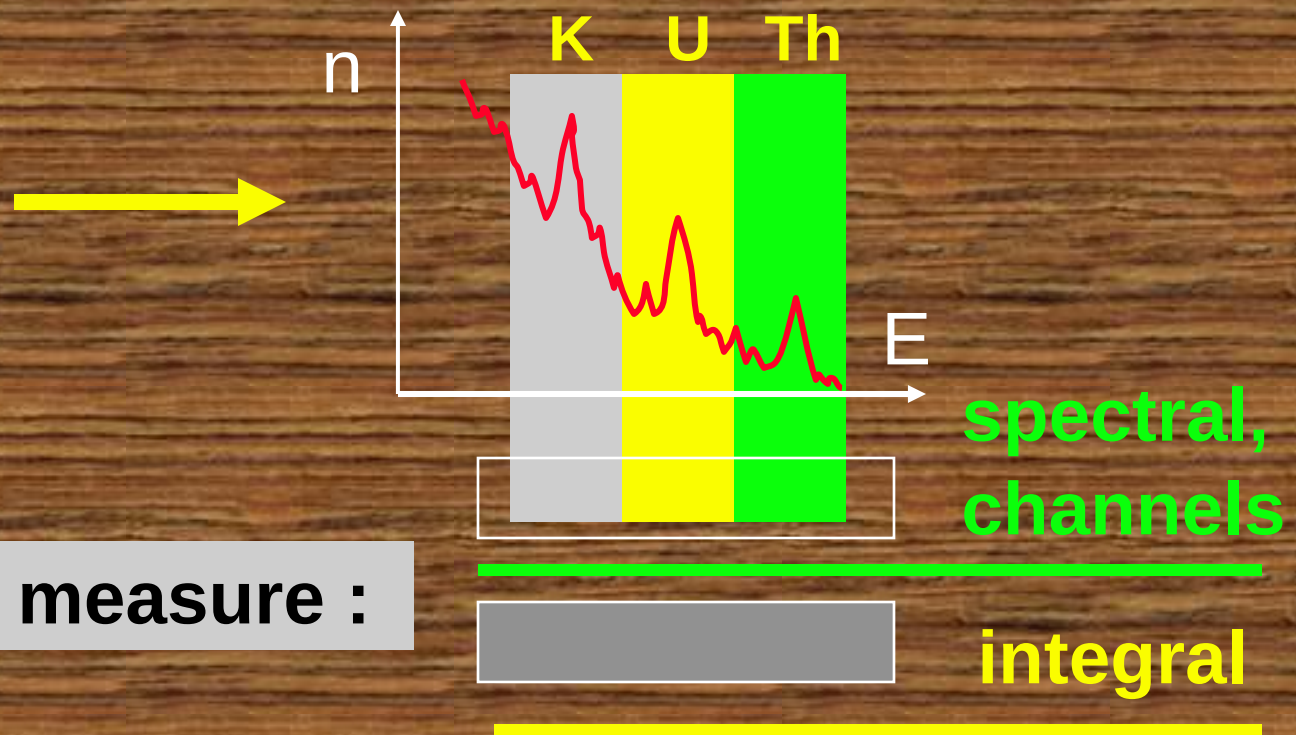
- Pore space properties
- Density of rocks
- **Natural radioactivity of rocks**
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# Natural gamma activity of rocks

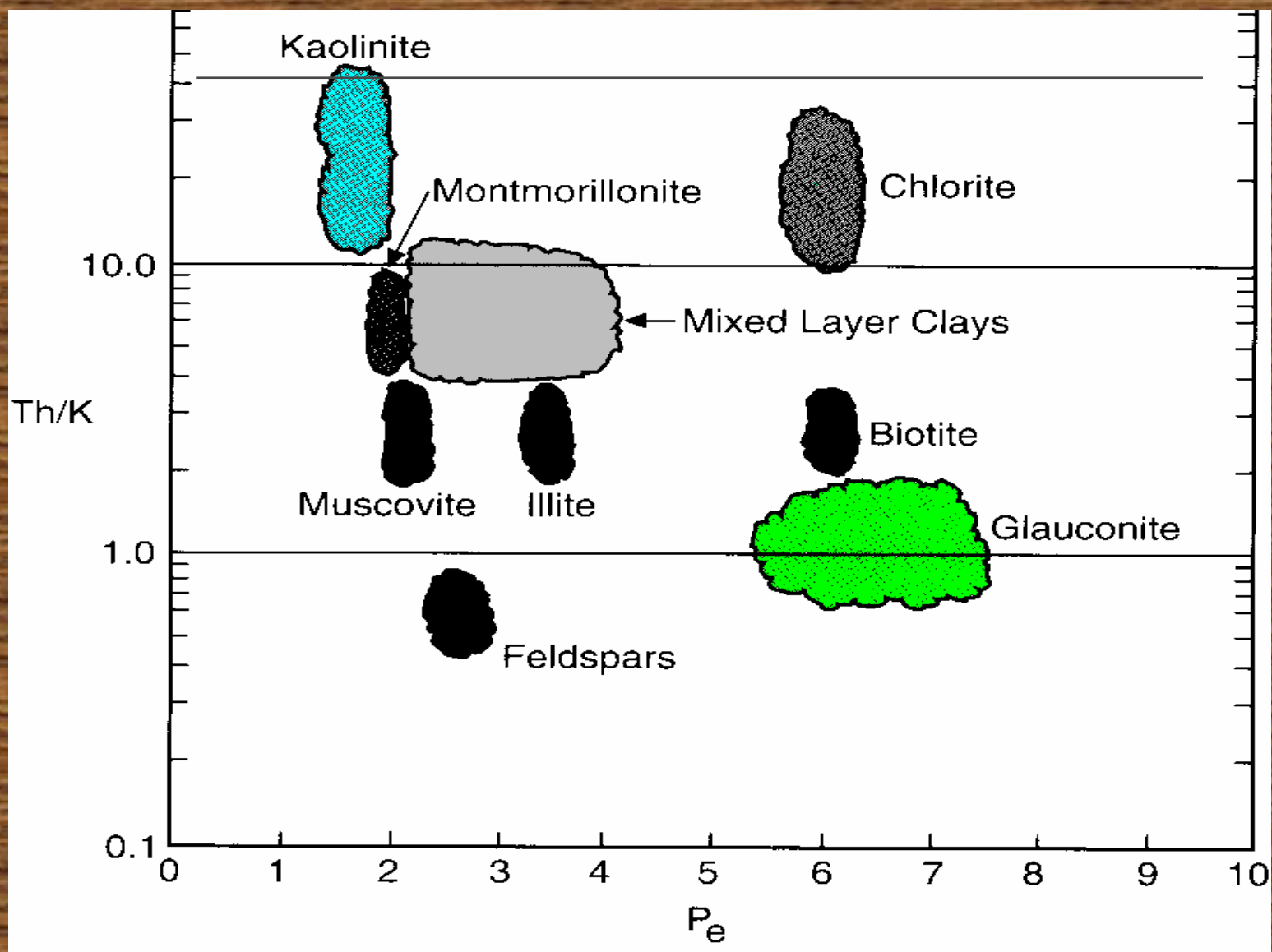
## - Types of measurement

Origin of  
natural  
radioactivity  
is  
  
U, Th, K  
  
content  
of rock

Produces a gamma spectrum



# Th/K-Pe crossplot



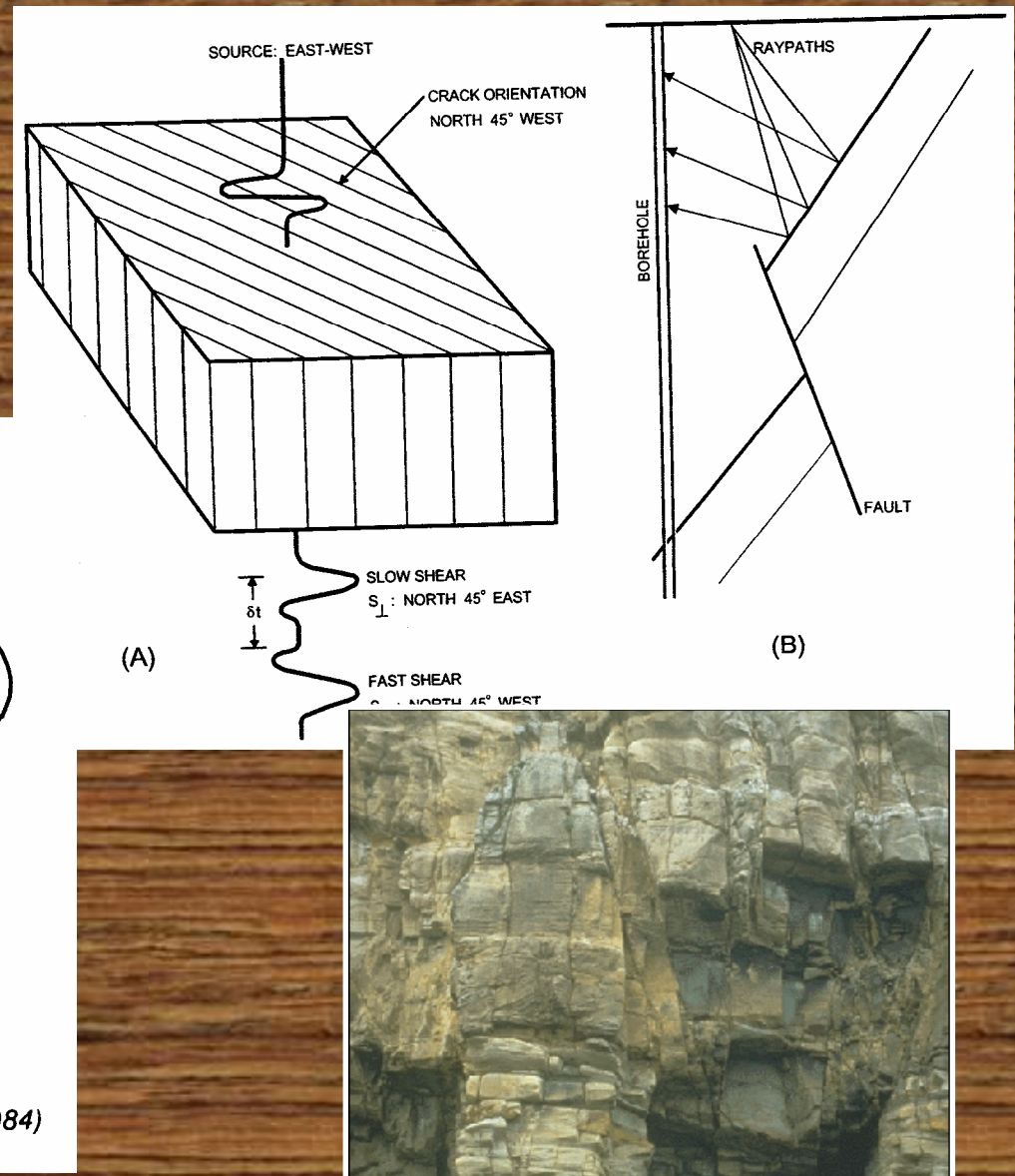
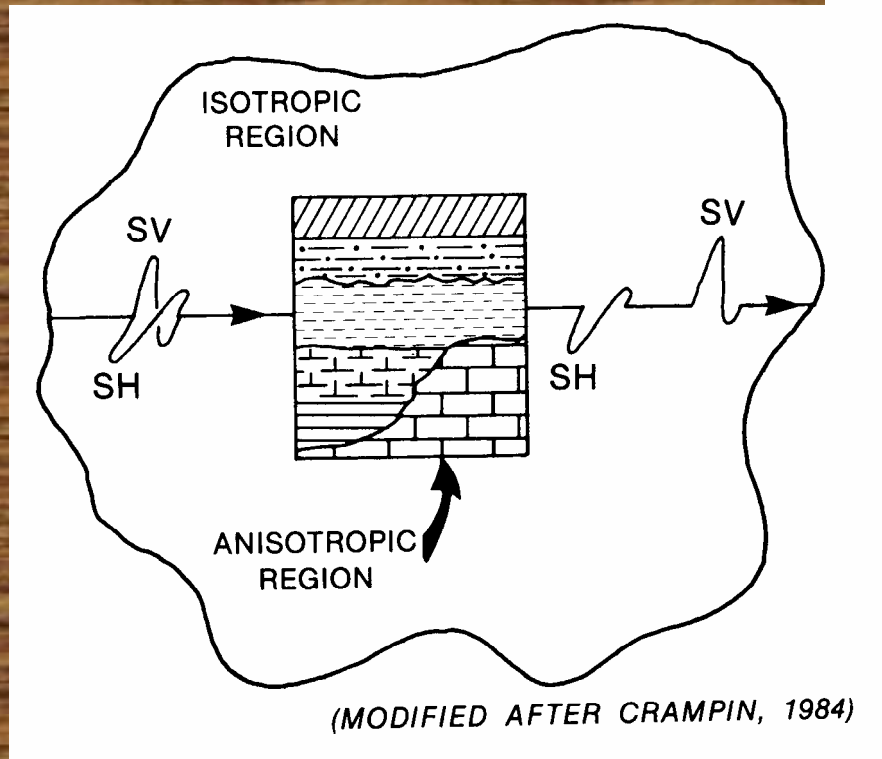
# Rocks Physics fundamentals

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# Wave propagation in rocks

- Gassmann (1951) – theory of elasticity in porous rocks; assumes relative motion between solids & fluids is negligible
- Biot (1956) – extension to Gassmann incl. dynamic effects such as pore connectivity, fluid viscosity and hydraulic skeleton permeability.
- Geertsma & Smit (1961) equations in terms of compressibility & frequency

# Borehole seismic example

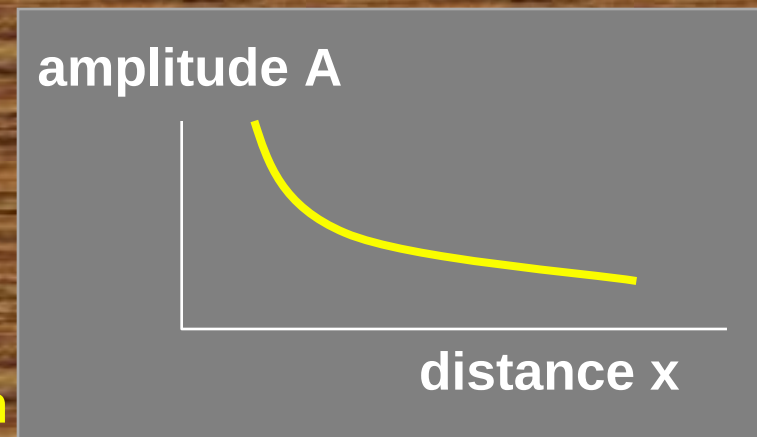
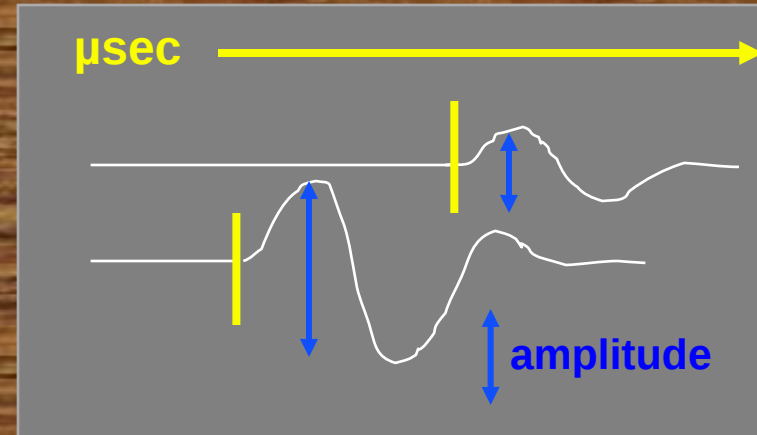
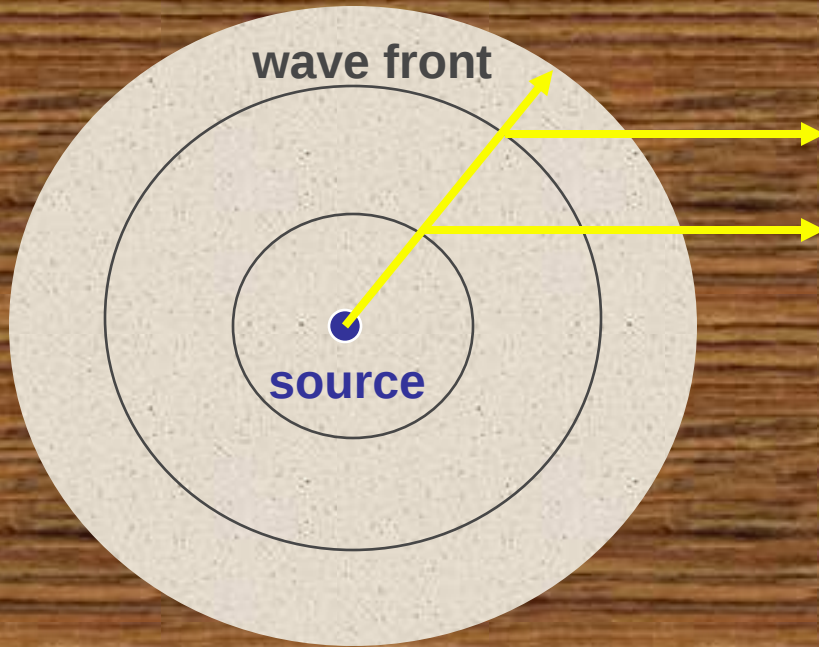


# Rocks Physics fundamentals

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# Elastic wave attenuation

## Definitions & parameters



Travel time difference  $\rightarrow$  **Velocity**

Amplitude difference  $\rightarrow$  **Attenuation**

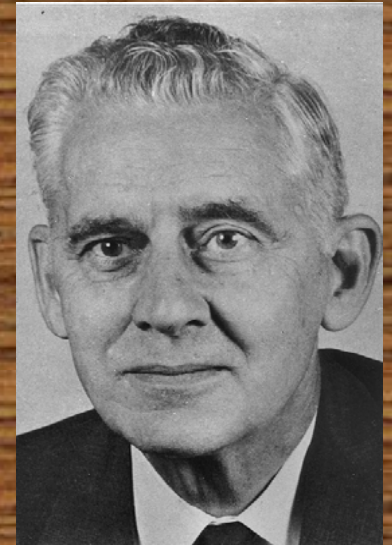
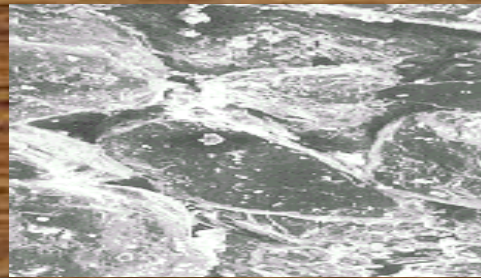
# Rocks Physics fundamentals

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- Anelastic properties
- **Electrical properties**
- Thermal properties
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# Electrical resistivity of “clean” porous rocks - ARCHIE's equations

The logical walk:

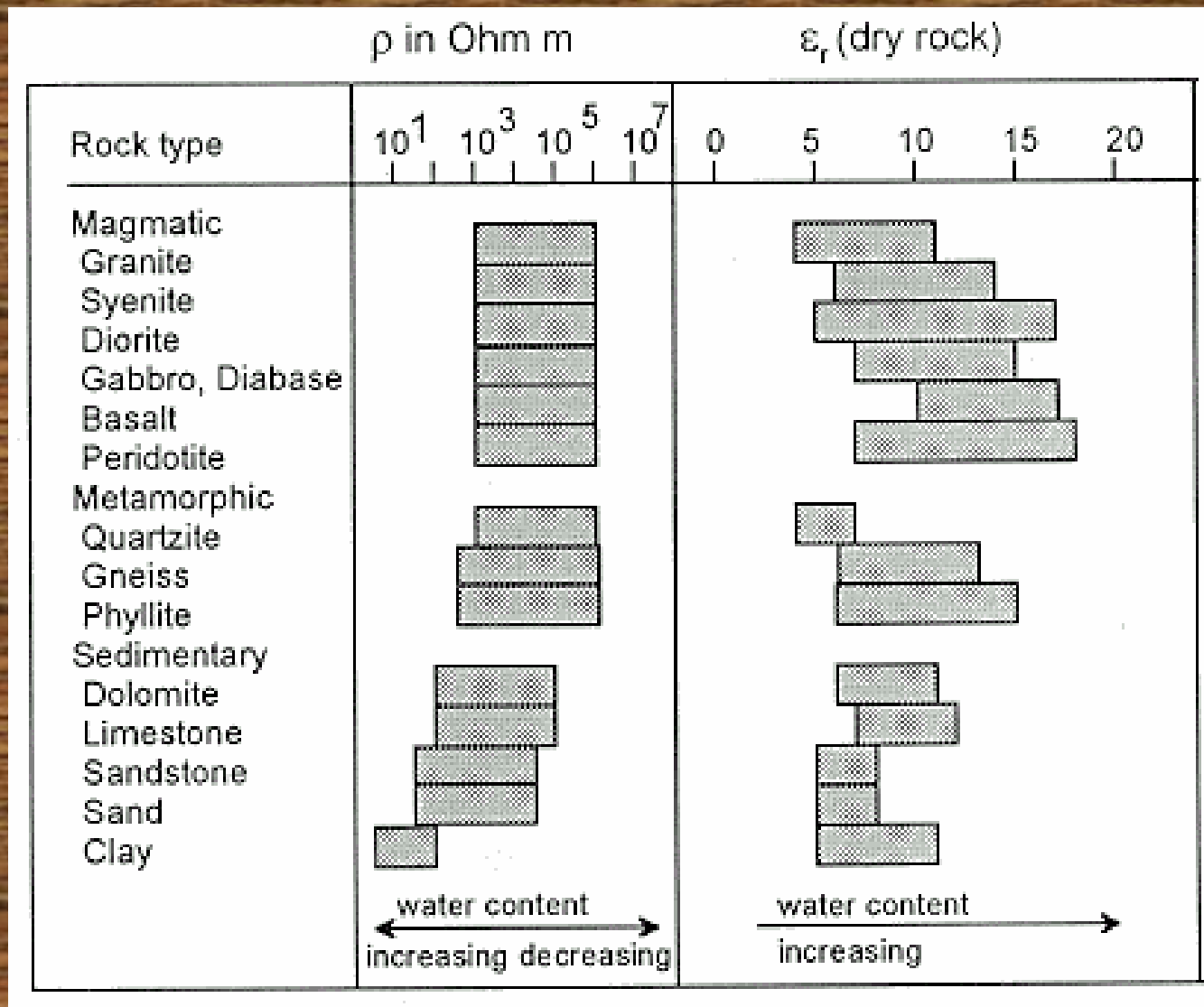
Clean porous rock: no clay or another conductor than pore water.



Rock conductivity (or resistivity) is proportional to water conductivity (or resistivity).

Rock conductivity is controlled only by water conductivity, amount & distribution or **geometry of “conductor water”**

# Resistivities & dielectric constants



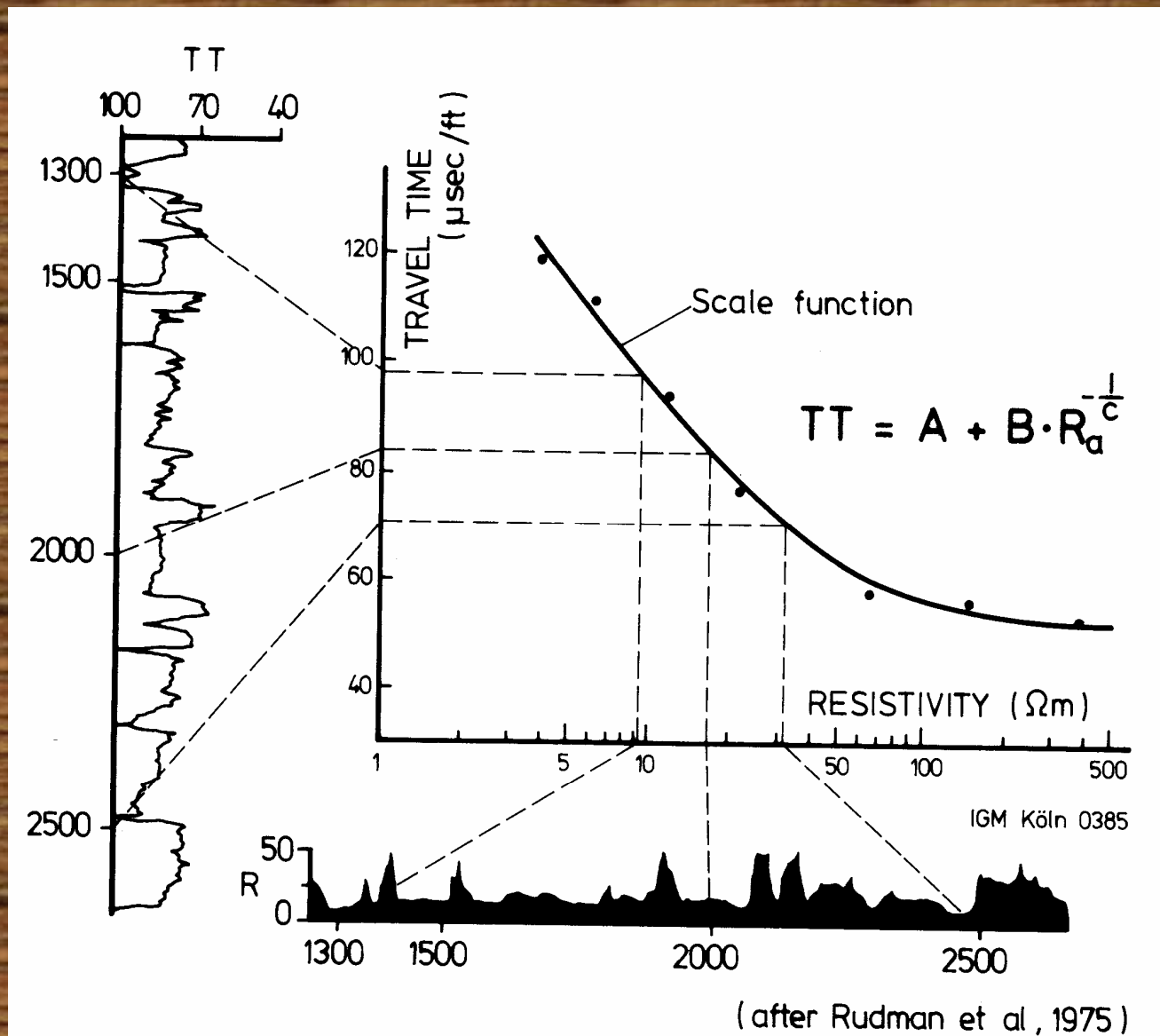
# Highlights electrical methods

- Sensitive to fluid
- Used to define OIP
- Largest number of different methods
  - ☒ Induction
  - ☒ Galvanic
  - ☒ Dielectric
  - ☒ Imaging
  - ☒ Diplog
  - ☒ Casing inspection
- Largest number of different tools

# **Rocks Physics fundamentals**

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- Density of rocks
- Natural radioactivity of rocks
- Elastic properties
- Anelastic properties
- Electrical properties
- Thermal properties
- **Correlations between properties**

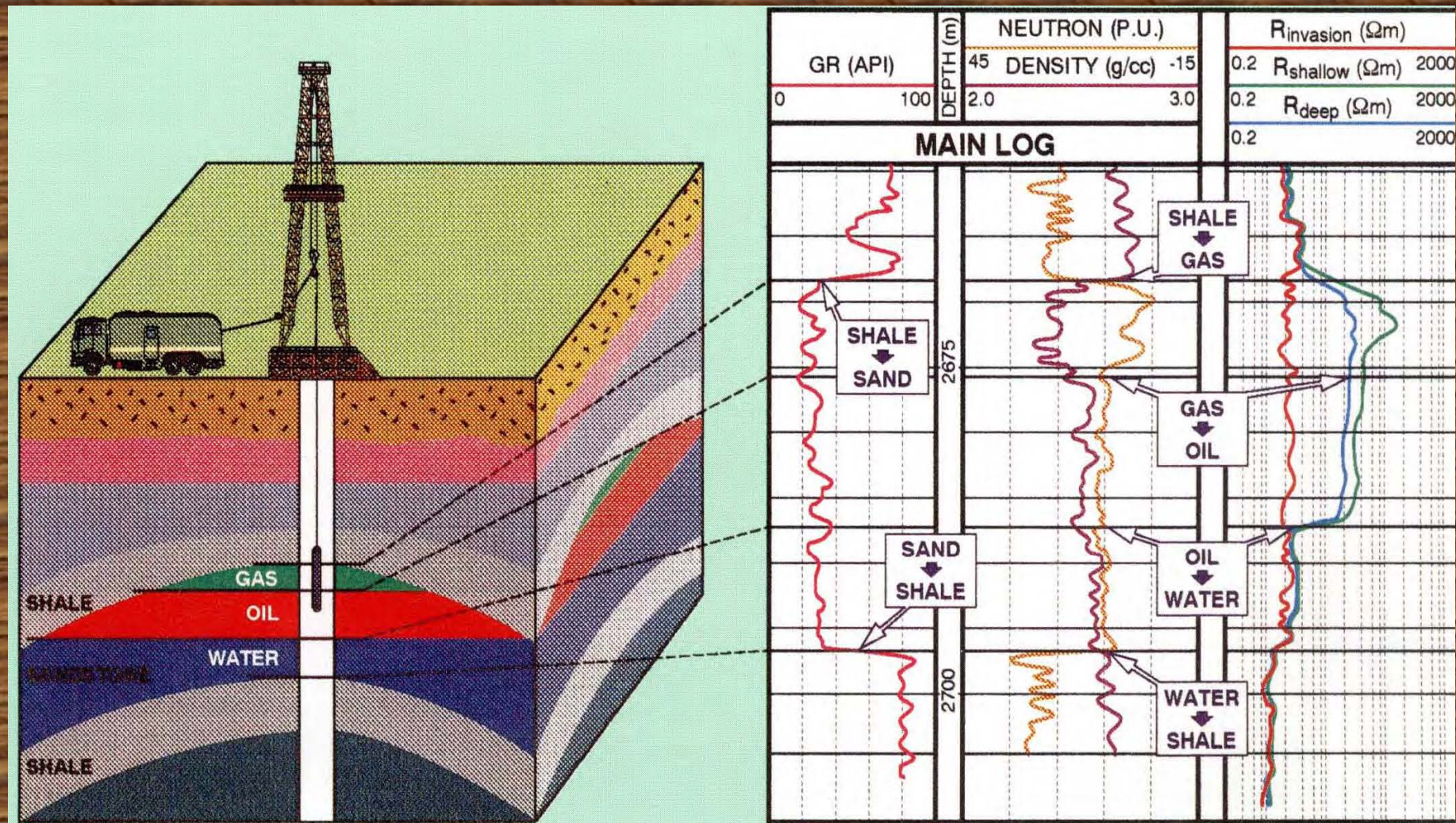
# Resistivity - velocity: Rudman formula



# Basic interpretation principles

- Natural gamma rays used for lithology definition; high gamma rays – high shale content
- Gamma- gamma density; bulk density
- Neutron density – hydrogen concentration
- Resistivity; fluids (oil –water)

# Integration example



(after van Ditzhuijzen, 1994)

# Outline

- Critical Link
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- Seismic methods

- ☒ VSP
- ☒ Crosswell
- ☒ Single well
- ☒ Micro seismic monitoring
- ☒ Seismic while drilling
- ☒ Fracture monitoring
- ☒ Passive seismic
- ☒ 3D VSP
- ☒ VSP for engineering applications

# Outline

- **Seismic methods**

- ☒ VSP

- ☒ Crosswell

- ☒ Single well

- ☒ Micro seismic monitoring

- ☒ Seismic while drilling

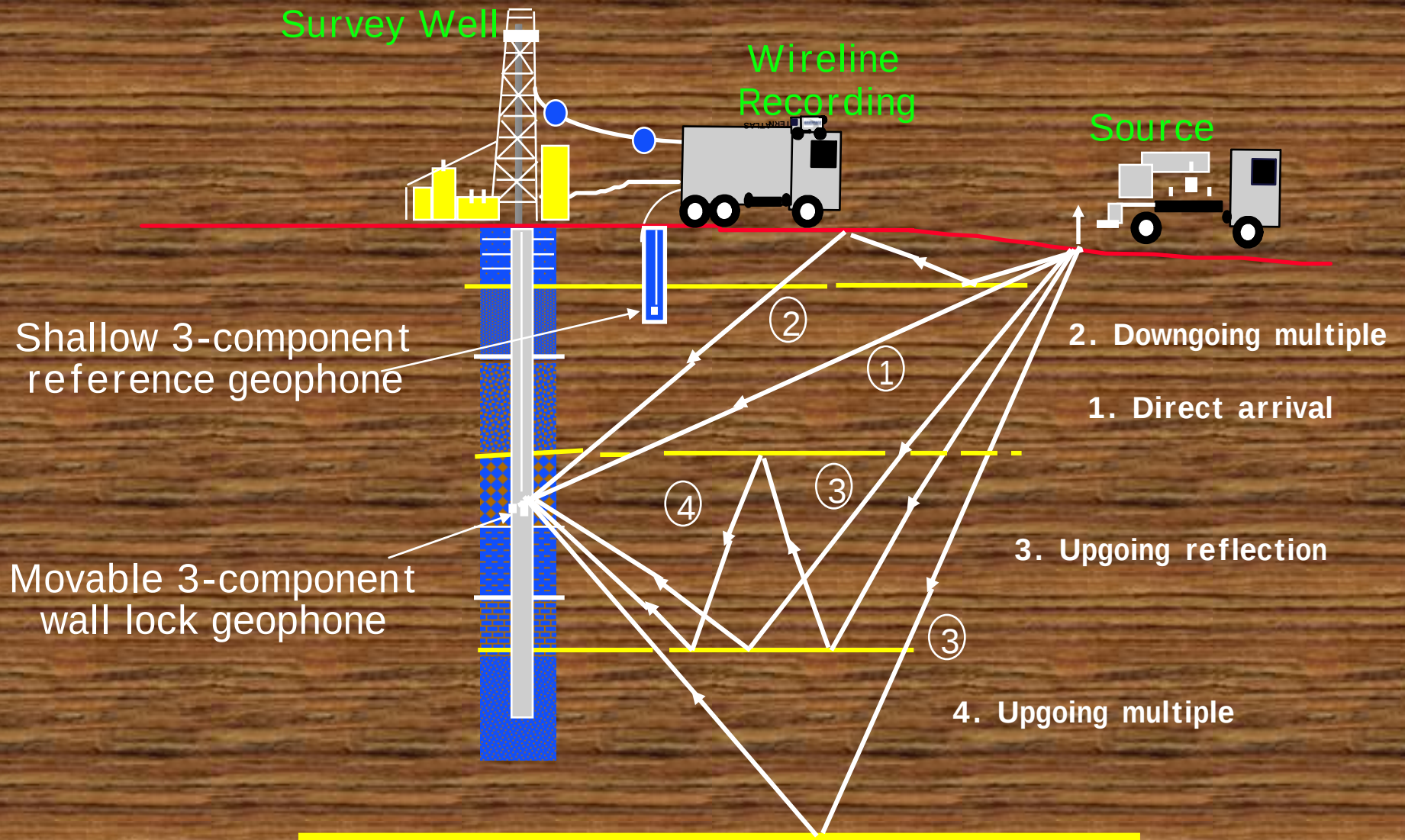
- ☒ Fracture monitoring

- ☒ Passive seismic

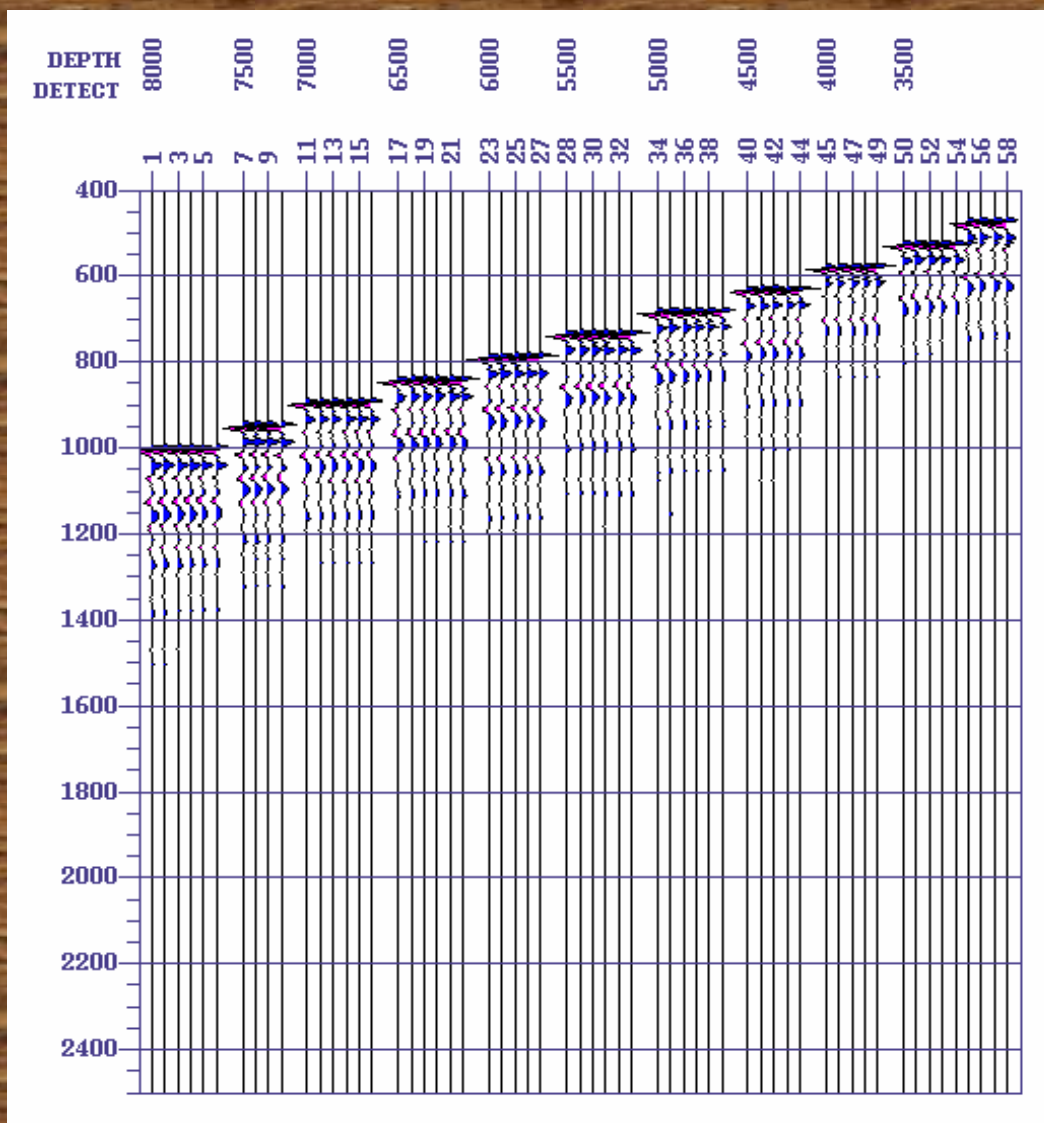
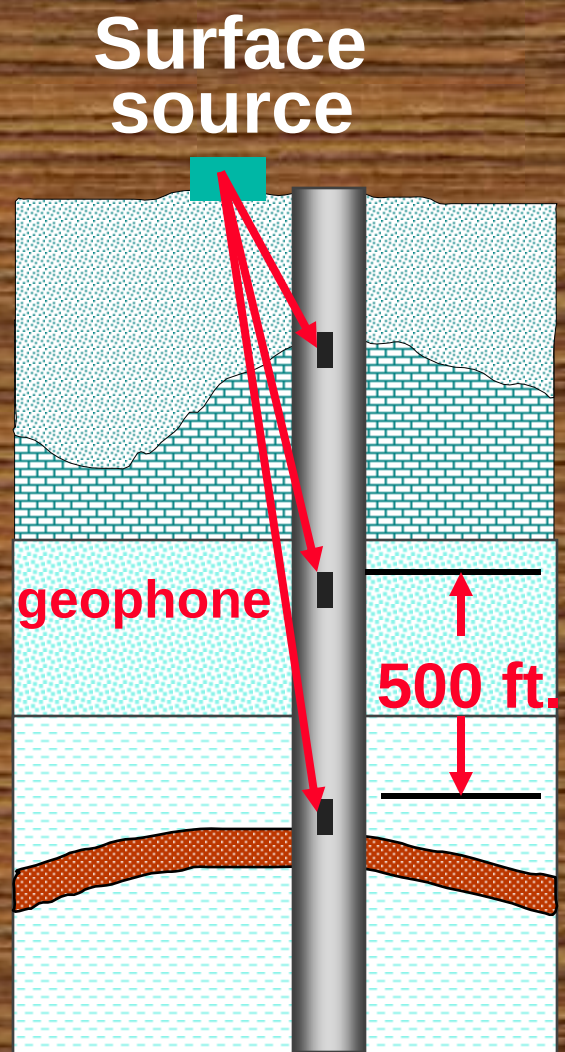
- ☒ 3D VSP

- ☒ VSP for engineering applications

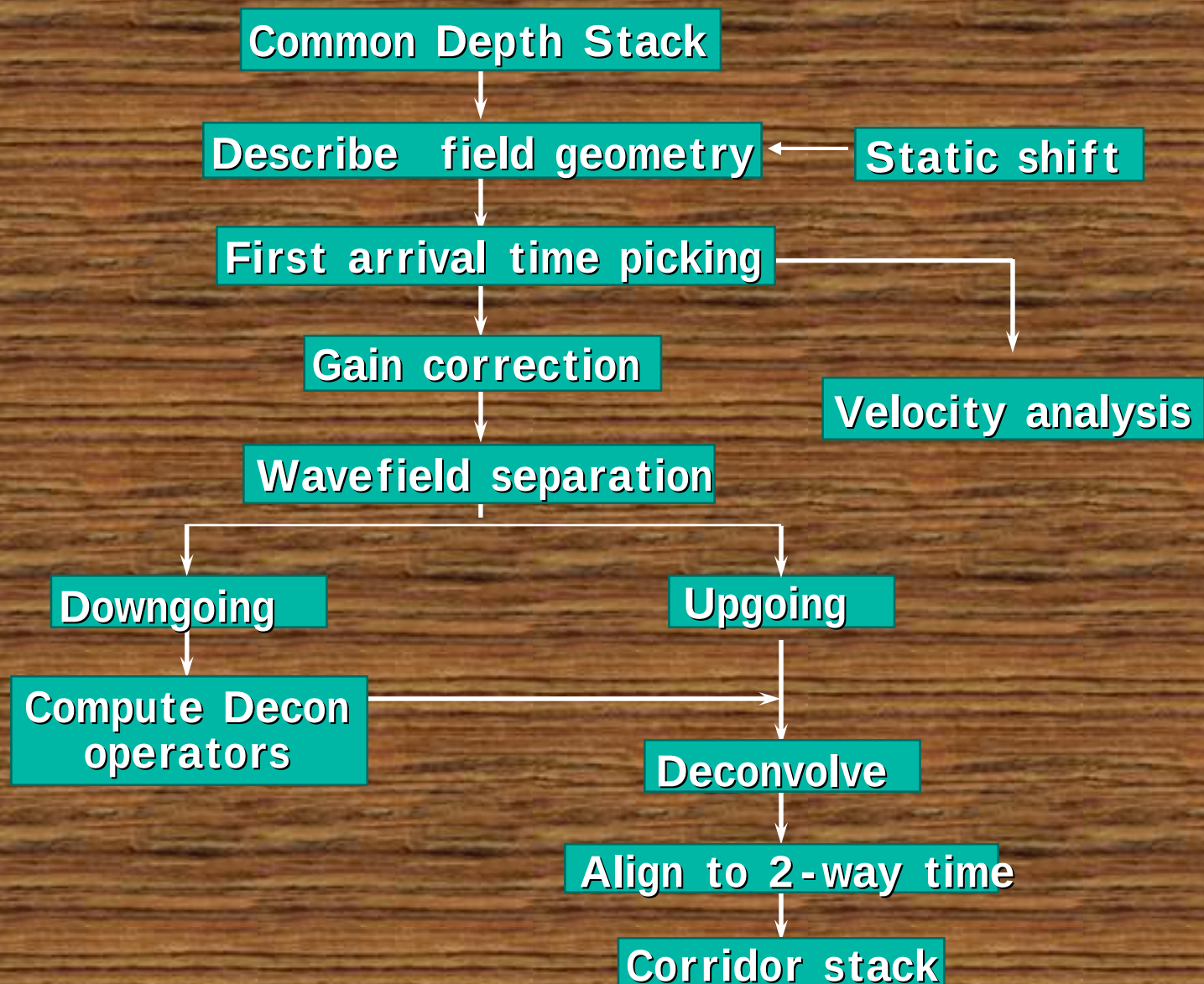
## Borehole seismic ray paths



# Raw VSP data (Checkshot survey)

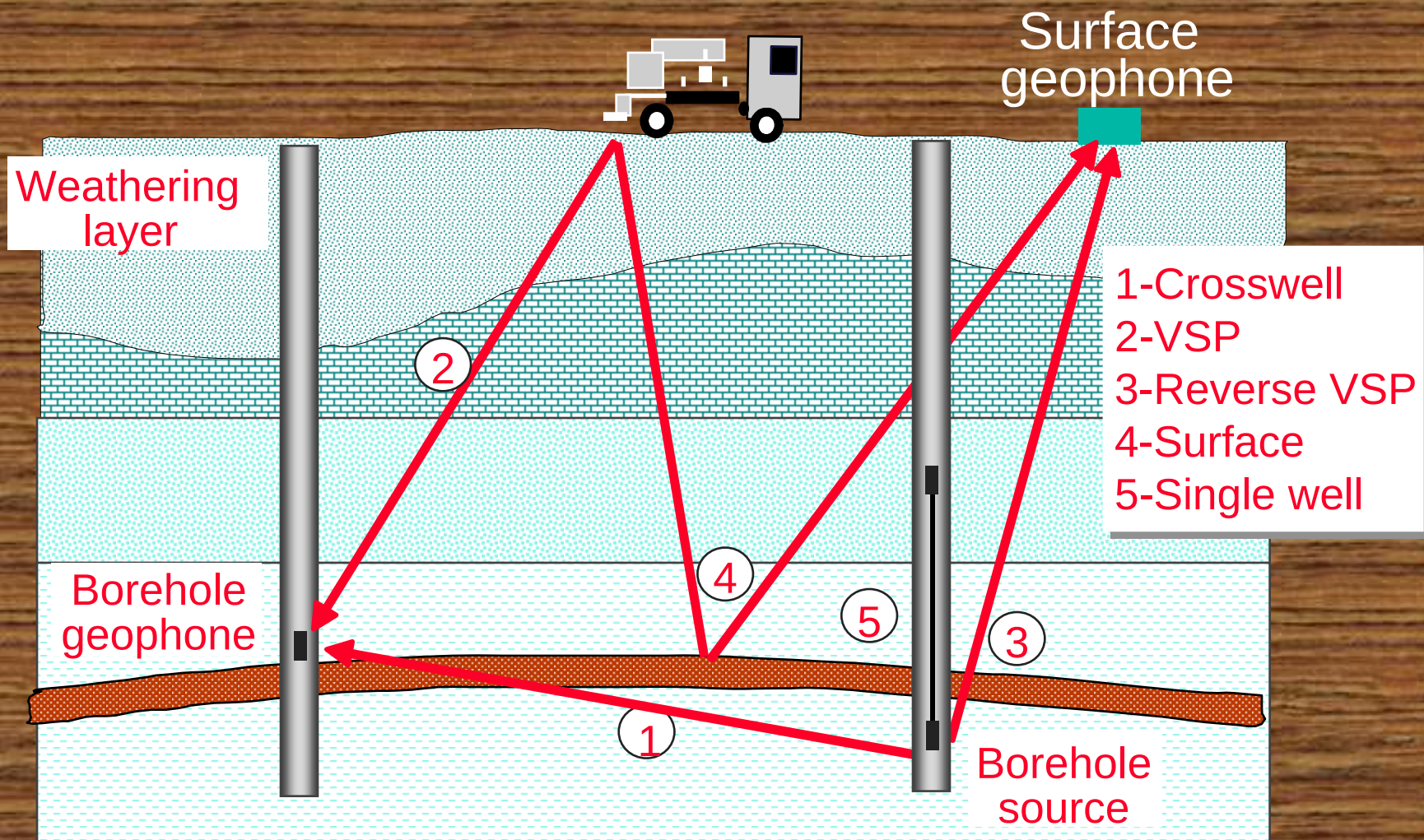


# Basic VSP Processing Flow



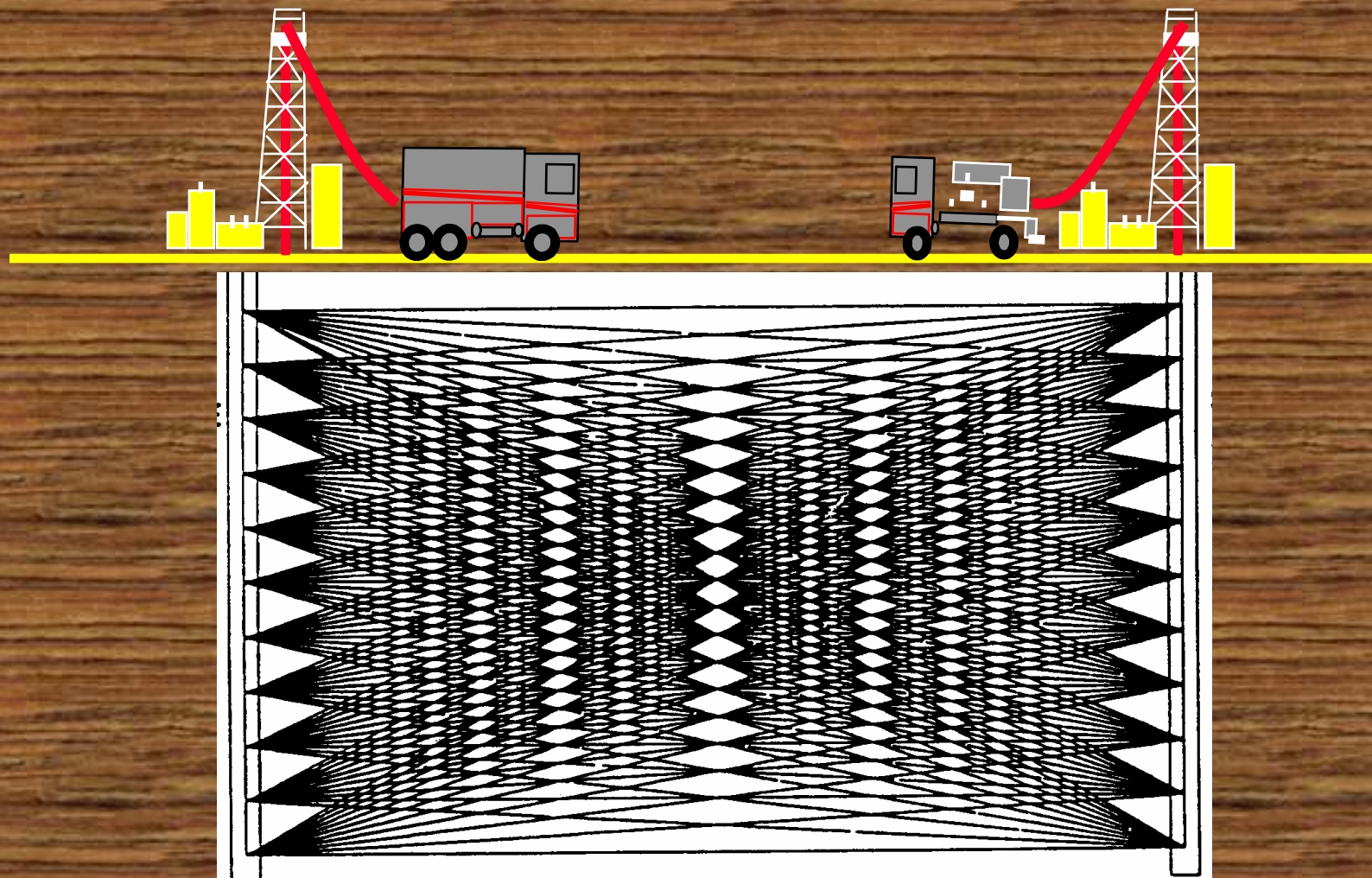
BA1997

# Crosswell seismic surveys

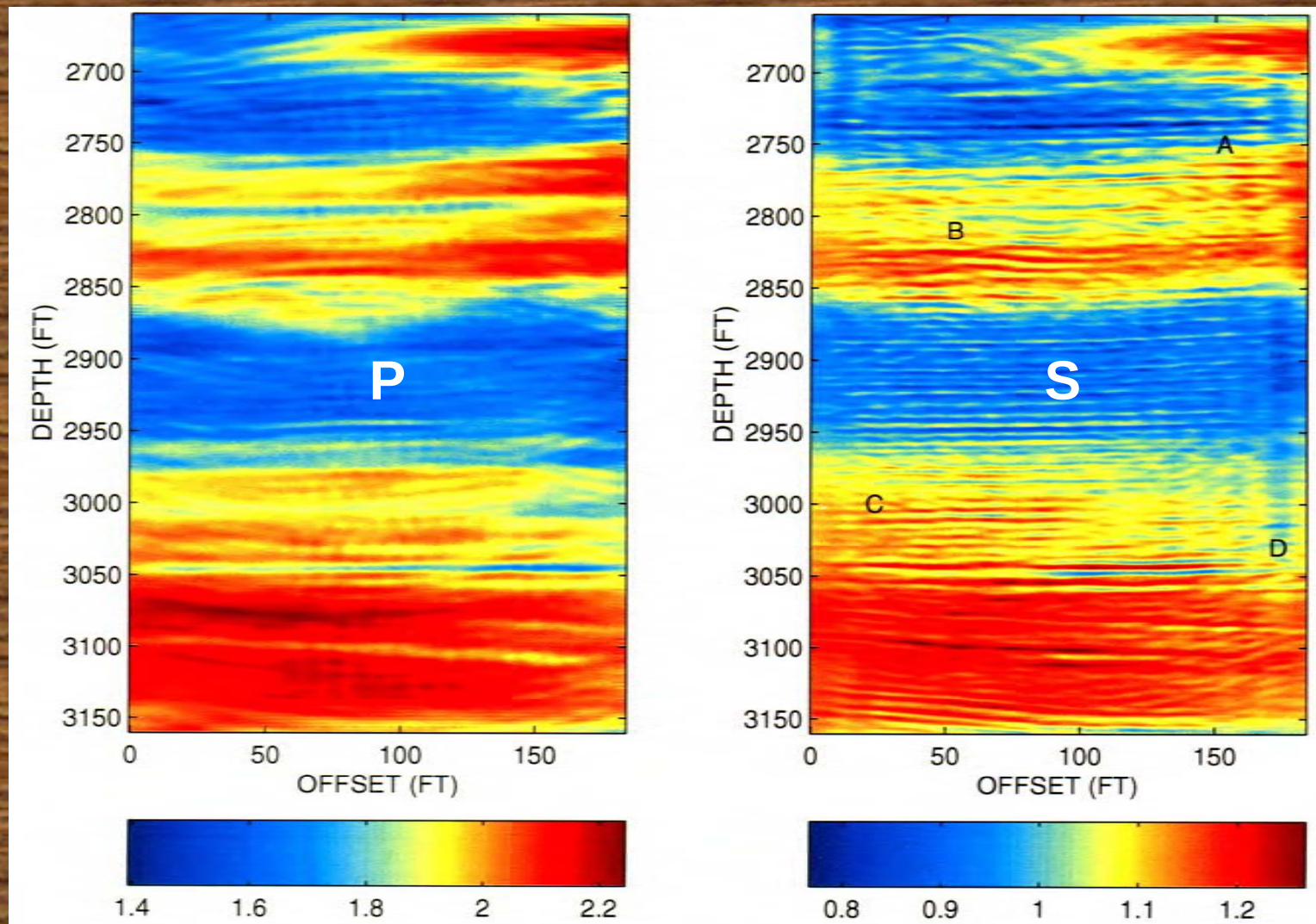


# Cross - well

Acquisition layout & tomographic coverage



# P-velocity & S-velocity tomogram

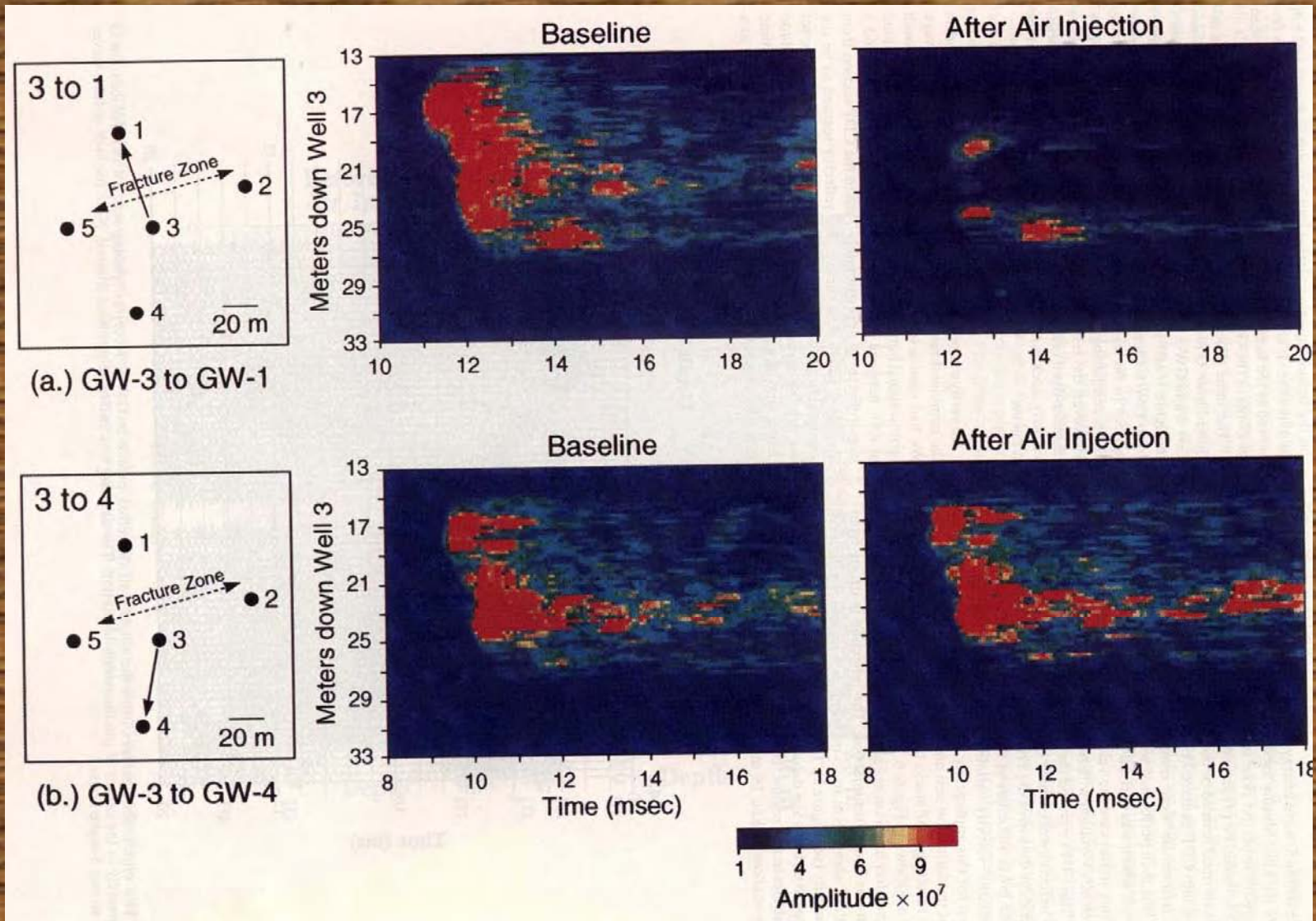


Courtesy Baker Atlas  $V_P$  ( $\times 10^4$  ft / S)

$V_S$  ( $\times 10^4$  ft / S)

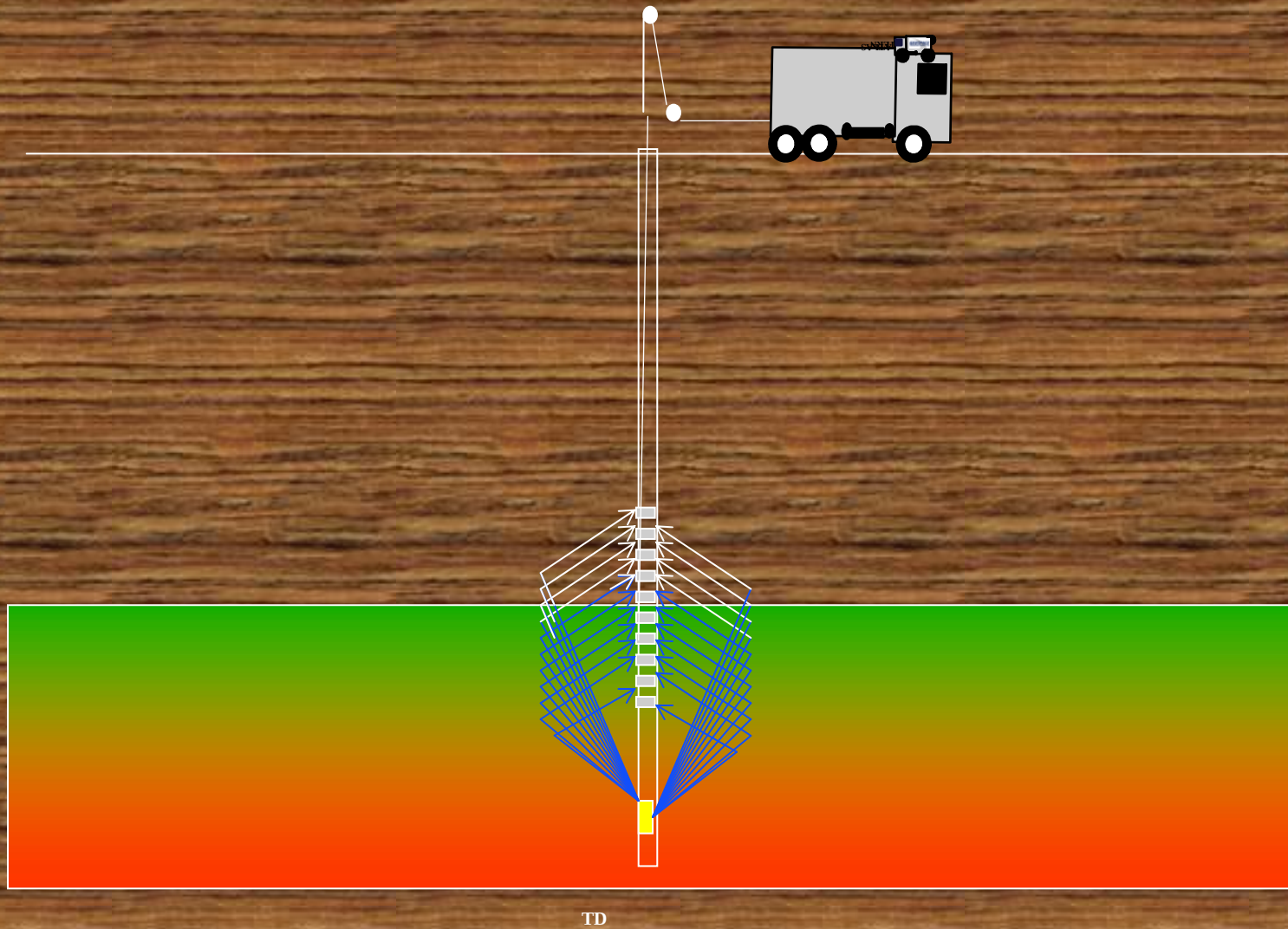
© Copyright KJT Enterprises Inc. 2000, 2001

# Crosswell example

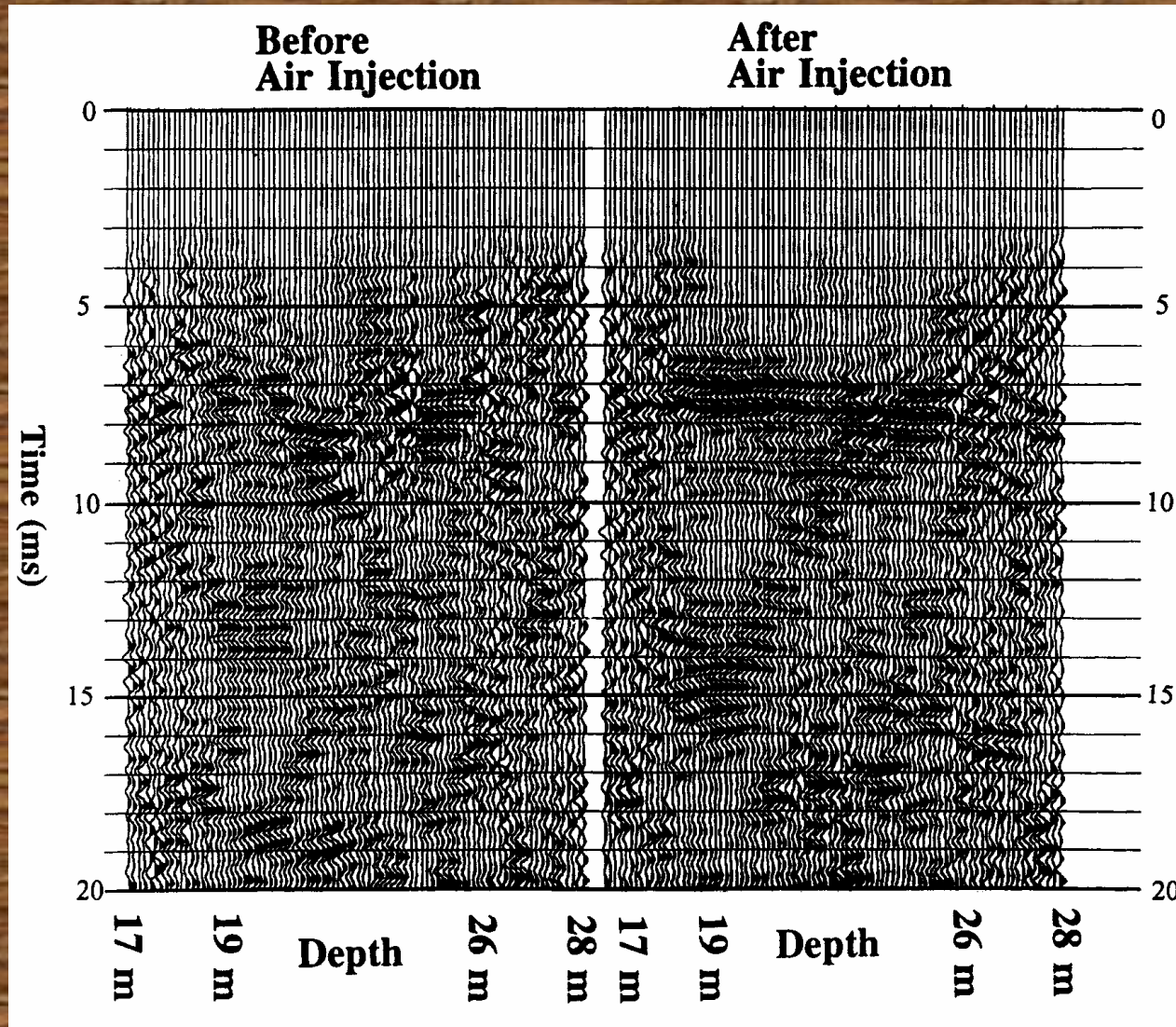


(after Majer et al., 1997)

# Single Well acquisition



# Single well: time lapse



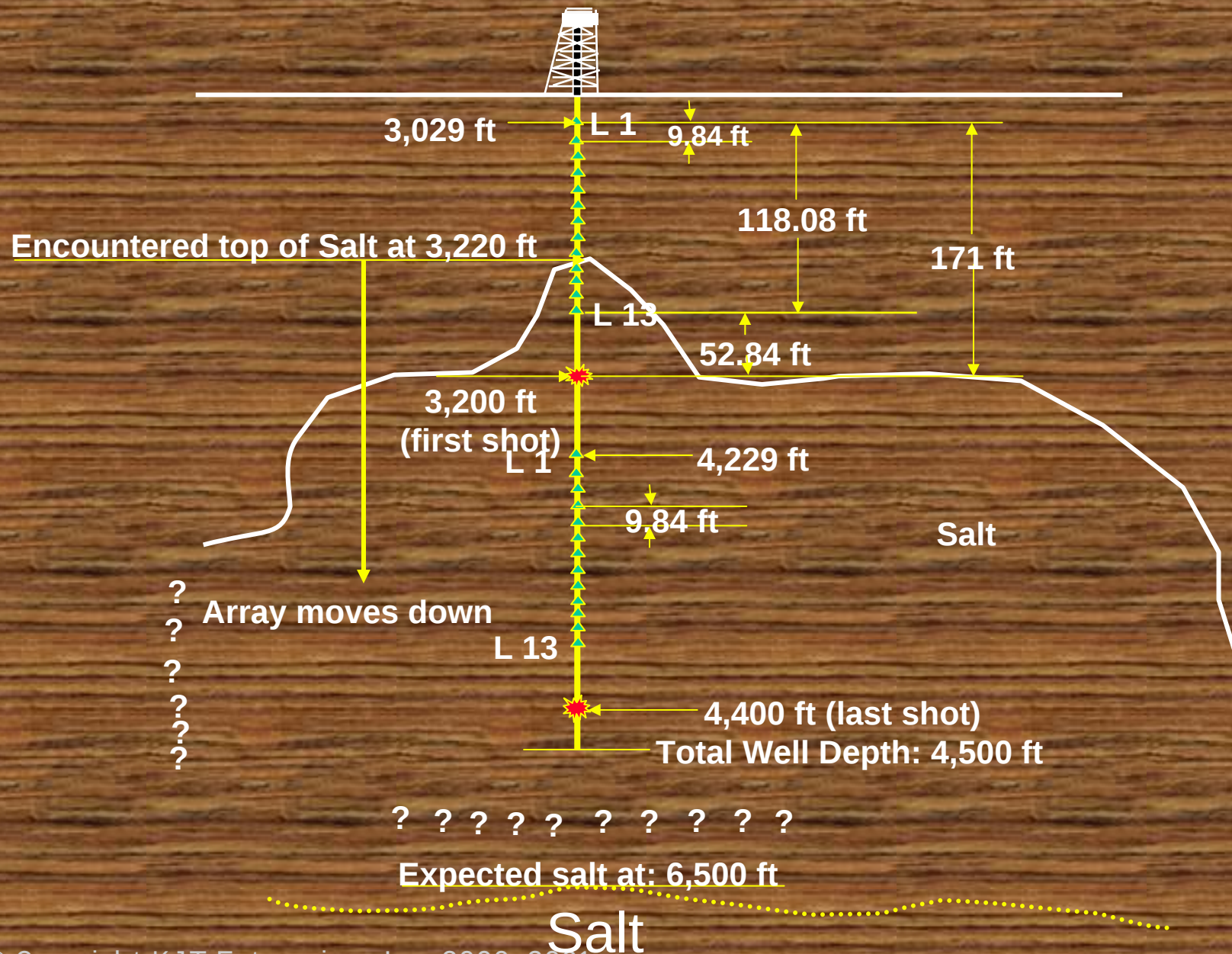
After Majer et al. 1997

# Fracture drilled afterwards

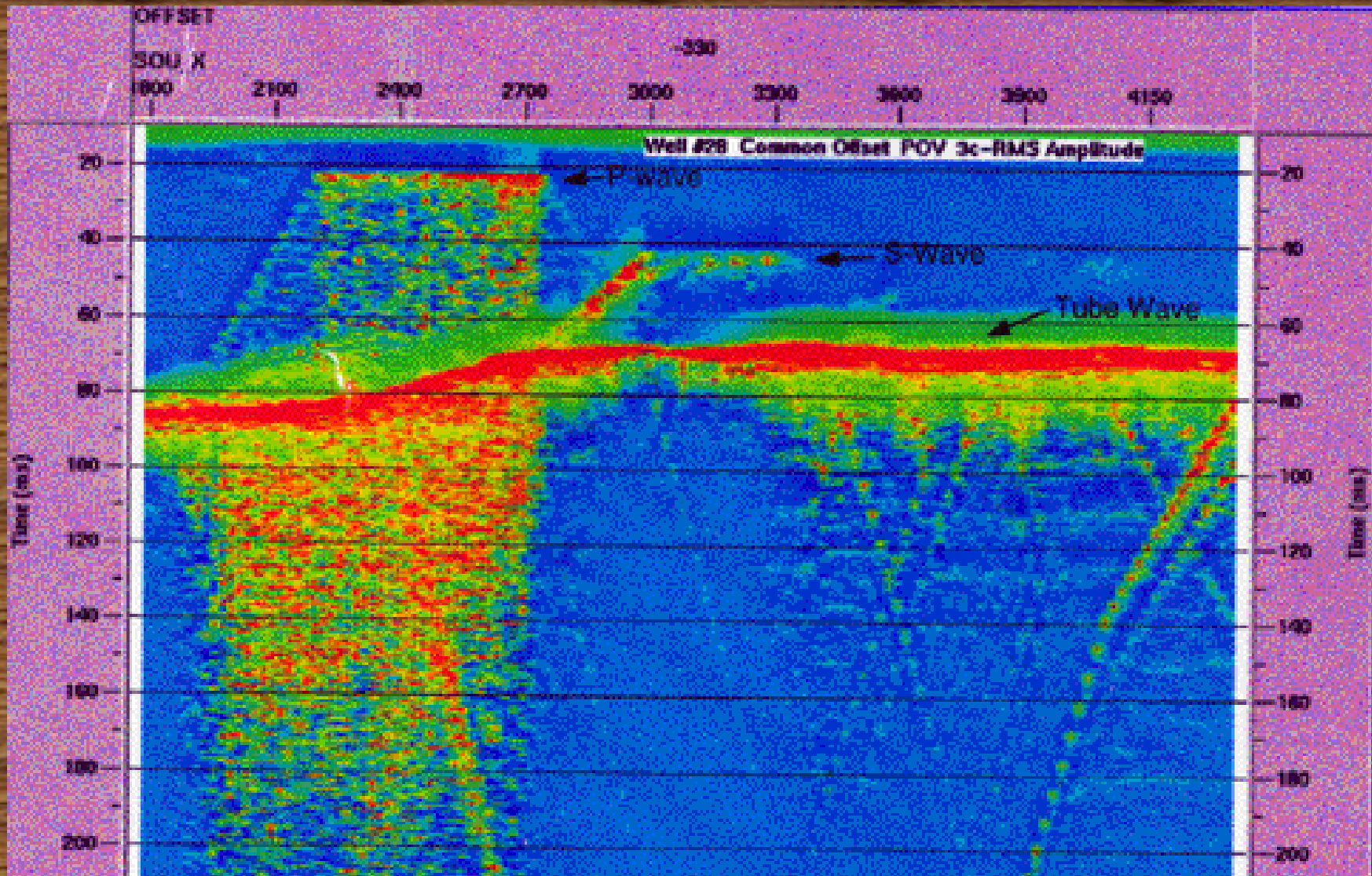


After Majer et al. 1997

# Single Well Imaging in Gulf of Mexico

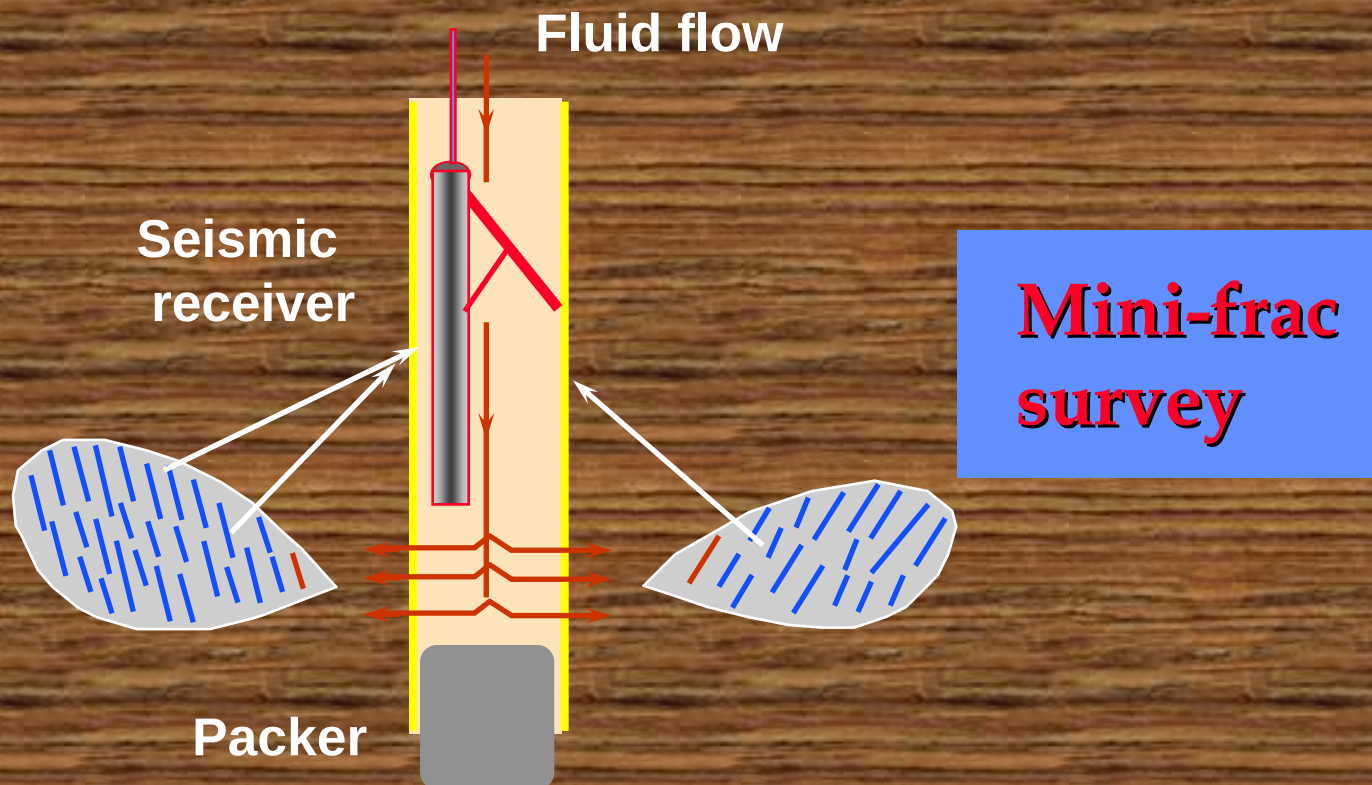


# Large scale SWS example

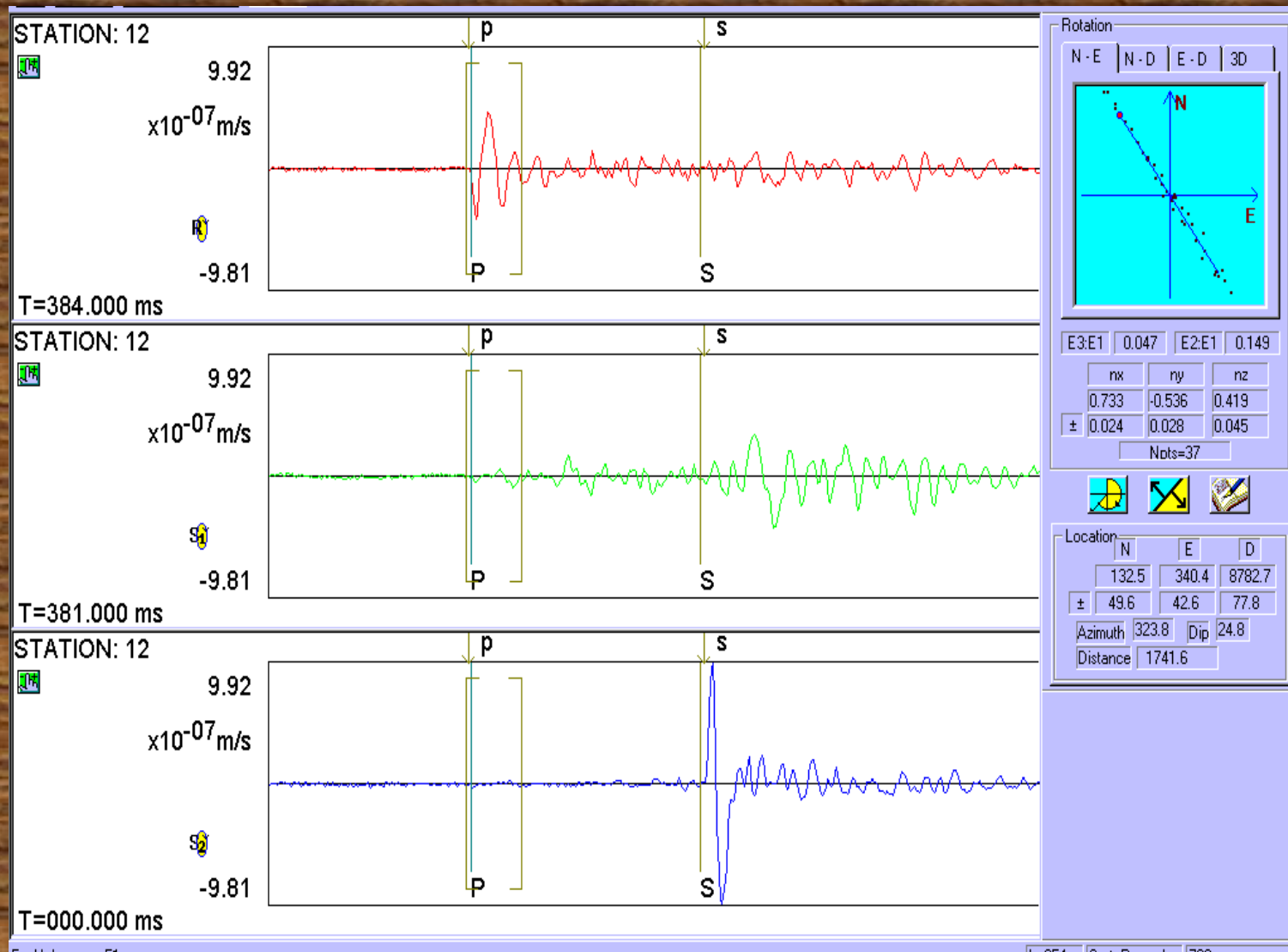


# Fracturing monitoring

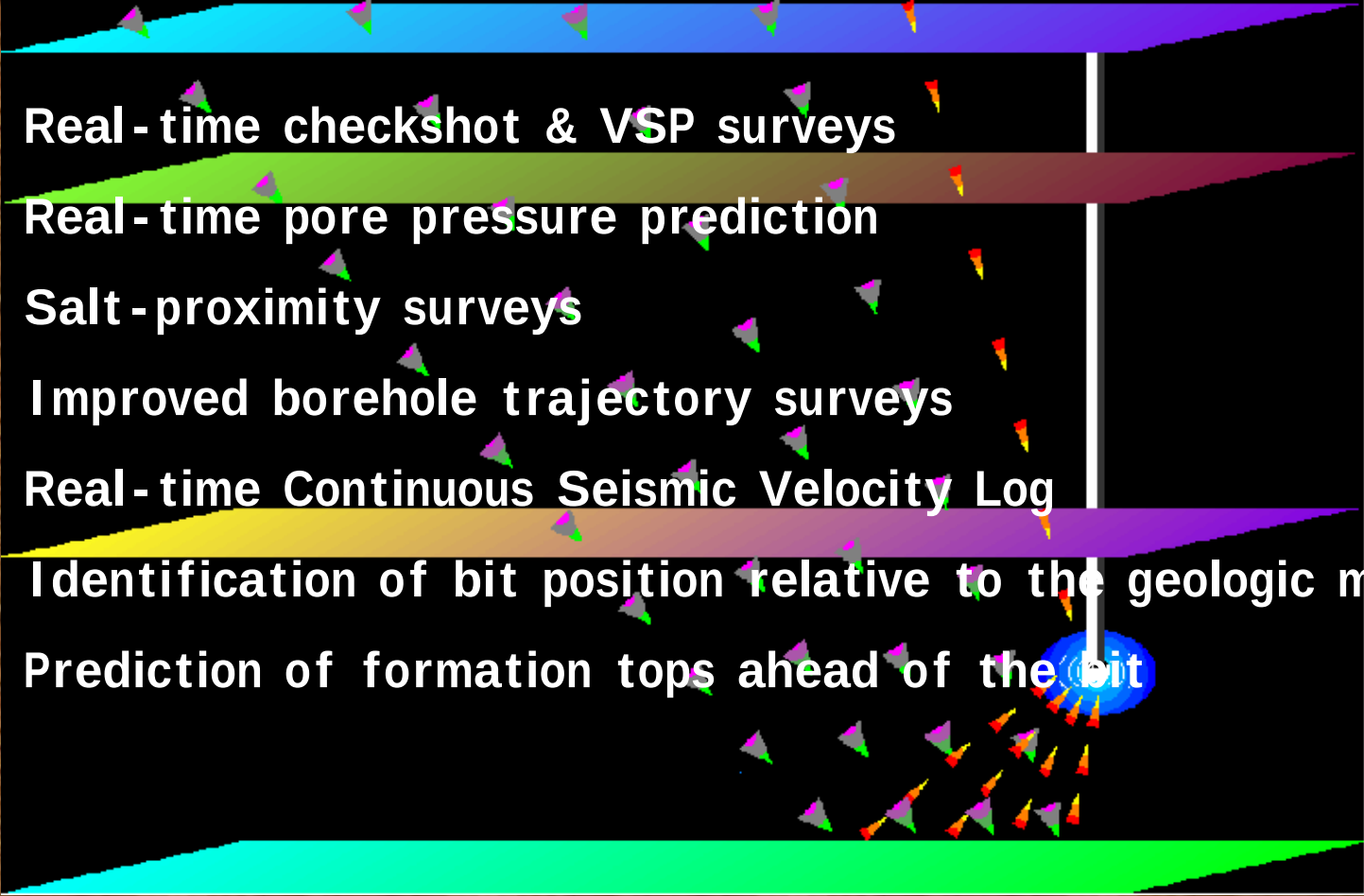
- Mini-frac monitoring - single well
- Hydraulic fracturing monitoring - multi well



# 3 C hydro frac data example

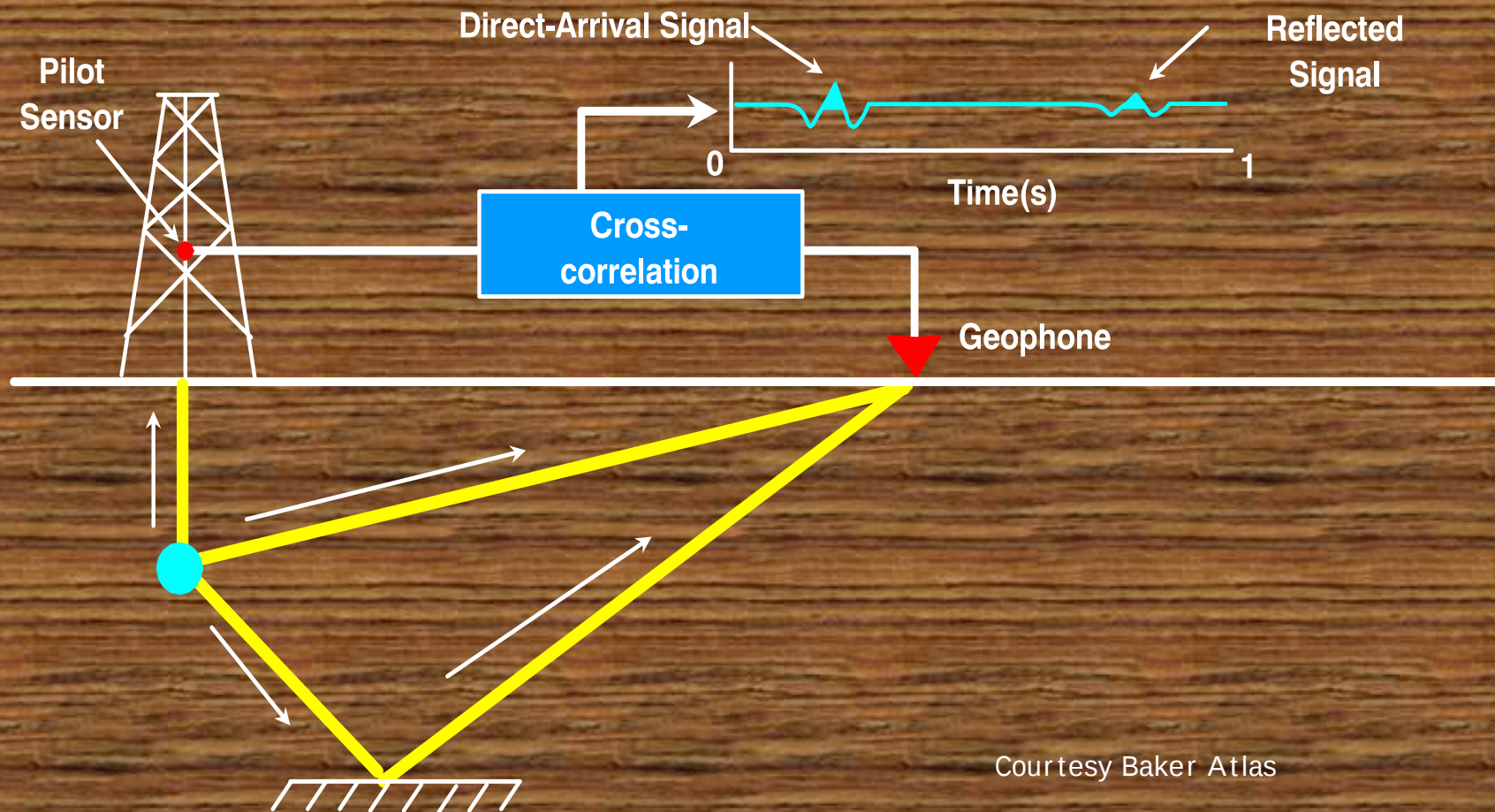


# Looking ahead of the bit

- 
- Real-time checkshot & VSP surveys
  - Real-time pore pressure prediction
  - Salt-proximity surveys
  - Improved borehole trajectory surveys
  - Real-time Continuous Seismic Velocity Log
  - Identification of bit position relative to the geologic model
  - Prediction of formation tops ahead of the bit

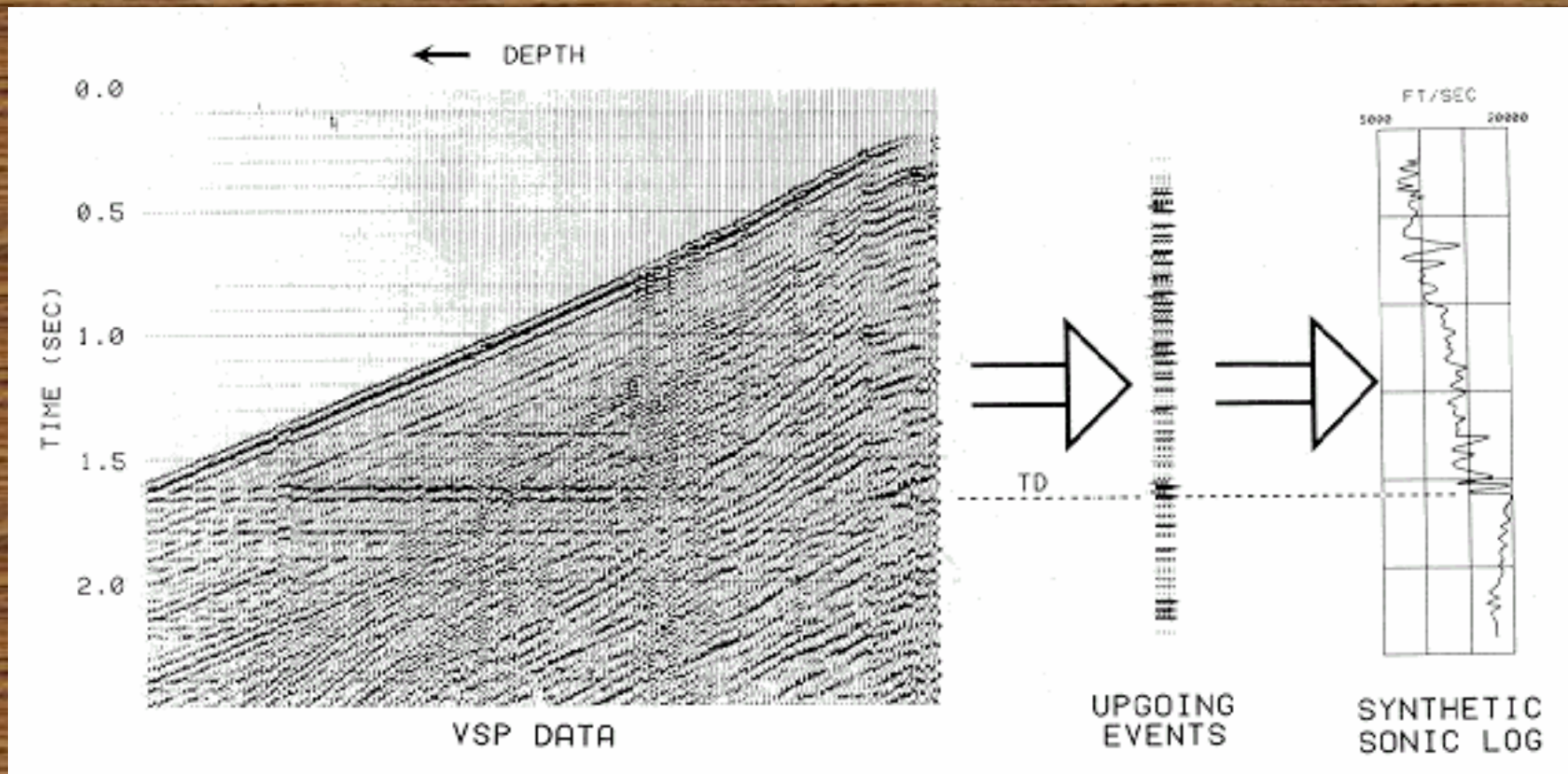
Courtesy Baker Atlas

# Seismic-While-Drilling principles



Courtesy Baker Atlas

# Looking ahead of the bit



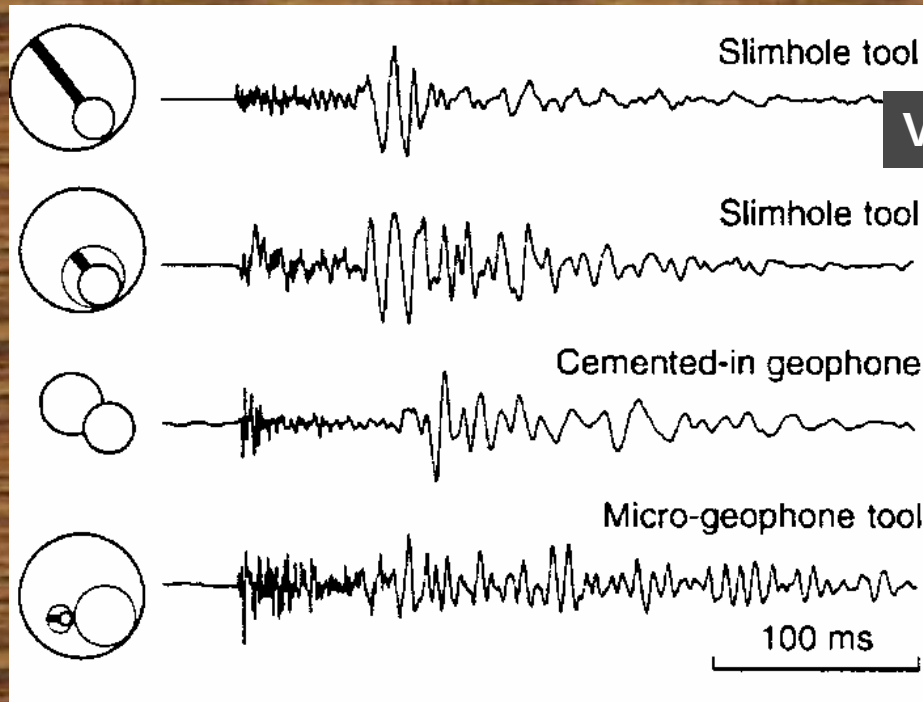
BAH2000

# Outline

- **Seismic methods**

- ✧ VSP
- ✧ Crosswell
- ✧ Single well
- ✧ Micro seismic monitoring
- ✧ Seismic while drilling
- ✧ Fracture monitoring
- ✧ Passive seismic
- ✧ 3D VSP
- ✧ VSP for engineering applications

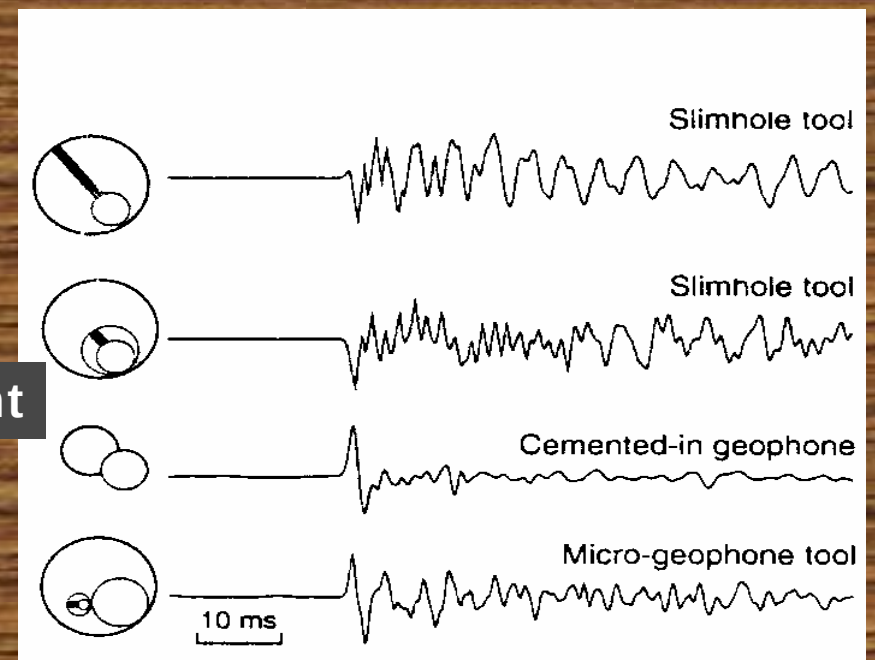
# Clamping/cementing effects



Vertical component, horizontal waves

Vertical component, 30° wave incident

After Hardage, 2000

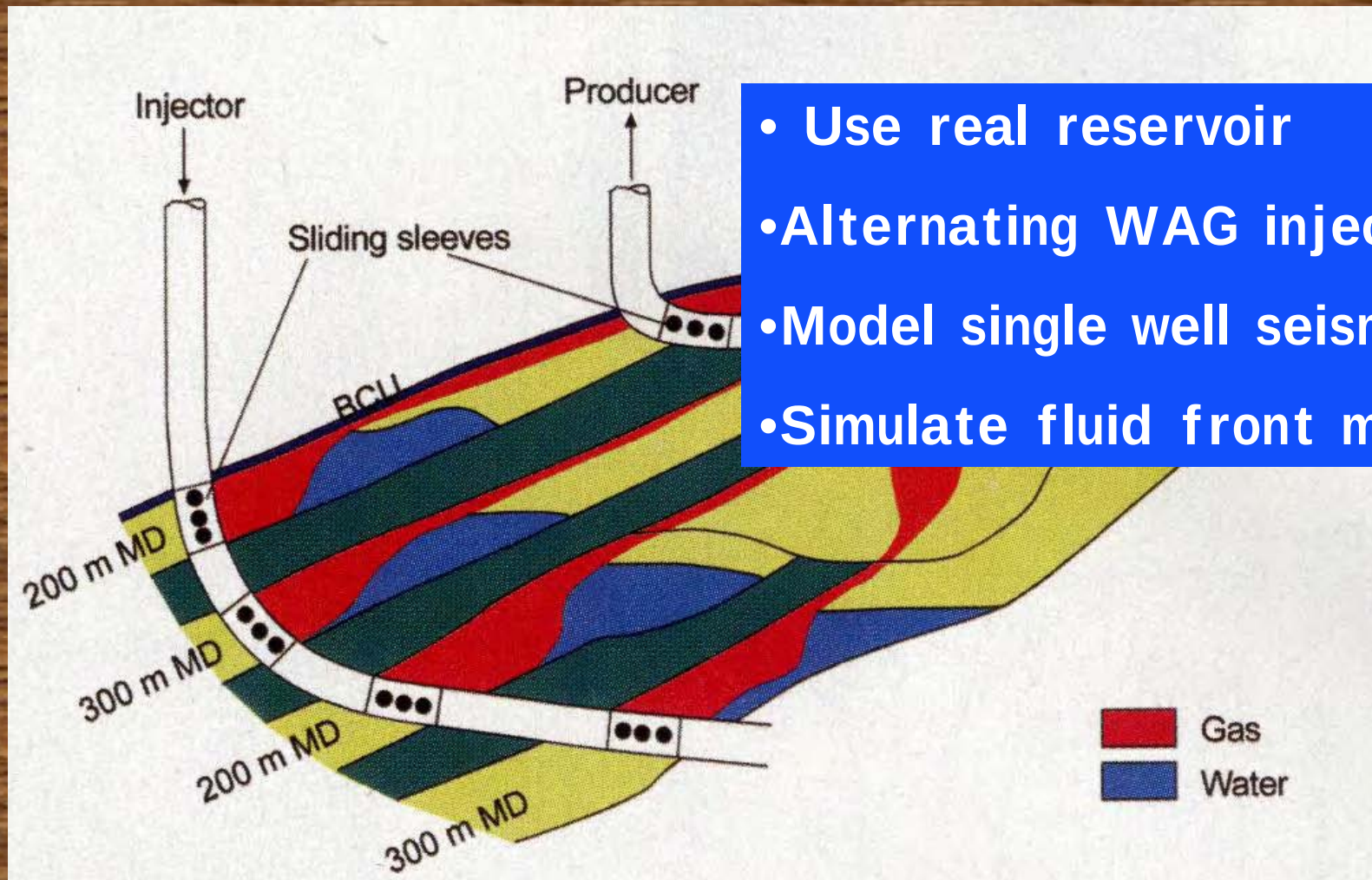


# Seismic sensors



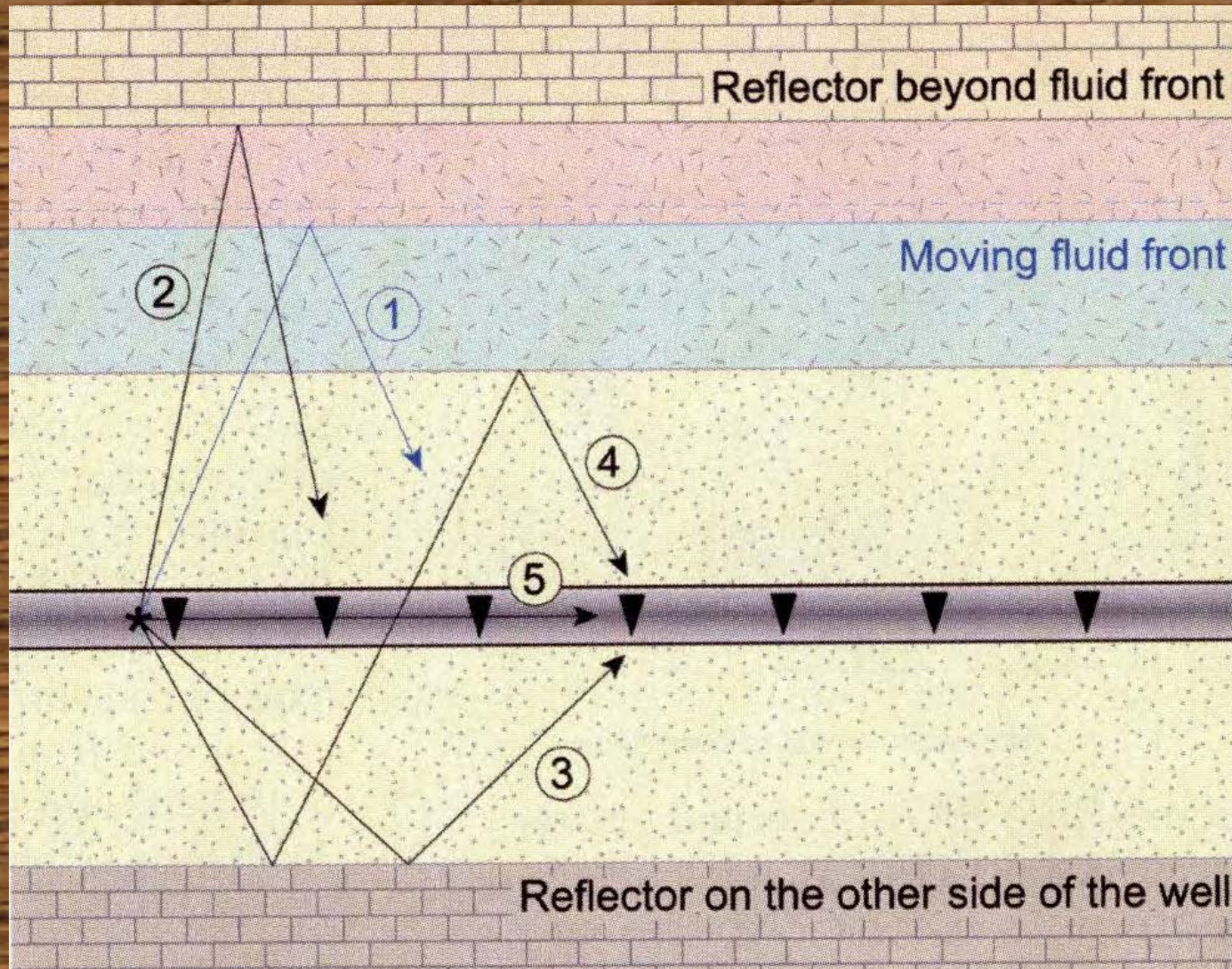
After Hottman & Curtis, 2001

# Model study: intelligent well seismic



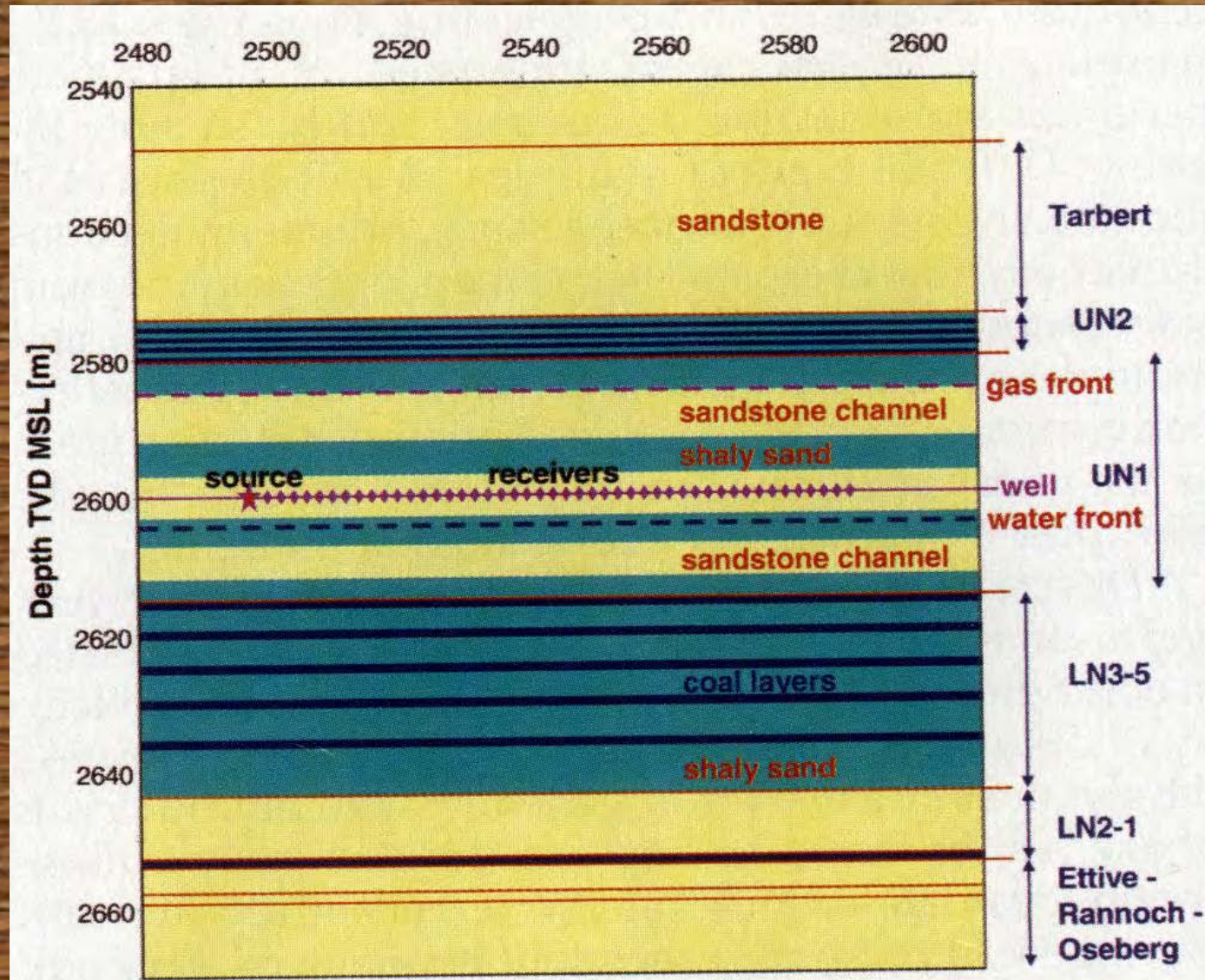
After Mjaaland et al, 2001, TLE 20-10

# Model study: different models



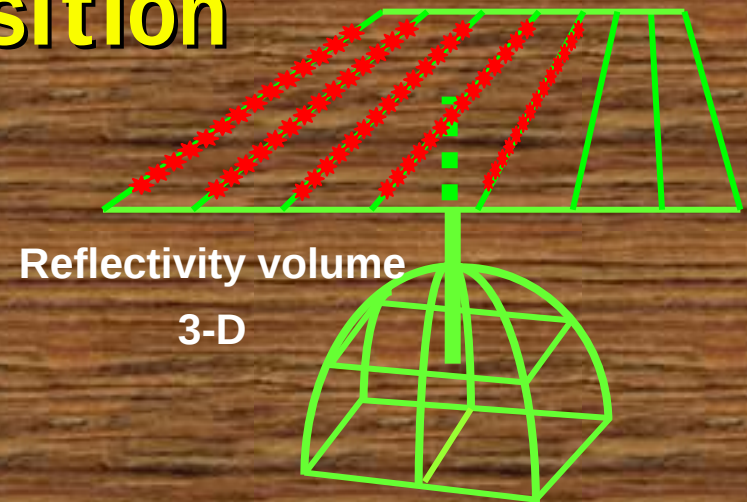
After Mjaaland et al, 2001, TLE 20-10

# Model study: geometry

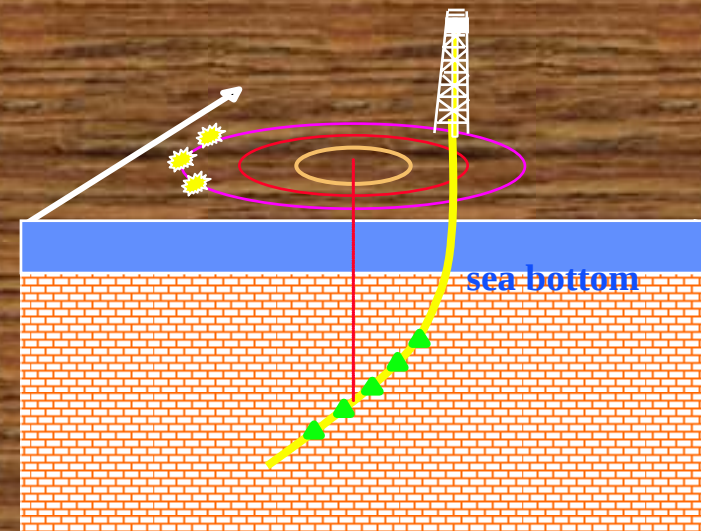


# 3D VSP Data Acquisition

- Purpose-built, integrated data acquisition system
- Multi-level 3-component downhole receivers
- Advanced energy source controller speeds up operations & improves data quality
- Advanced navigation system integrates all borehole seismic, navigation, & source sync data
- Simultaneously acquiring 3-D VSP & 3-D surface seismic data reduces costs & maximizes synergy



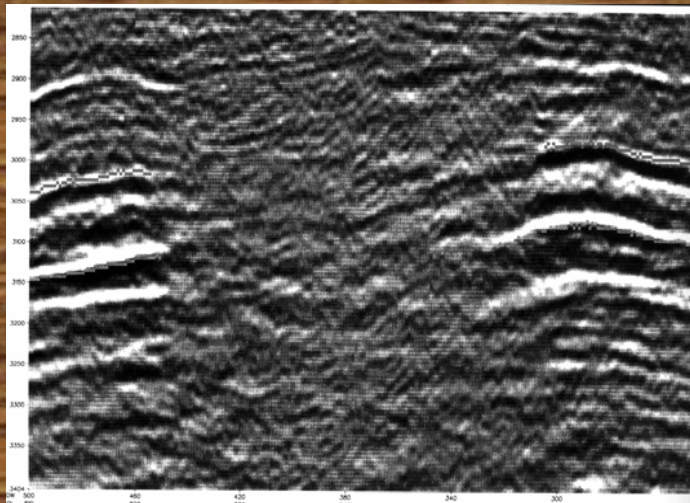
Rectangular grid acquisition



Circular or spiral acquisition

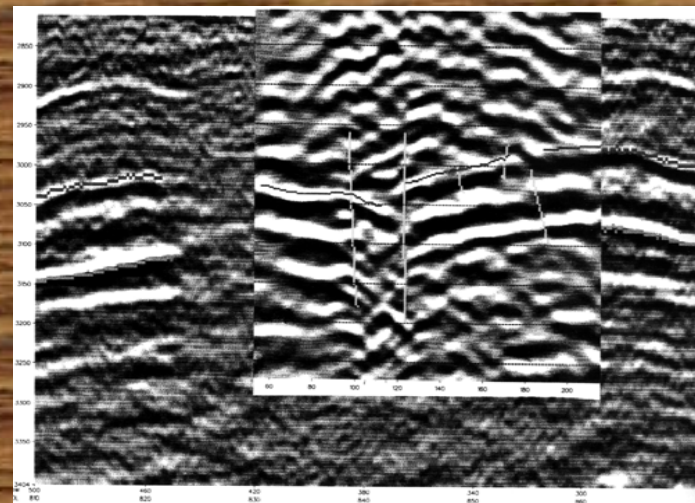
# Why 3-D VSP?

Surface Seismic 3-D



*Ekofisk, North Sea (from Dangerfield, 1996)*

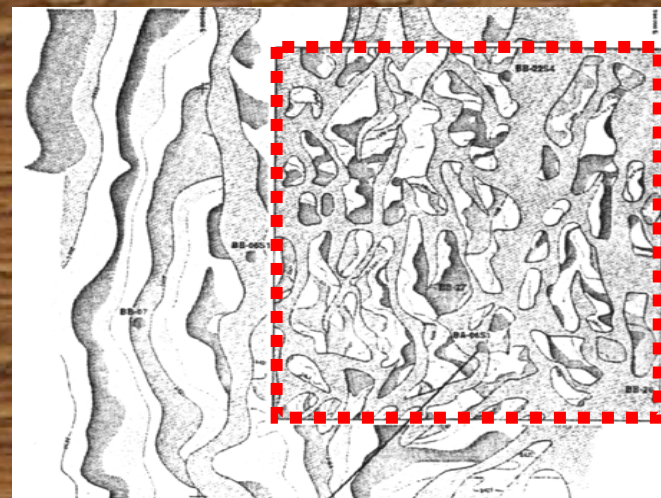
3-D VSP



Surface Seismic 3-D



3-D VSP

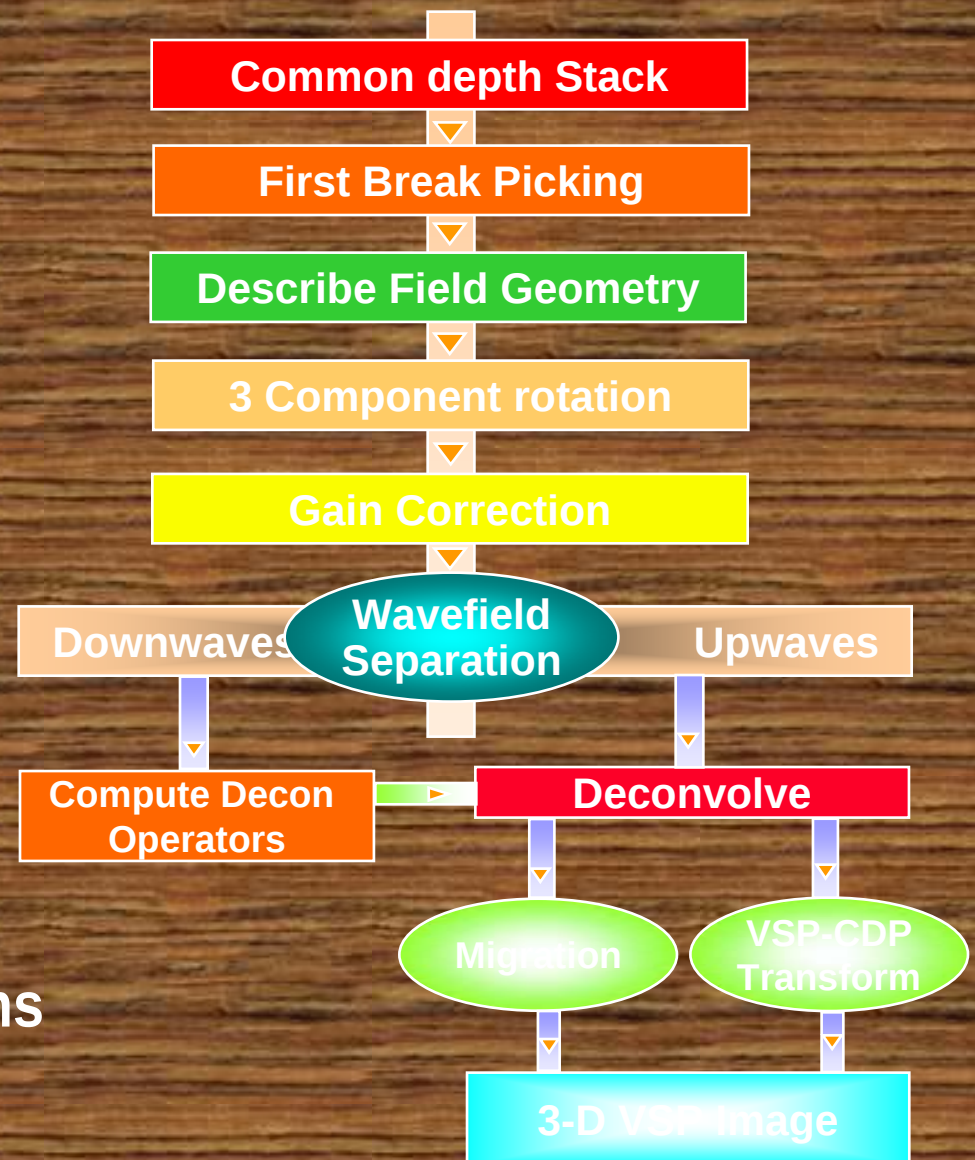


*Brent, UK North Sea (from van der Pal et al., 1996)*

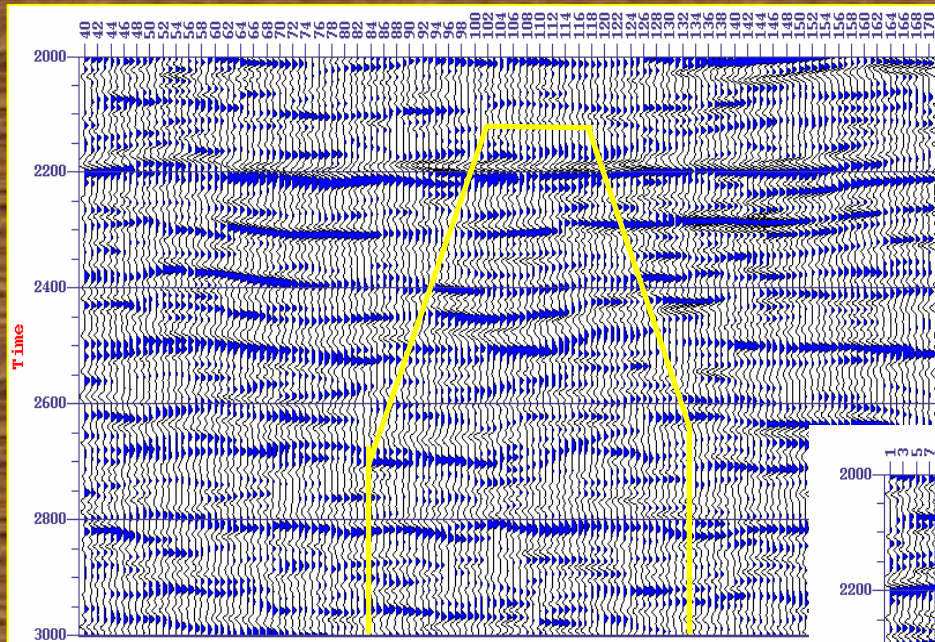
# Data Processing

- Standard procedures
- Pre-survey modeling
- Special processing
  - ☒ Statistical tool orientation
  - ☒ Statics' application
  - ☒ Wavefield separation
  - ☒ Velocity inversion
  - ☒ Imaging
    - Kirchhoff migration
    - VSP-CDP transformation
- 3D Visualization
- Data volume considerations

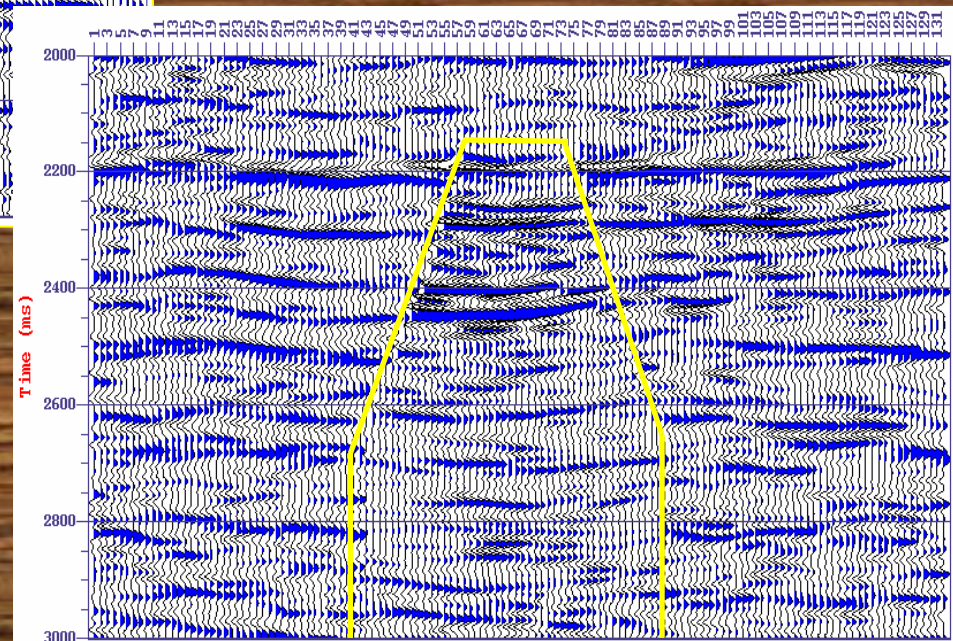
## 3-D VSP Processing Flow



# Oseberg 3-D VSP Migration



3-D surface seismic inline section (processed by Elf)

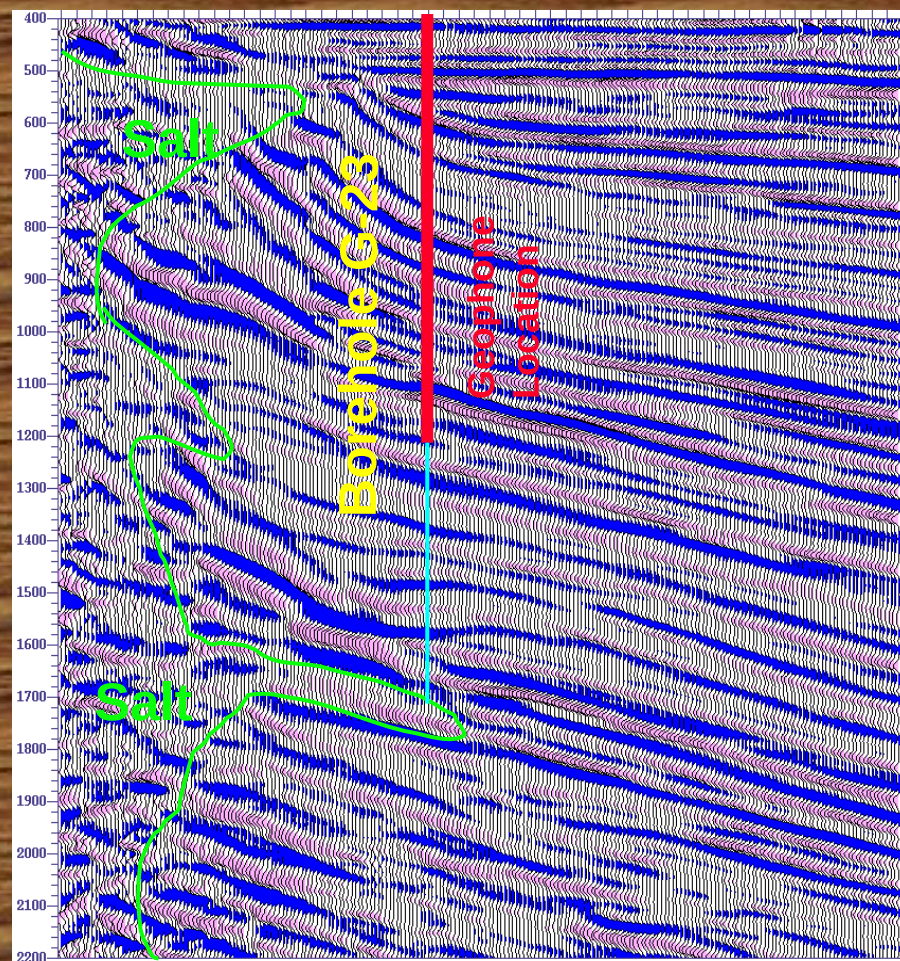


3-D VSP migrated section pasted in surface seismic inline section

# 3-D VSP Migration

Surface Seismic

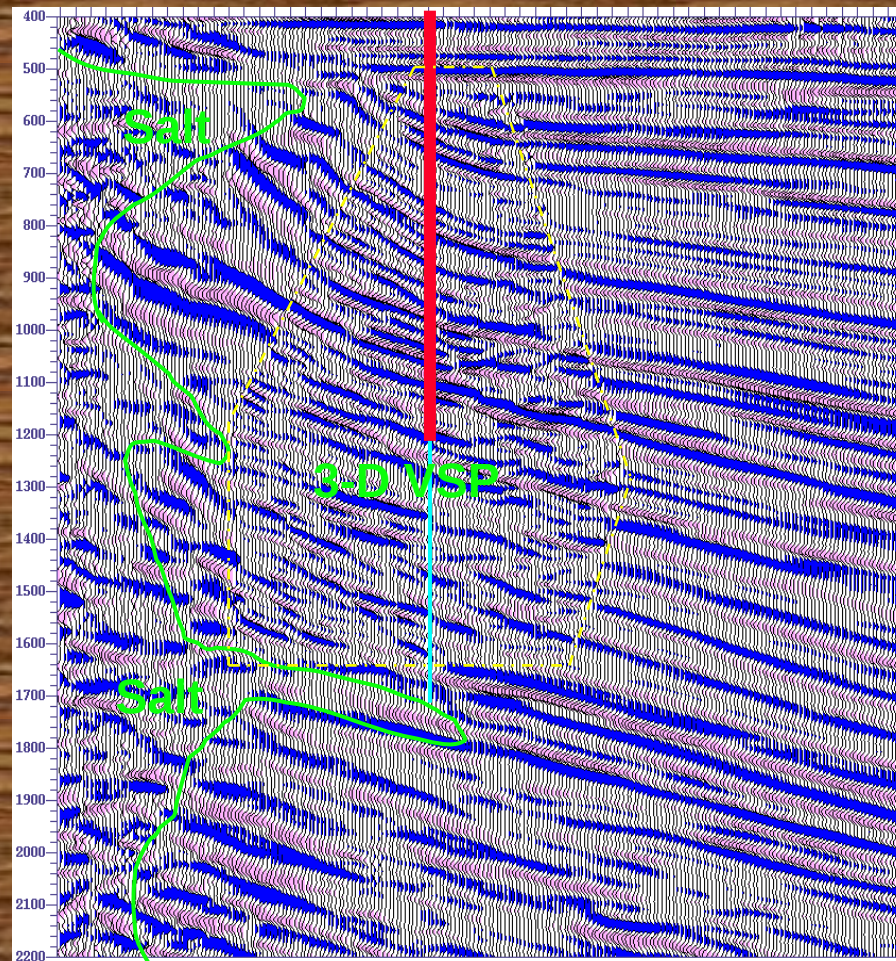
G-23



3-D Surface  
Seismic Section

VSP Splice

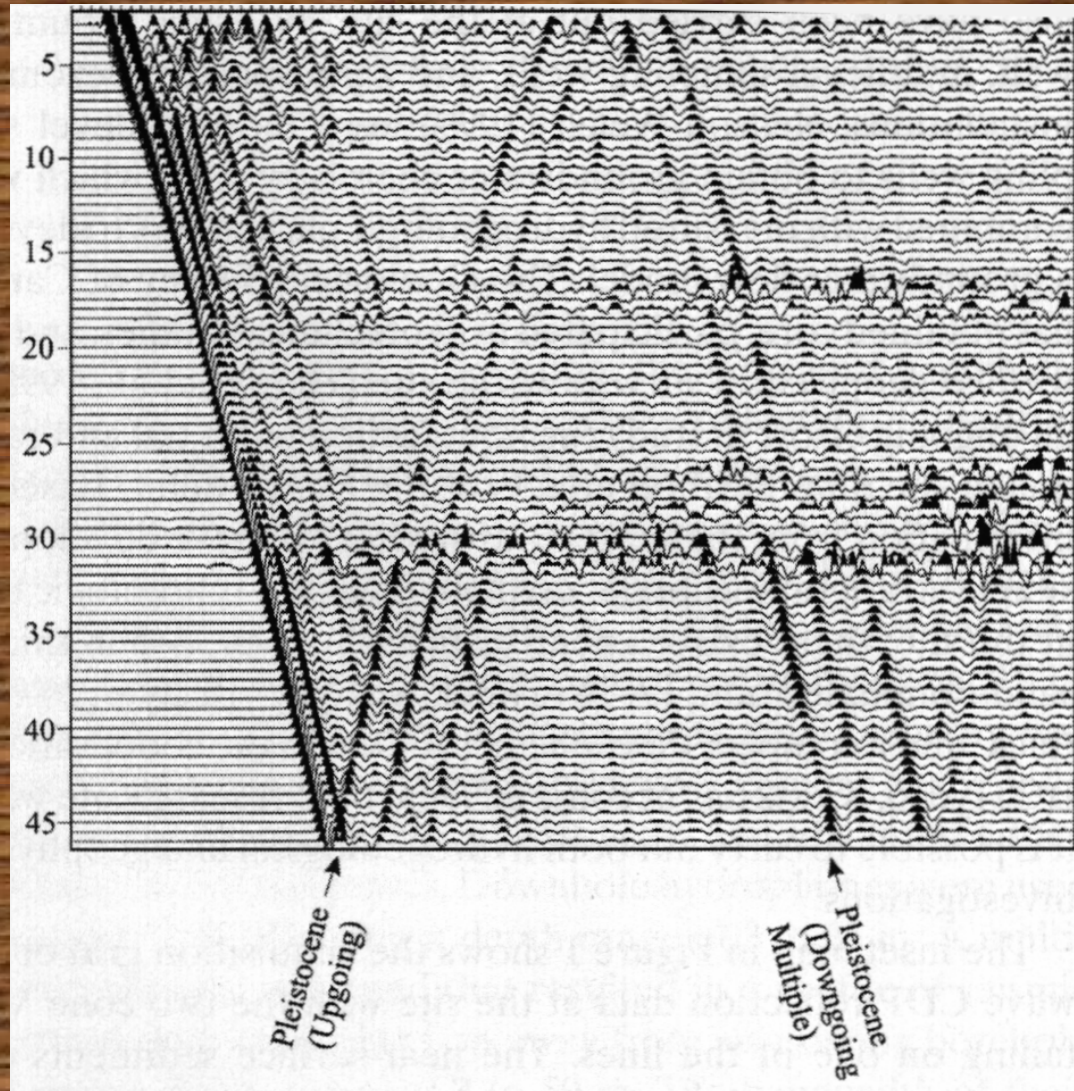
G-23



Combined 3-D Surface  
Seismic & 3-D VSP Section

## Near - surface VSP: VSP 2

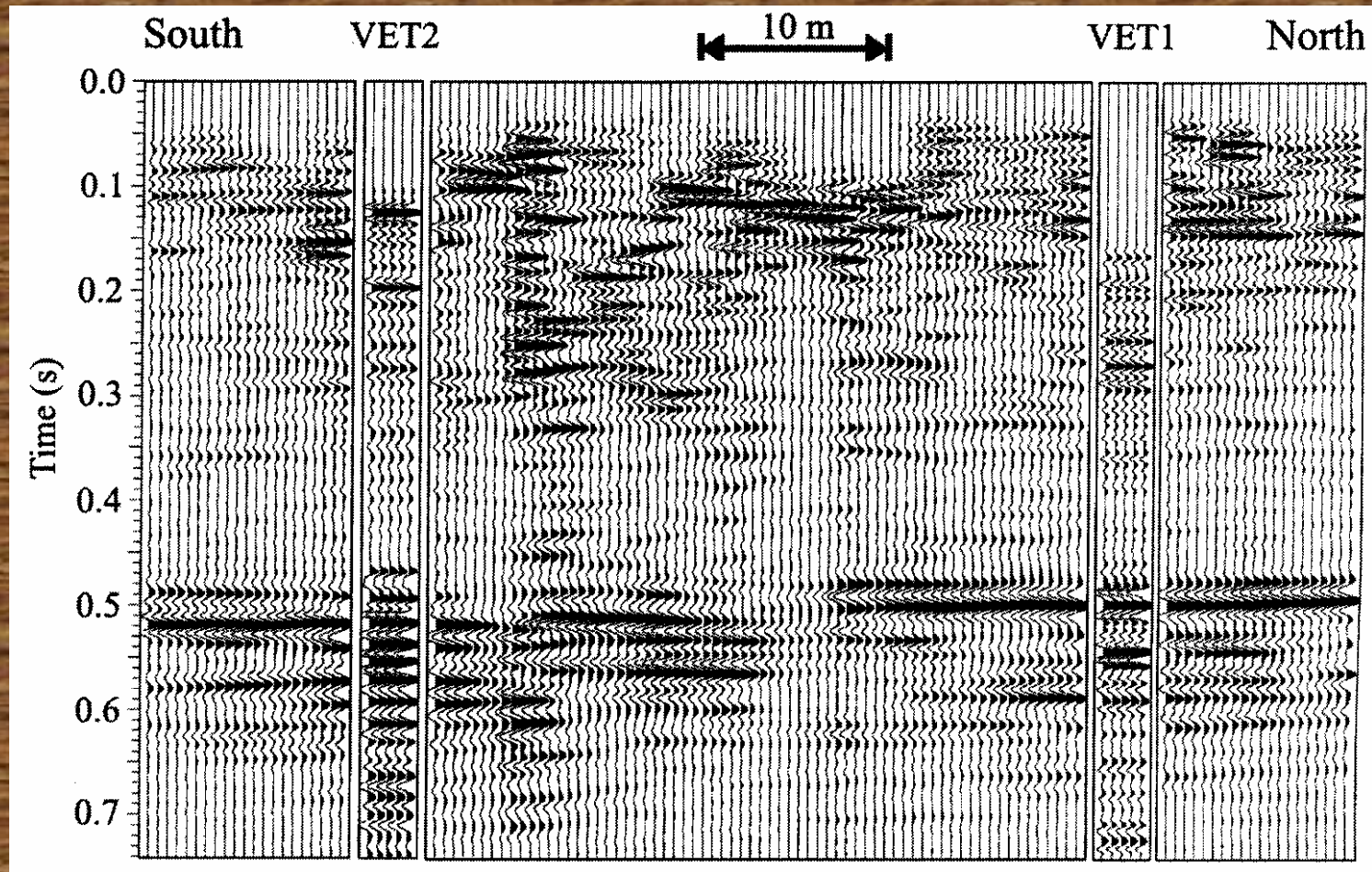
After spherical  
divergences and  
band pass



(after Jarvis & Knight., 2000)

(after Jarvis & Knight., 2000)

## Near-surface VSP: SH CDP section



(after Jarvis & Knight., 2000)

(after Jarvis & Knight., 2000)

# Outline

- Critical Lin
  - Rock Physi
  - Seismic Me
  - Borehole EM
  - Borehole Gravity
  - Logging
  - Summary
- **Borehole Electromagnetics**
    - ✕ Cross well EM
    - ✕ Single well EM
    - ✕ Seismoelectric measurements

# Outline

- **Borehole Electromagnetics**
  - ☒ Cross well EM
  - ☒ Single well EM
  - ☒ Seismoelectric measurements

# Upscaling...upscaling...upscaling

0.01

0.1

1

10

100

← Pore studies

Image logs

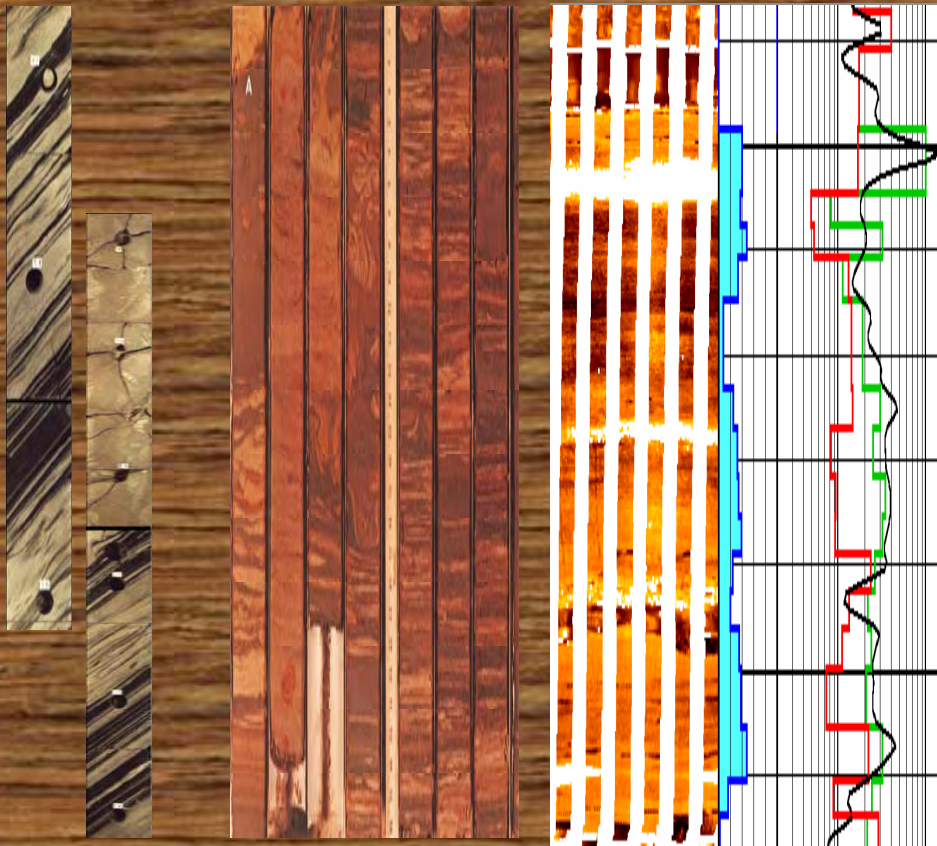
Surface geophysics →

Core plugs

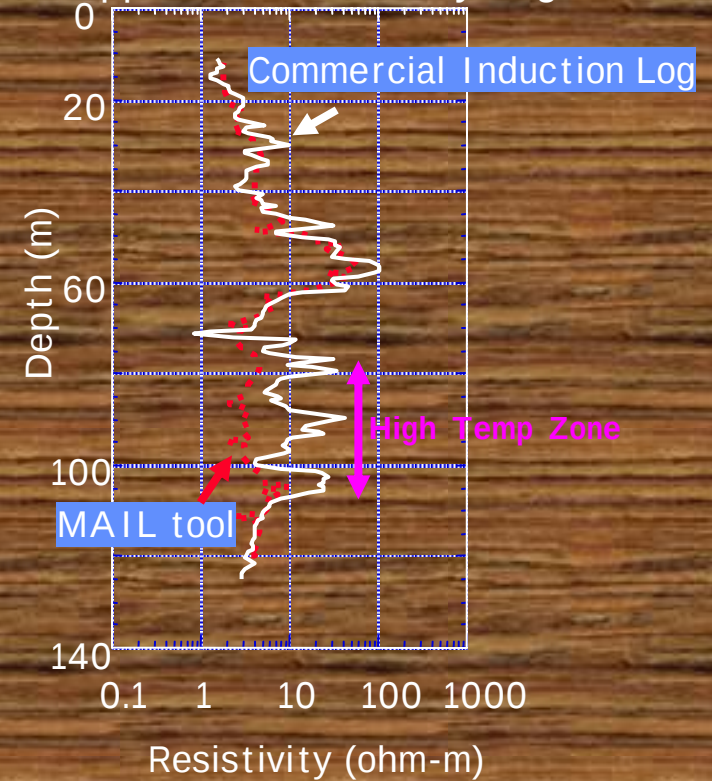
Whole cores

Well logs

Borehole geophysics

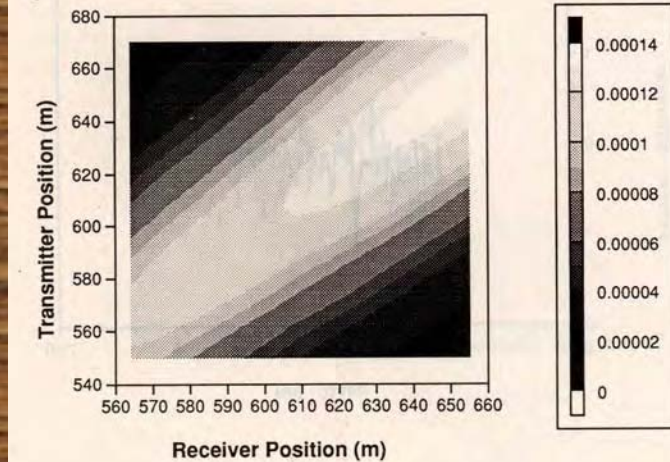


Apparent Resistivity Log

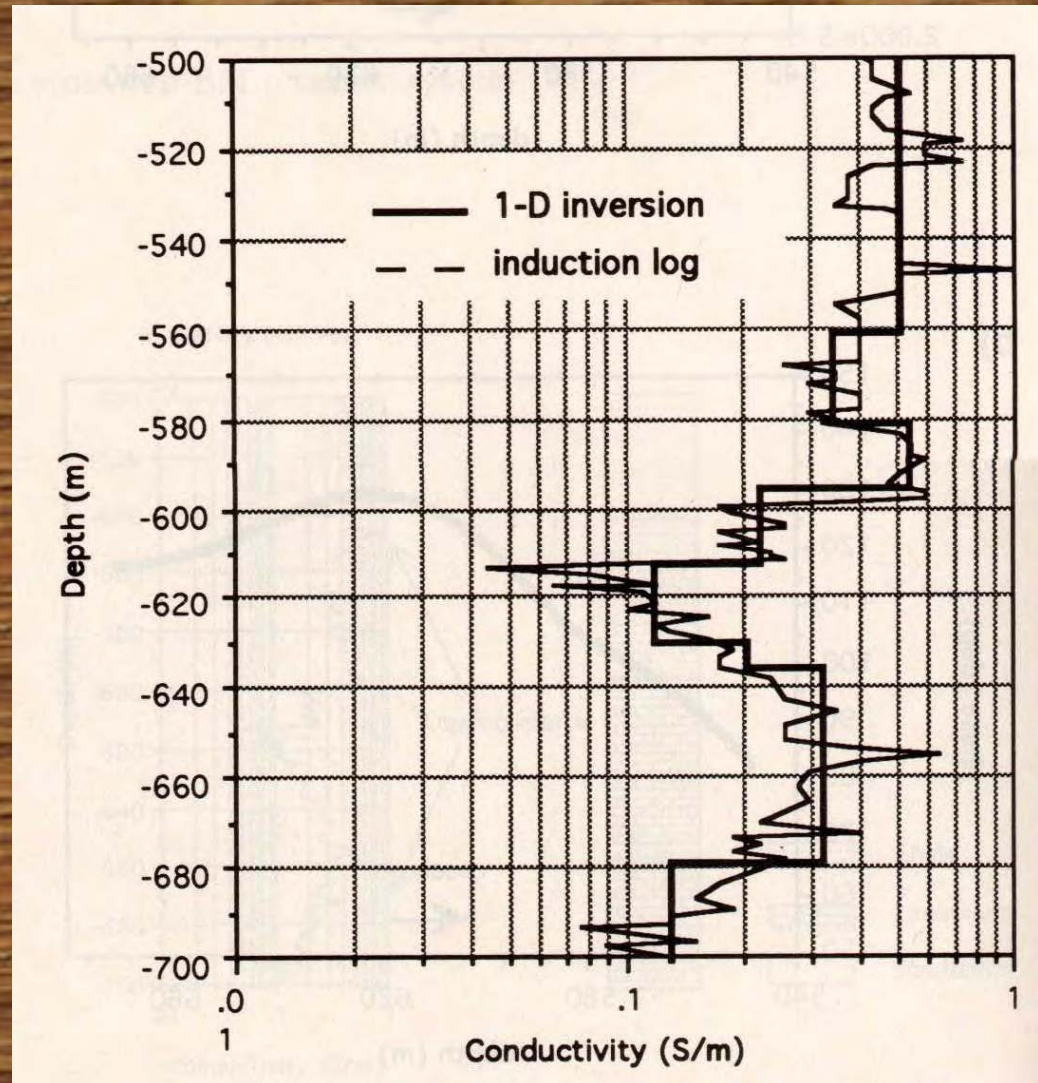
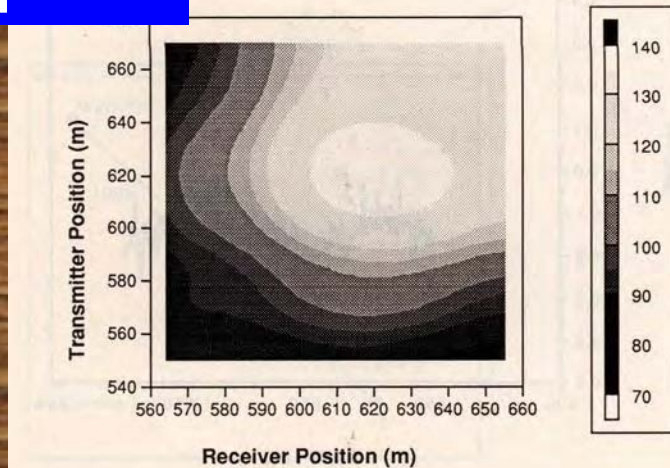


# Devine test: data & inversion

amplitude

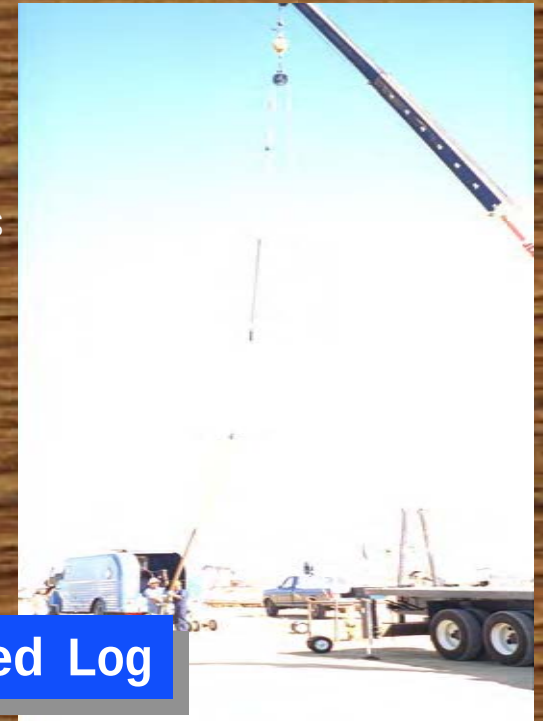


phase

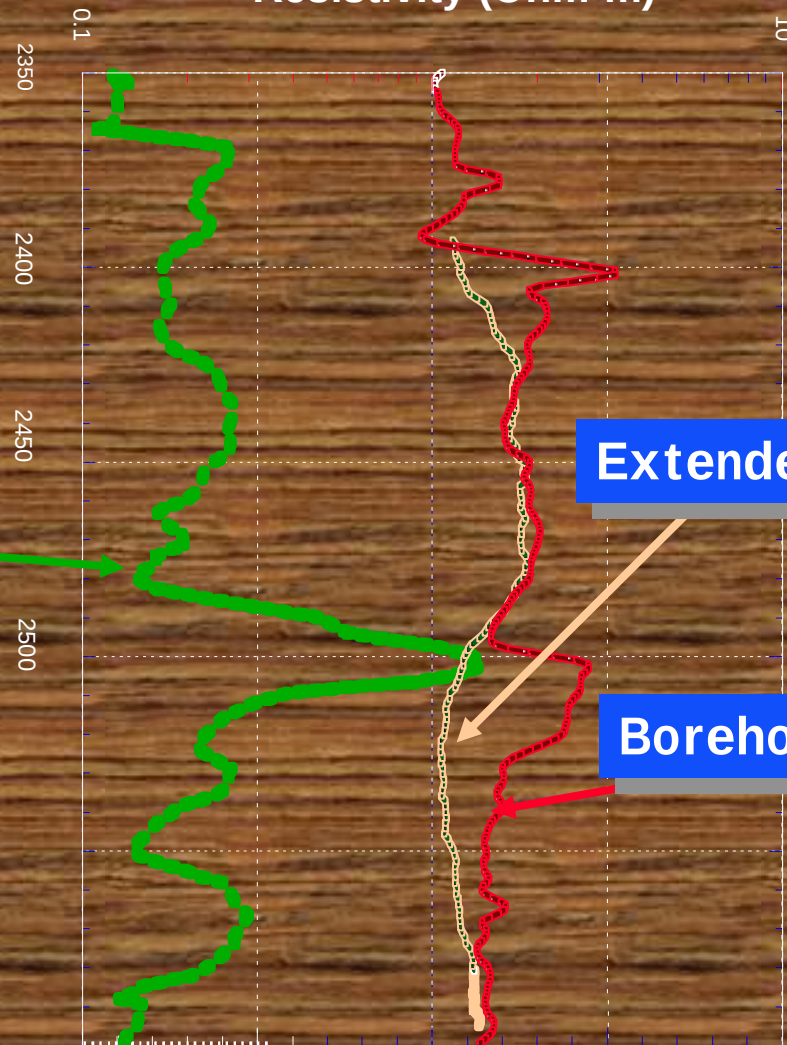


After Wilt et al, 1995

# Single well EM



Resistivity (Ohm-m)



SCIL tool

Horizontal Field

Extended Log

Borehole Induction Log

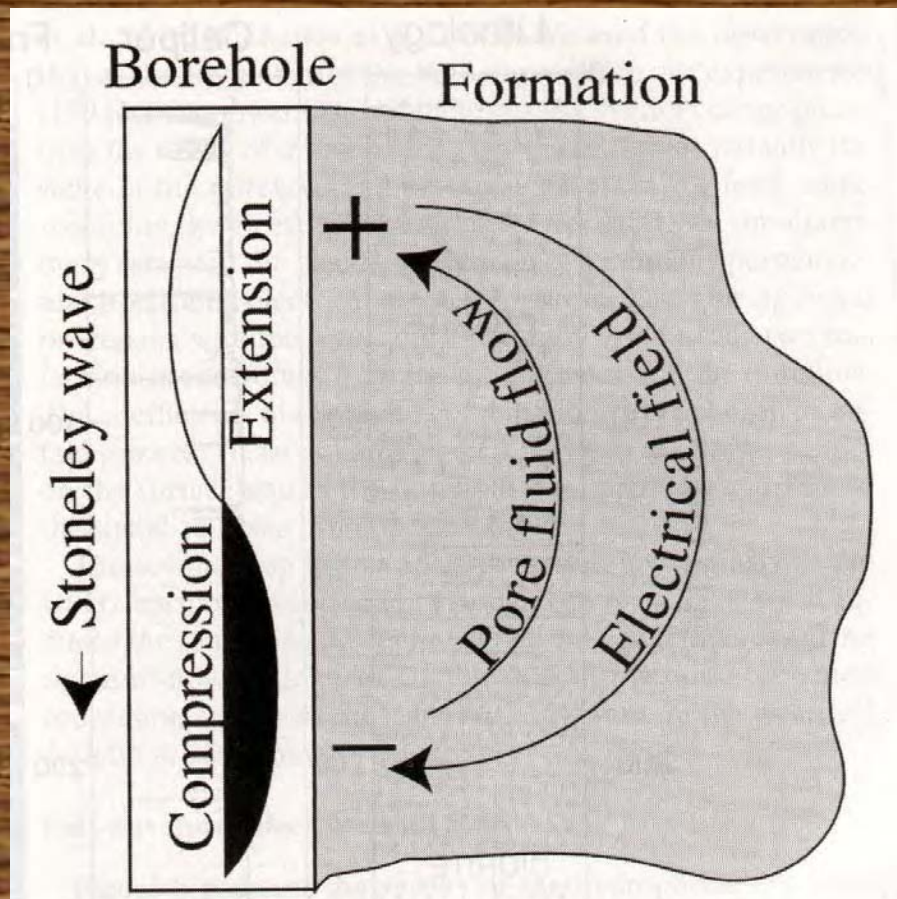
Courtesy of EMI Inc.

© Copyright KJT Enterprises Inc. 2000, 2001

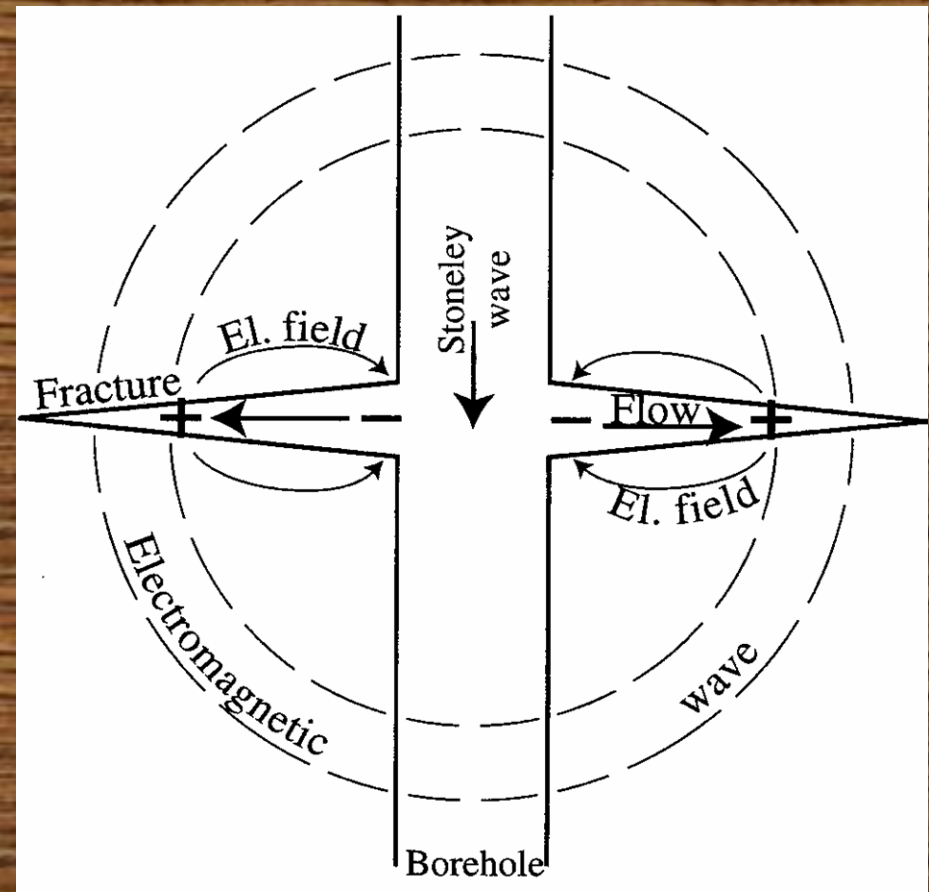
After Wilt & Alumbaugh, 1993

# Seismoelectrics: signal origin

Stoneley wave generated

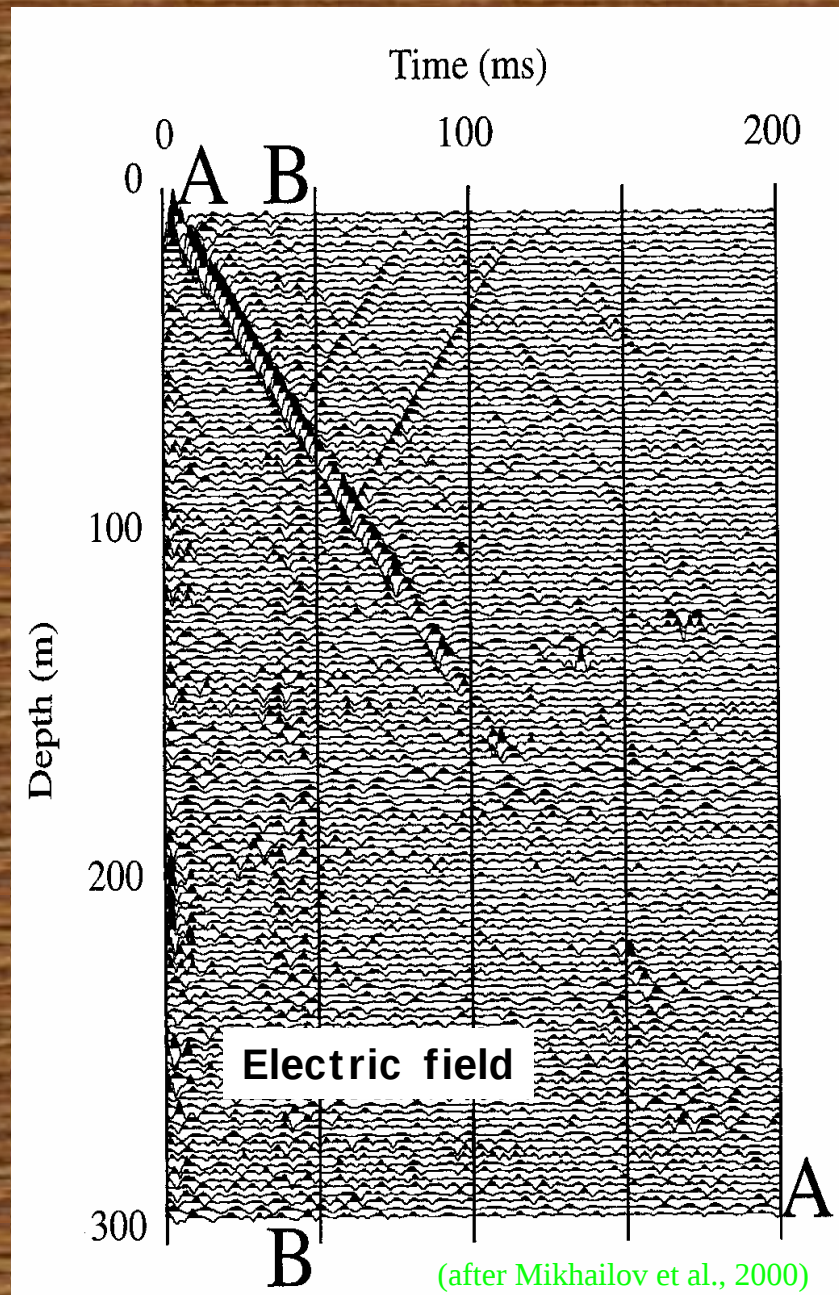
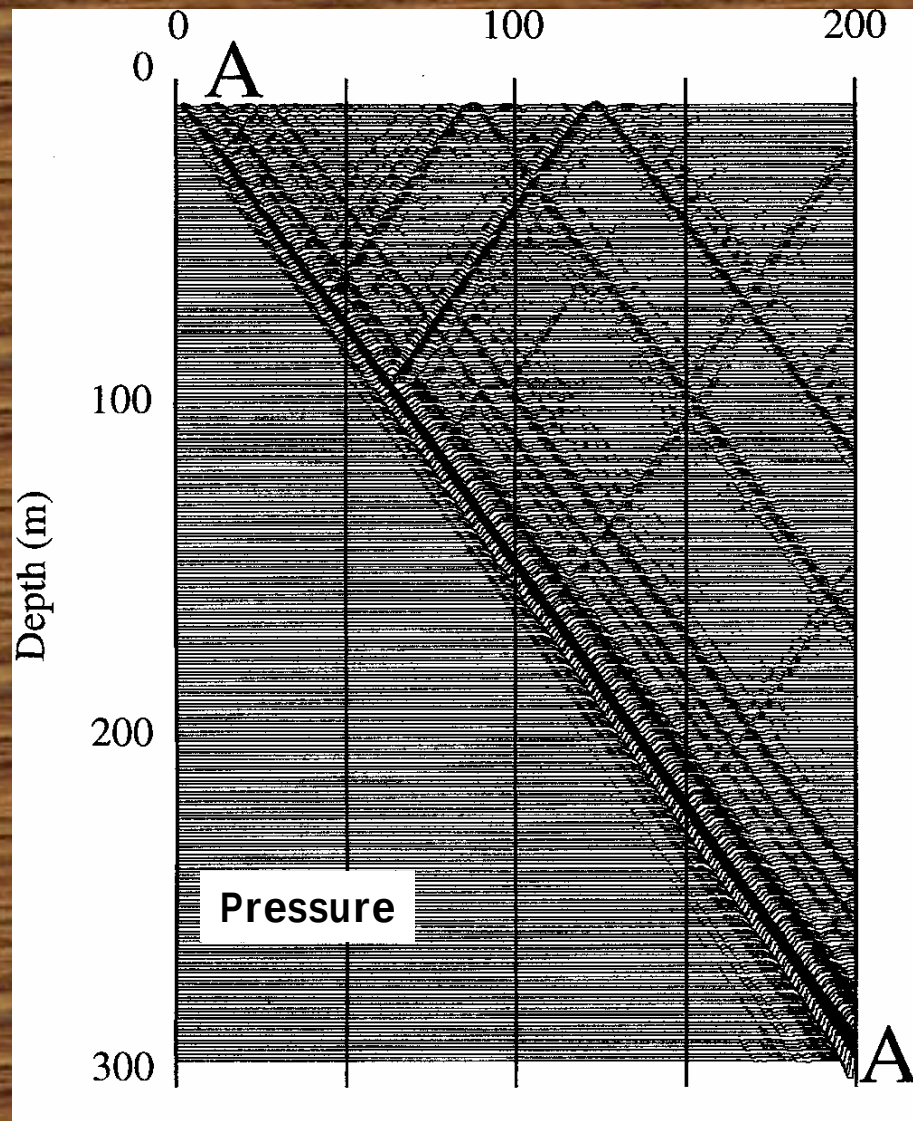


Fracture generated



(after Mikhailov et al., 2000)

# Seismoelectrics:



# Outline

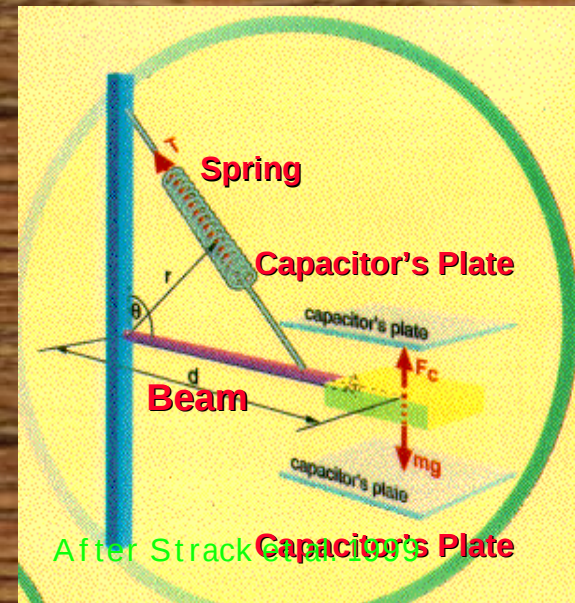
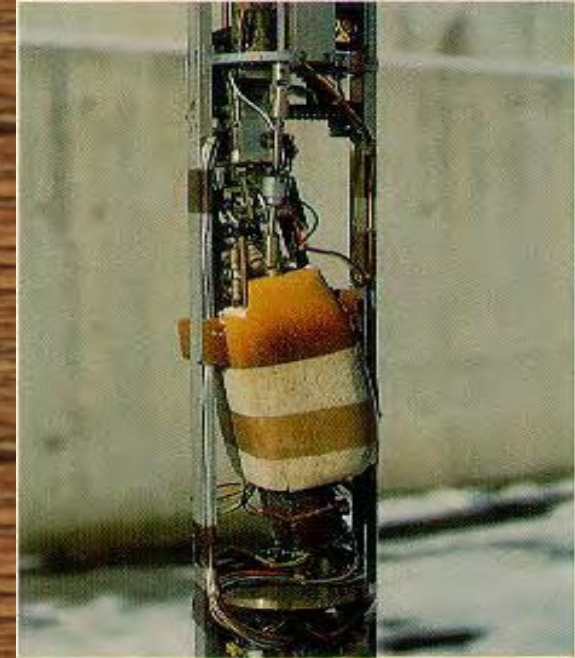
- Critical Link
- Rock Physics
- Seismic Methods
- Borehole EM
- Borehole Gravity
- Logging
- Summary

# Borehole Gravimeter (BHGM)

⊗ L&R “zero-length” spring balance

⊗ Capacitor force related to gravitational acceleration

⊗ Standard deviations  
 $3 \mu\text{Gal.}$



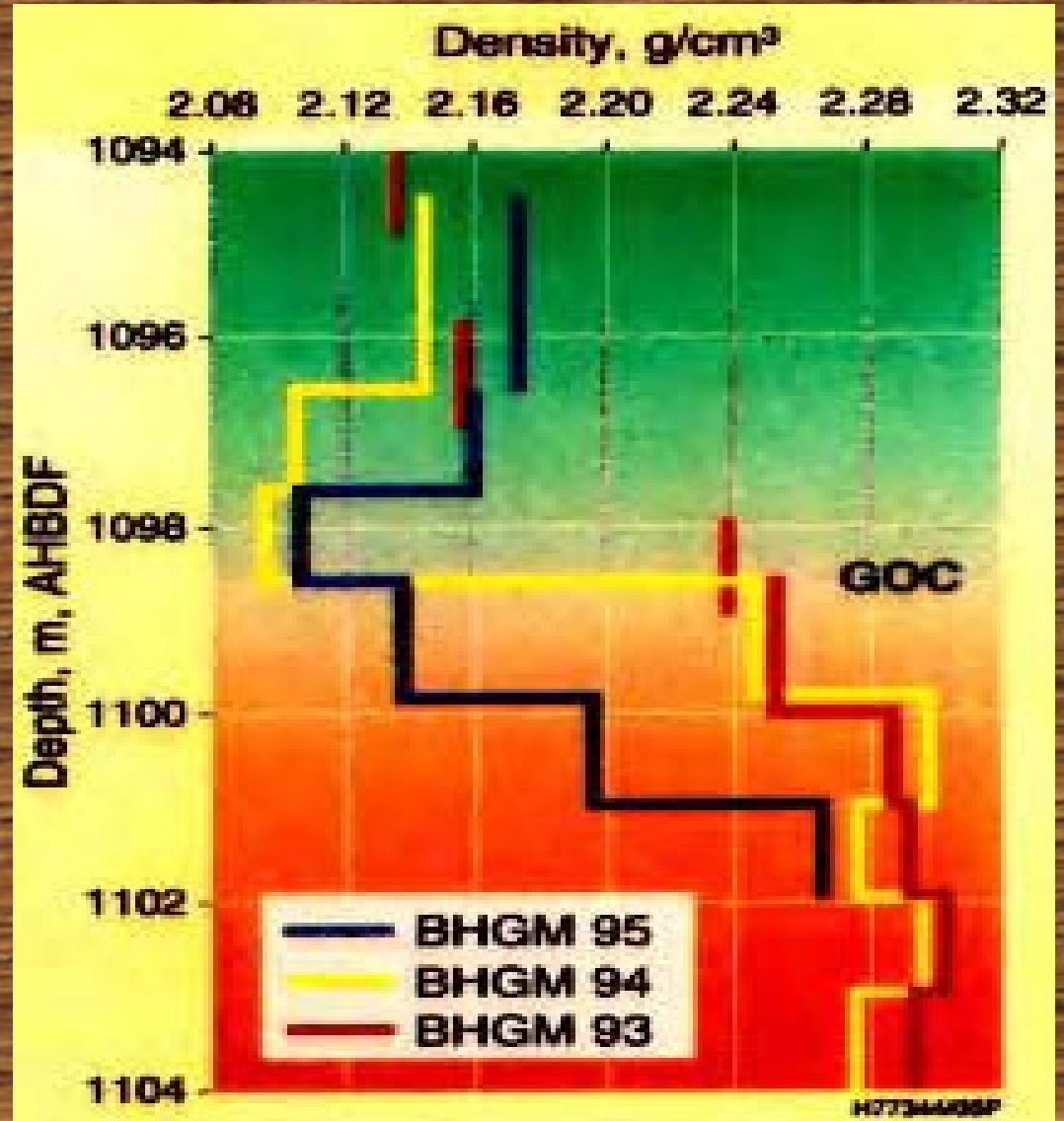
# Single well BHGM ( 3 years)

Repeat BHGM  
across Rabbi field  
gas/oil contact in  
Gabon.

Porosity: 24%

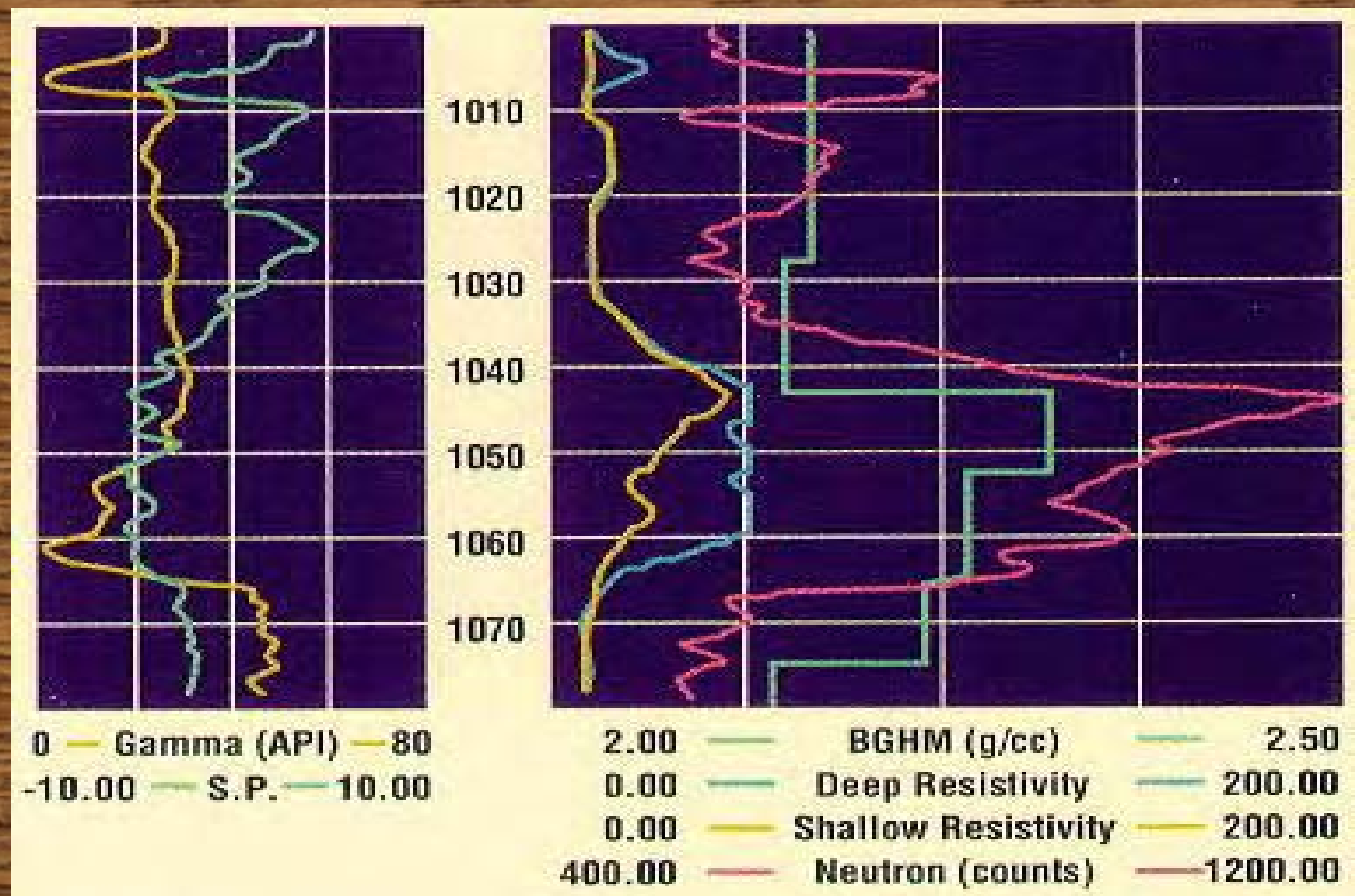
Gas  $\rho$  : 0.082 g/cc

Oil  $\rho$  : 0.780 g/cc



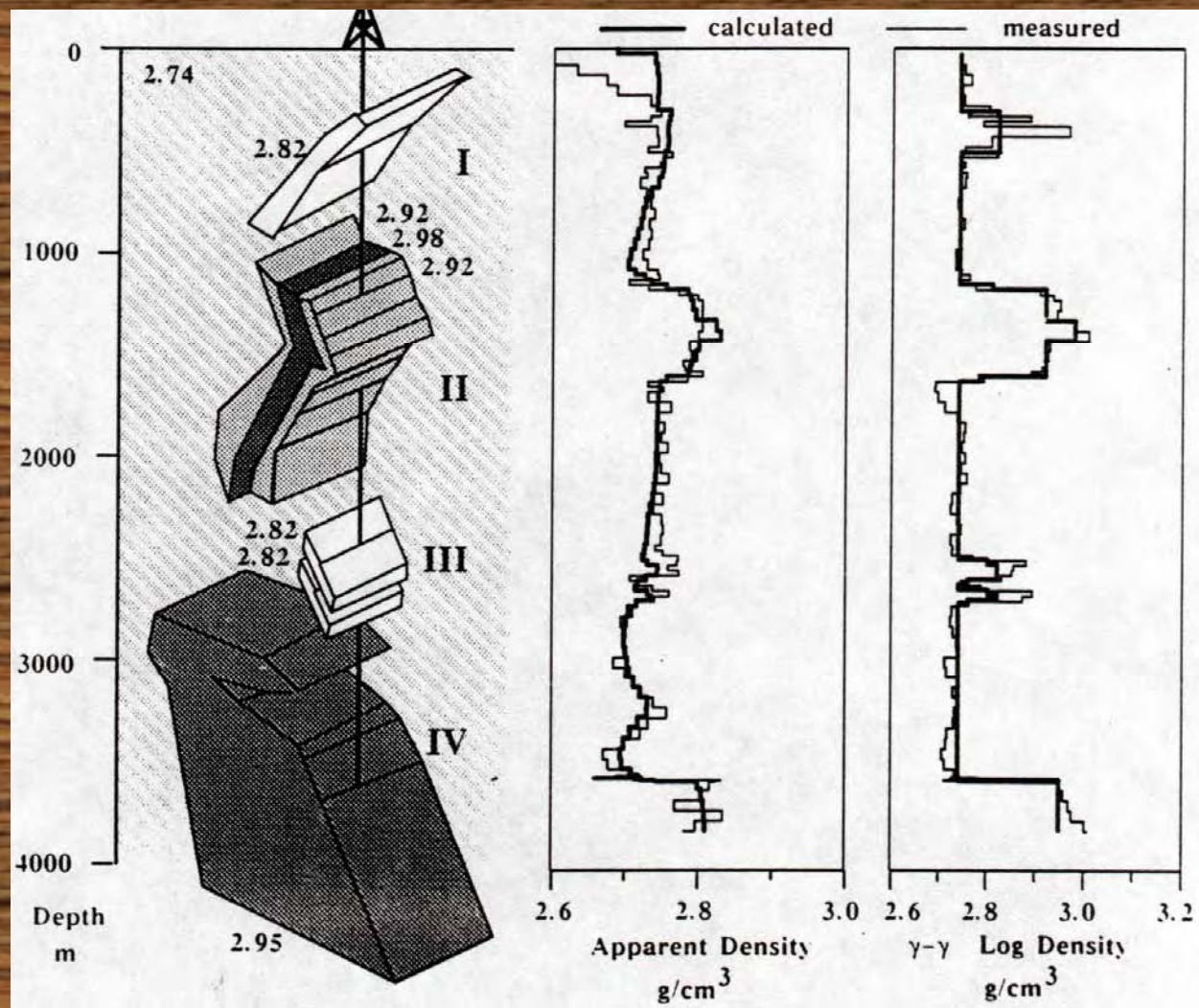
After Majer & Strack, 2000

# High resistivity, High N counts, High density=Tight Zone



After Edcon 1994

# KTB: final interpretation



After Wolfgram et al., 1992

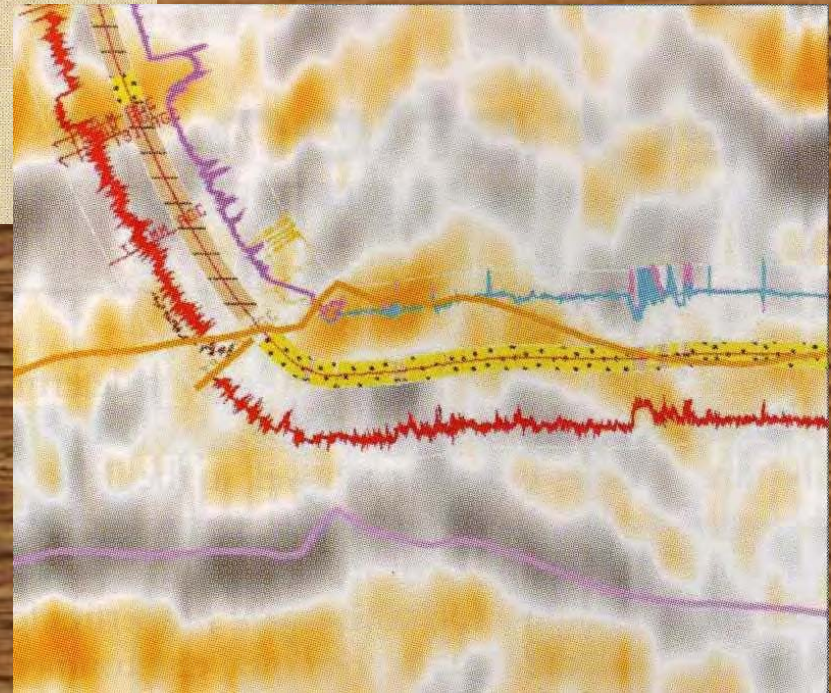
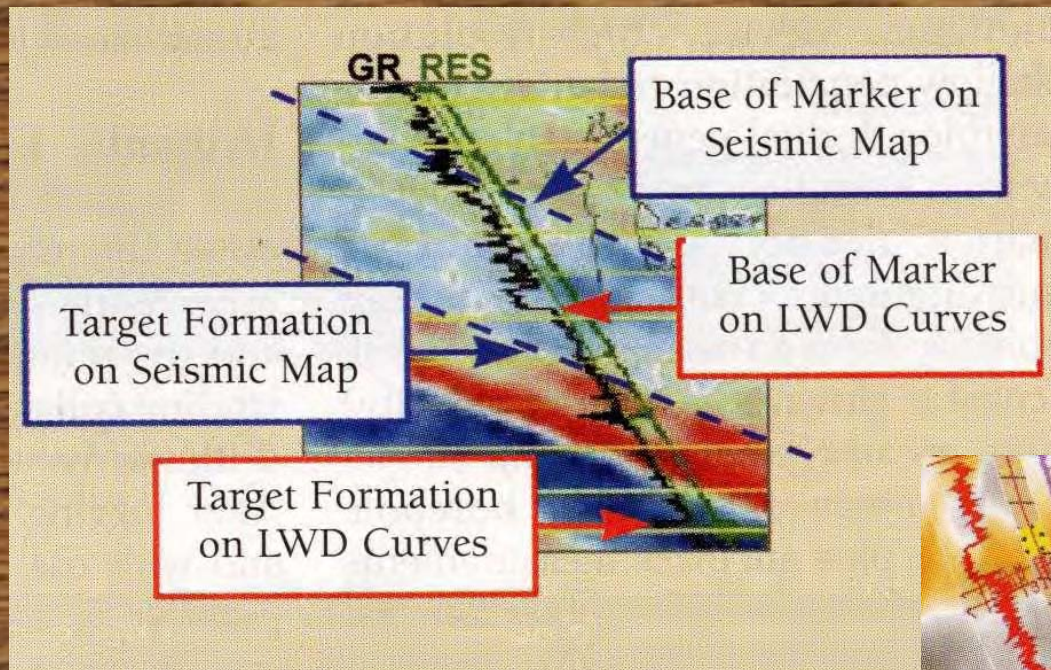
# Outline

- Critical Link
- Rock Physics
- Seismic Methods
- Borehole EM
- Borehole Gravity
- Logging
- Summary

# Borehole information components

- Mud logging ..... see geology lecture
- Core analysis..... see geology lecture
- Measuring/Logging while drilling – MWD/LWD
- Wireline logging
- Borehole seismics.....see above
- Formation testing..... Reservoir engineering
- Well completion ..... Reservoir engineering
- Production logging .... Reservoir engineering

# LWD/MWD geosteering examples



After Marshall et al., 2000

# Outline

- **Logging**

- ☒ Natural Gamma ray tools

- ☒ Density tools

- ☒ Borehole imaging

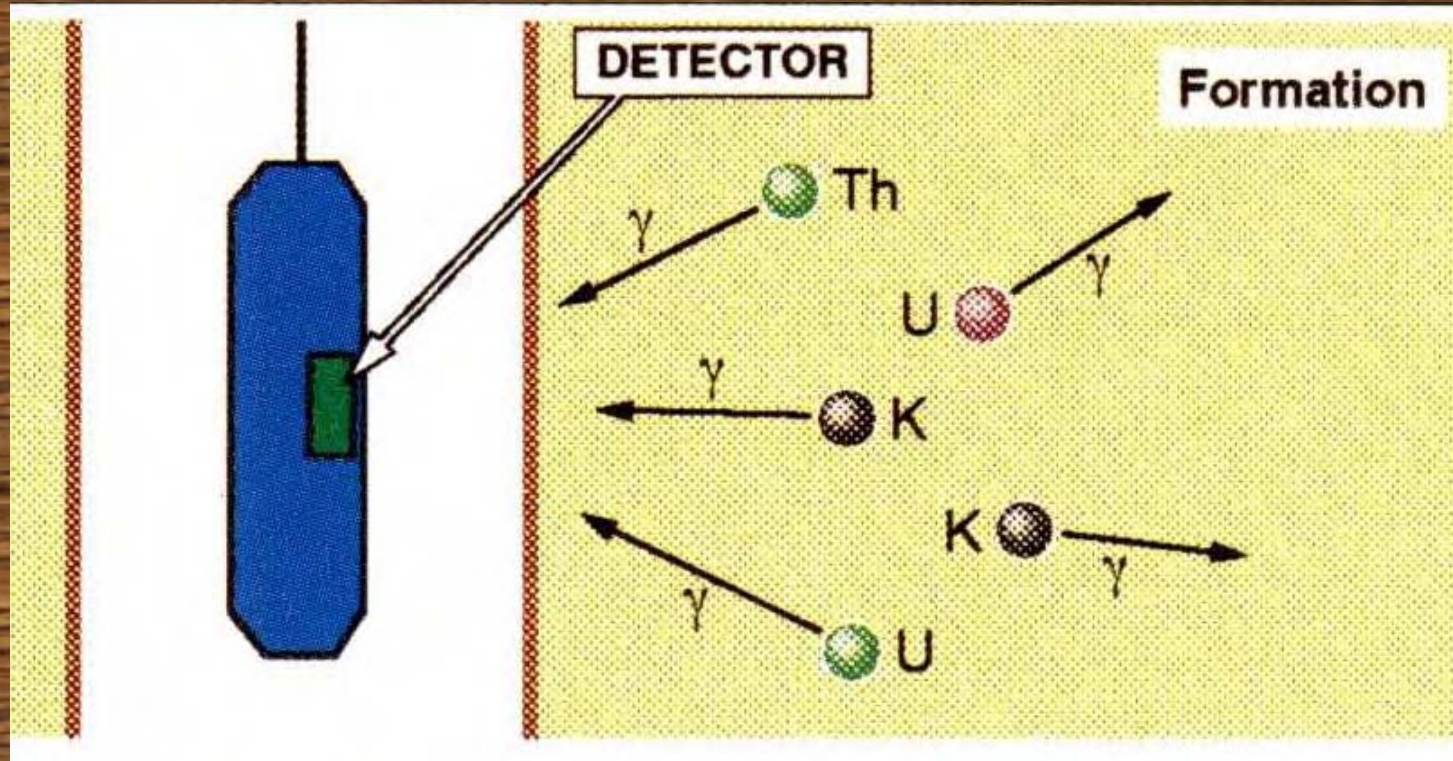
- ☒ Resistivity logs

- ☒ Sonic logs

- ☒ NMR

# Natural Gamma log principle

- measured in API units (U of H test pit)
- Gamma rays are emitted by K, U, Th



(after van Ditzhuijzen, 1994)

# Energy spectrum

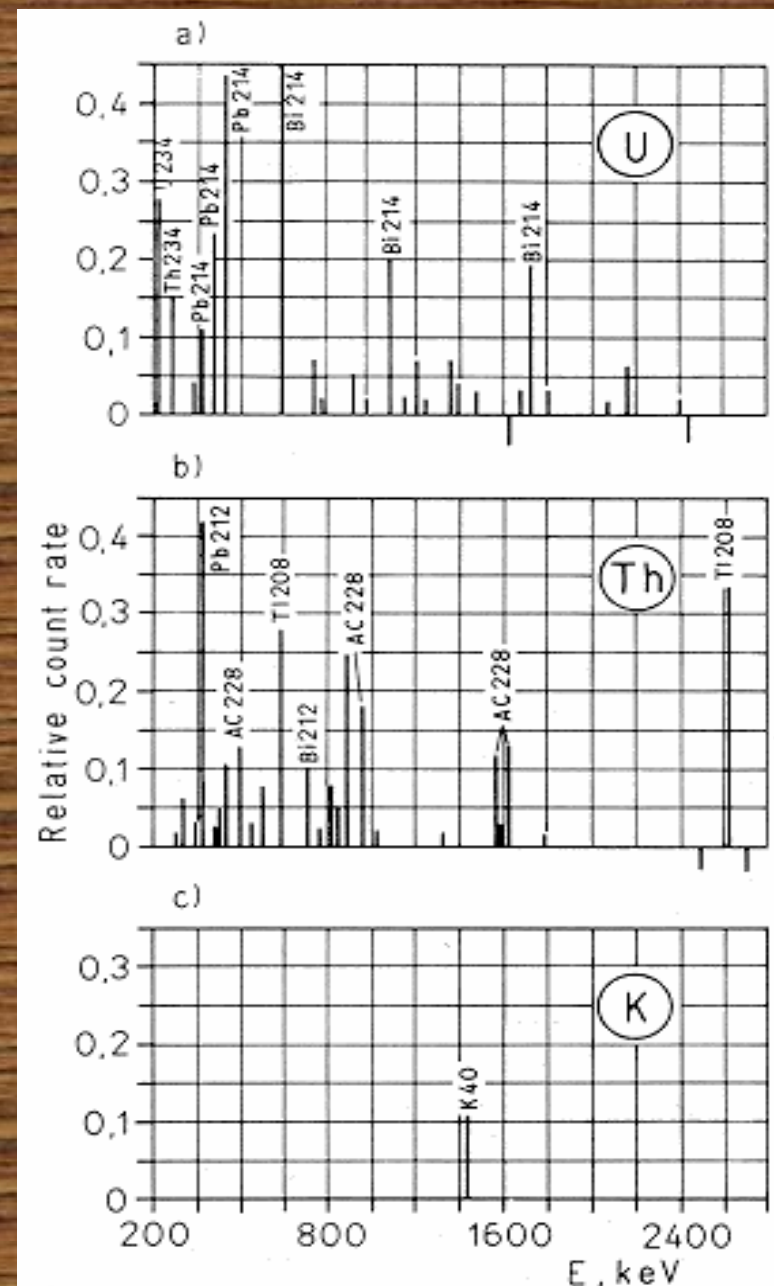
**U**      Uranium series

spectrum with typical energy  
1.76 MeV ( $^{214}\text{Bi}$ )

**Th**      Thorium series

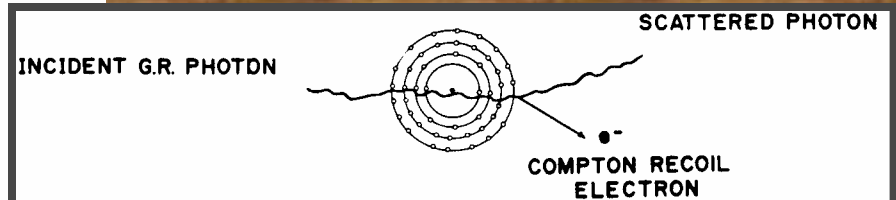
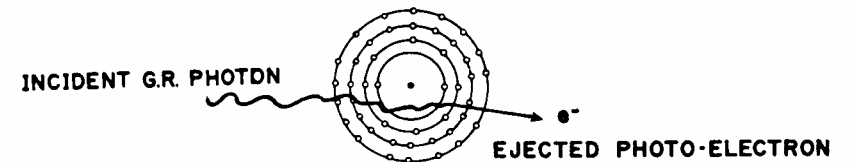
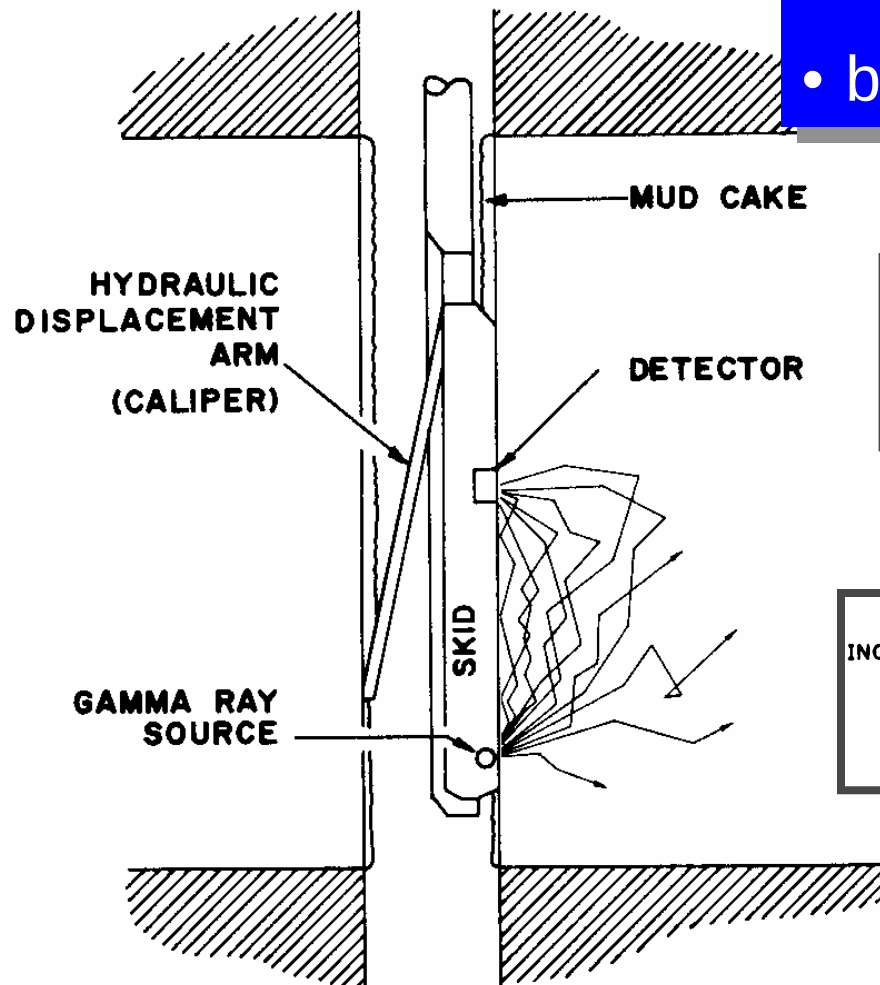
spectrum with typical energy  
2.61 MeV ( $^{208}\text{Th}$ )

$^{40}\text{K}$       Potassium isotope  
monoenergetic 1.46 MeV



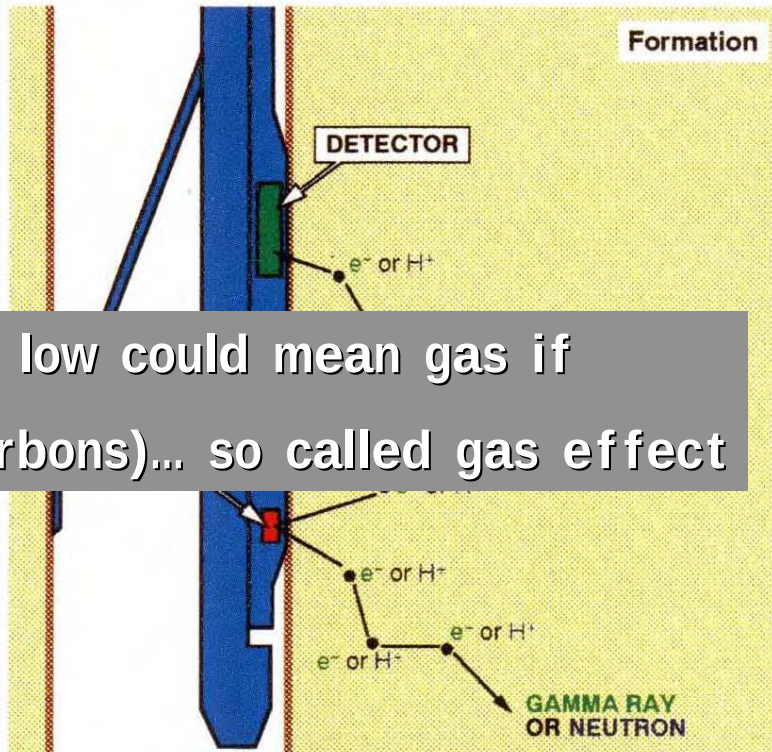
# Gamma - gamma density principle

- gamma rays are absorbed by formation
- bulk density measurement

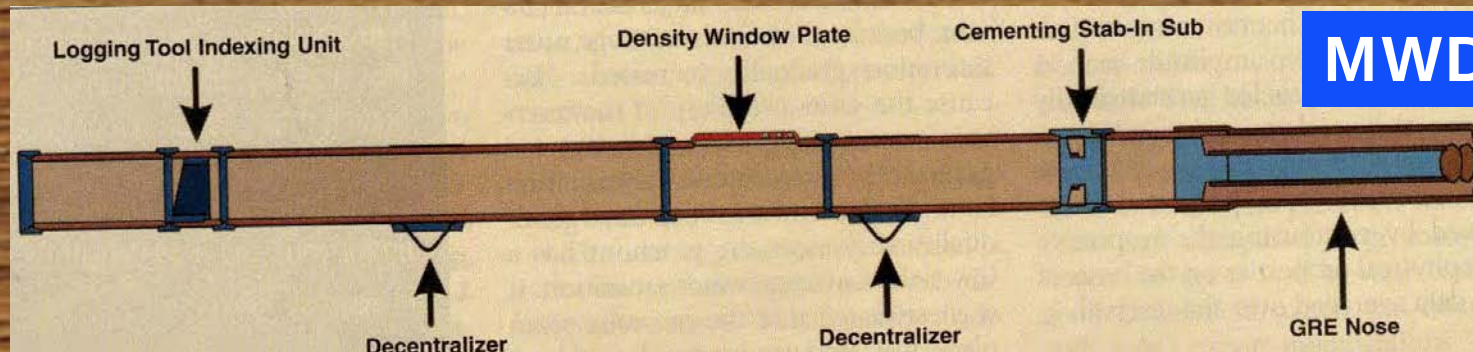


(Labo, 1987)

# Density logs ( $\gamma$ - $\gamma$ ; neutron)

|                               |                     |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gamma ray absorption          | Bulk density (g/cc) | Gamma rays are emitted by tool. Degree of gamma ray absorption by the formation is directly related to formation bulk density. |  |
| Thermal neutron concentration | (porosity unit)     | Thermal neutron concentration is determined by the hydrogen concentration, which is related to porosity.                       |                                                                                      |

- $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  density gives bulk density; low could mean gas if
- neutron is high (high hydrocarbons)... so called gas effect



# Outline

- Logging

- ☒ Natural Gamma ray tools

- ☒ Density tools

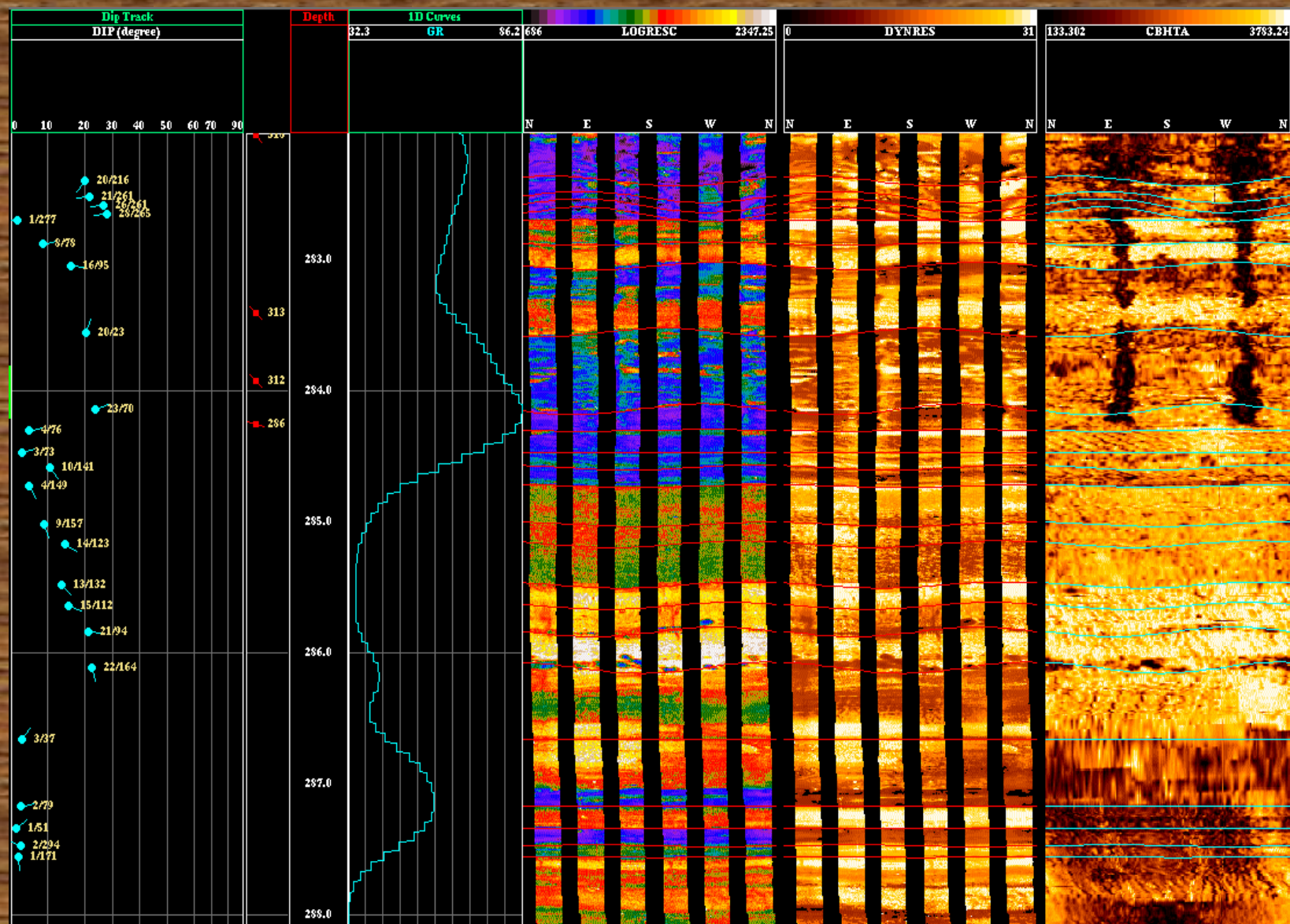
- ☒ Borehole imaging

- ☒ Resistivity logs

- ☒ Sonic logs

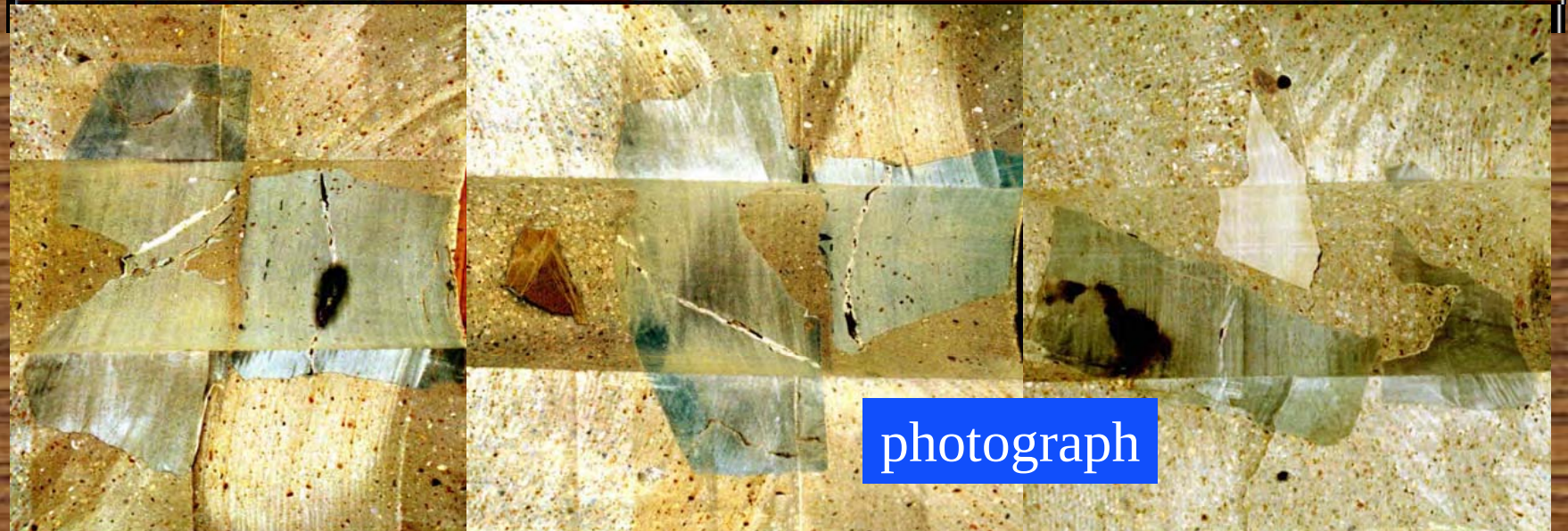
- ☒ NMR

# VISION™ Screen



9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0

# Combined photo & image



# Summary: Progress

- Quantitative use of borehole seismics
- Passive monitoring is growing
- Borehole EM being considered
- Borehole gravity is there but very limited
- Logging extends depth and scaling

# Summary: Future

- Anisotropy will be key in scaling
- Pore pressure prediction we need hard data
- Deep Reading Single Well will appear
- Fracture mapping will grow

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