



Cross plotting of Rock Properties for Fluid and Lithology Discrimination using Well Data in a Niger Delta Oil Field

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ABSTRACT: The cross plotting of rock properties for fluid and lithology discrimination was carried out in a Niger Delta oil field using well data from a given oil field. The data used for the analysis consist of suites of six wells. The reservoir was evaluated using gamma ray logs, volume of shale, resistivity and neutron porosity for well-02 and well-06. Sand lithology showed low gamma ray, high resistivity and low acoustic impedance. Cross plotting was carried out and the plots with most outstanding results were V_p/V_s versus AI, $\lambda\rho$ Versus V_p/V_s , $\mu\rho$ against Density and $\lambda\rho$ versus $\mu\rho$. For the two wells considered, two reservoirs were observed, one reservoir was observed in well - 02 at a depth of 4600 ft to 5050 ft .and a reservoir was also observed for well - 06 at a depth of 10240 ft to 10600 ft. Crossplotting of rock properties discriminated the wells into lithologies of sand and shale which is typical of Niger Delta. The crossplot also discriminated the fluids into gas, brine and oil. This study has been able to discriminate hydrocarbon reservoirs using well logs in the field of study. © JASEM

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jasem/v19i3.25>

KEYWORDS: Hydrocarbon, Reservoir, Well – Logs, Crossplotting, Lithology

Introduction

There are many risks associated with the exploitation of hydrocarbons, particularly the potential drilling location and to reduce these risks, it is important to describe a reservoir in terms of its lithology and pore fluid content. This has a direct bearing on reservoir development and its management. Prospecting for reservoir zones in mature fields sometimes requires unconventional exploration tools (Satinder,1998) One successful tool used routinely in the industry to reduce the risk of interpretation is the Amplitude versus Offset or Amplitude Variation with Offset (AVO) analysis which is used as direct hydrocarbon indicator (Ekwe *et al.*, 2012). (AVO) Analysis plays an important role. In modern seismic data interpretation, Amplitude variation with offset It is widely used in hydrocarbon detection, lithology identification, and fluid parameter analysis, due to the fact that seismic amplitudes at the boundaries are affected by the variations of the physical properties just above and just below the boundaries. (Hong and John, 2006). AVO analysis is a technique that geophysicists can execute on seismic data to determine a rock's fluid content, porosity, density or seismic velocity, shear wave information, fluid indicators (hydrocarbon indications). Basically, the AVO method requires three principle applications. Firstly, analysis and interpretation of seismic data named as AVO detection, secondly, sustaining the

result obtained from the assessment of seismic data through modeling named as AVO modeling, and, thirdly, a lithological characterization named as inversion of AVO data (Sincer, 2006).

Cross plots are visual representations of the relationship between two or more variables, and they are used to visually identify or detect anomalies which could be interpreted as the presence of hydrocarbon or other fluids and lithologies. Cross plot analysis are carried out to determine the rock properties / attributes that better discriminate the reservoir (Omudu *et al.*, 2007).

Rock physics is usually integrated with AVO analysis for a better understanding of lithology and fluid differentiation. Rock physics creates a link between geophysical observable to geological parameters and nowadays becomes an important part of reservoir characterization (Golyan, 2012). Various rock physics models have their own benefits and limitations. Fluid and lithology discrimination are carried out for reservoir by applying different rock physics templates (RPTs). By plotting acoustic impedance (AI) versus V_p/V_s ratio (where V_p and V_s are Velocity of primary waves and Velocity of secondary waves respectively), data points concentrate within a narrow zone indicating high AI and V_p/V_s ratio suggest that application of rock

physics template in the study area needs significant modification compared to generalized RPTs. As typically used in the oil and gas industry, the term rock physics is usually applied to the measurement, modeling, and interpretation of elastic wave propagation in sedimentary rocks (Golyan, 2012).

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This section presents a procedure used to evaluate petrophysical properties from wireline log data and surface seismic data. Our approach to discriminate between fluids and lithologies from well log and seismic data include four major steps: well-log editing and modelling, well log cross-plotting, seismic modeling and attribute generation from seismic data using model-based inversion.

Data Collection

The data used in this thesis include well log data, check-shot surveys, directional surveys and biostratigraphy information from a Niger Delta field provided by Chevron Nigeria Ltd. The data consists of suites of six wells (01, 02, 03, 04, 05 and 06) and its seismic sections. The analysis was done using Hampson Russell Software (HRS). The well log data was evaluated and rock attribute cross-sections were created.

Well Log Data: The collection of wireline log data includes sonic log, density log, resistivity log, calliper log, porosity log, shale volumetric log and gamma ray log as shown in table 1 and figures 1 to 8. The zone of interest is typically a sand/shale/sand sequence. The wells are situated in the northern and south-eastern region of the field as shown in figures 1 and 2 and are used for the crossplot and statistical analysis.

Table 3.1: Table showing the available logs in the six wells used in this study

WELLS	DEPTH REGISTRATION	AVAILABLE LOGS
Well-01	308ft-13019ft	CALI, GR, LITH, LLD, PHIE, PHI_SNS, SP, SW, SWARCH, VSH, VSHSTB, checkshot data
Well-02	46ft- 12996ft	DT, GR, LITH, LLS, RES, SP, VSH.
Well-03	51ft-13000ft	CALI, DRHO, DTU, GR, LITH, LLS, MSFL, NPFI, PHIE, PHI_SNS, RES, RHOB, SP, SW, SWARCH, VSH, VSHSTB, and deviation survey.
Well-04	10ft- 11541.50ft	CALI, CILD, DT, DTL, GR, LITH, LLD, LLS, NPFI, PHIE, RHOB, SGR, SP, SW, VSH
Well-05	3849ft-11675ft	CALI, DT, DTL, GR, LITH, LLD, LLS, MSFL, NPFI, PHIE, RHOB, RT, SGR, SP, SW, VSH
Well-06	2800ft- 13089ft	CALI, GR, HDRS, HMRS, LITH, NPFI, PHIE, RES, RHOB, SP, SW, VSH and deviation survey.

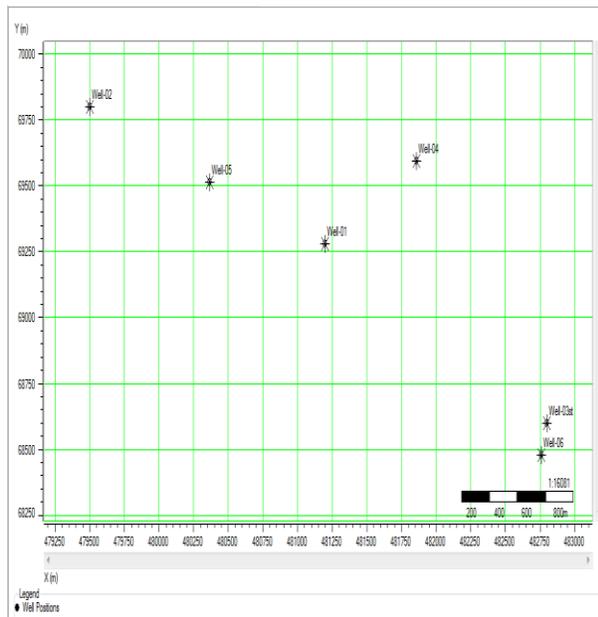


Fig 1: The base map of the study area. Wells are situated in the Northern and south-eastern region of the field.

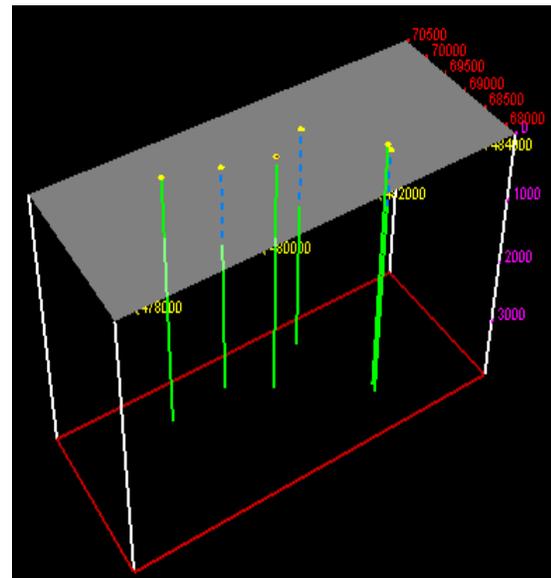


Fig 2: 3D view of the well in the study area

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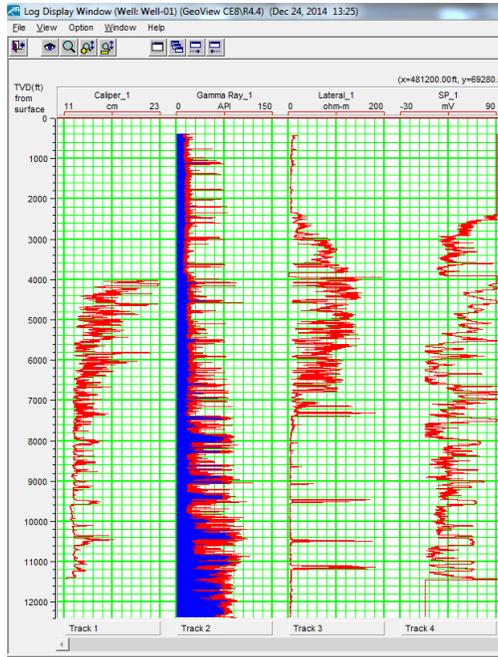


Fig 3: Wireline log data for Well-01 showing suite of logs (RED COLOUR)

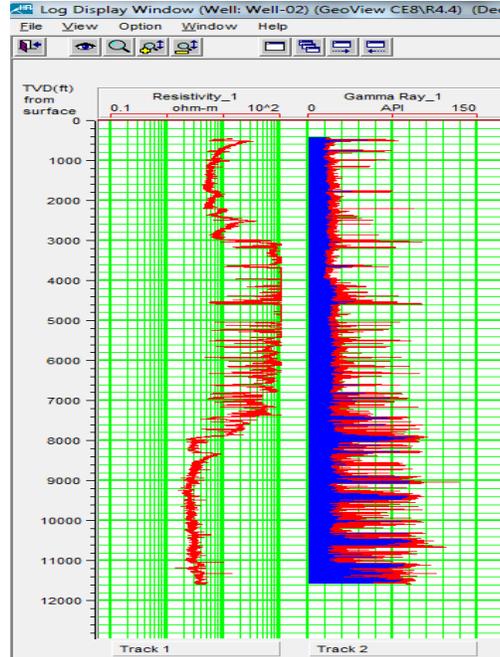


Fig 4: Wireline log data for Well-02 showing suite of logs

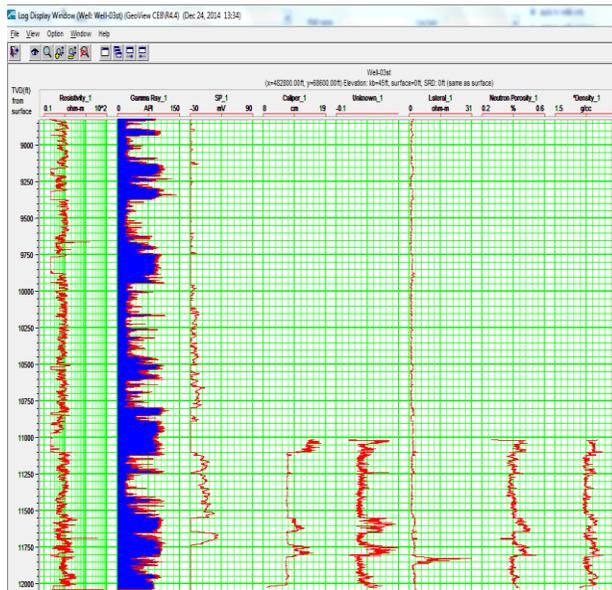


Fig 5: Wireline log data for Well-03 showing suite of logs

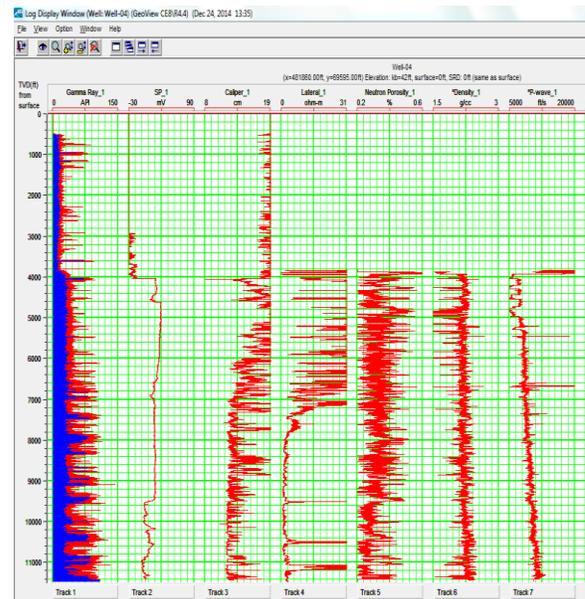


Fig 6: Wireline log data for Well-04 showing suite of logs (GR, SP, Caliper, Lateral, Neutron Porosity, Density and P-Wave)

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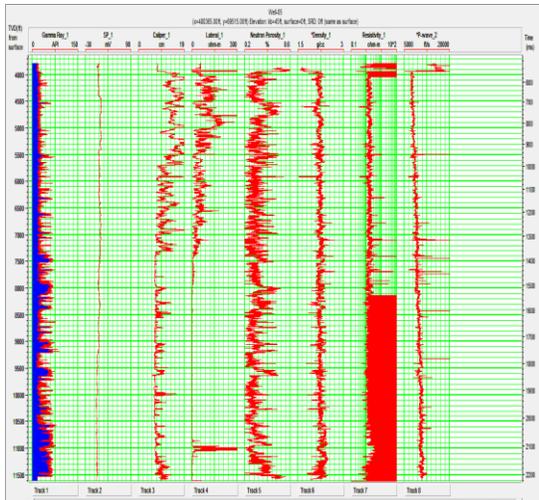


Fig 7 Wireline log data for Well-05 showing suite of logs

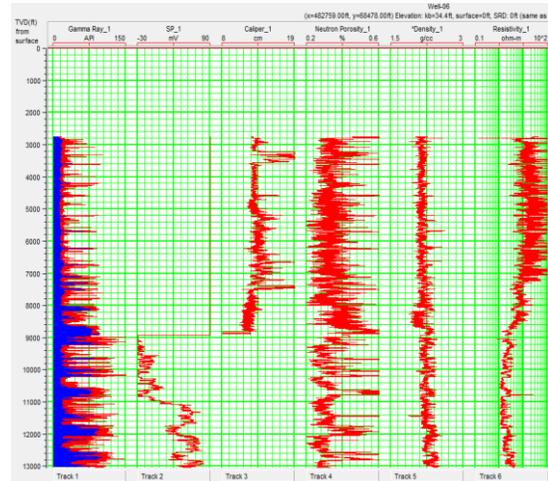


Fig 8: Wireline log data for Well-06 showing suite of logs

Geophysical Tool/ Technology (Hampson Russell Software): Hampson Russell Software was used for the analysis of this work. It consists of quite a number of modules, some of which include the **Geoview** which serves as a starting point of any Hampson Russell program. Well log data are loaded into Geoview well database through the Well Explorer.

The E log is the well log editing and modelling tool embedded within the Hampson-Russel software suite of applications. It is started from Geoview and used to edit and average logs. Cross plots are also made here and zones of interest defined on the cross plots that can be projected back onto the input logs to visualize its equivalent depth.

Methodology

The main workflow carried out in this work include: well-log editing and modelling and well log cross-velocity.

plotting. Using rock physics algorithm, rock attributes which includes lambda-rho, mu-rho and Poisson-impedance rock property volumes were extracted from the well data. The crossplot analysis was carried out to determine fluid and lithology response of the rocks.

After data importation, a log editing and conditioning were carried out. The log editing operations applied in this work include mainly checkshot correction and median filtering.

A check shot correlation was carried out (figure 9) which modifies the depth-time curve associated with a sonic log in order to improve the tie between a synthetic and real seismic data. This is necessary because the program extrapolates the first Vp value to the surface, which usually overestimates the near surface

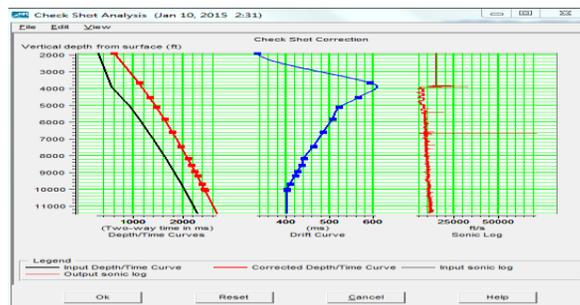


Fig 9: Checkshot correction applied to sonic log data. The sonic curves at the far left show the original curve in red and the effect of the correction, shown in black.

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Well Log Attribute - Crossplot Analysis: Cross plots are visual representations of the relationship between two or more variables, and they are used to visually identify or detect anomalies which could be interpreted as the presence of hydrocarbon or other fluids and lithologies. Cross plot analysis are carried out to determine the rock properties / attributes that better discriminate the reservoir (Omudu *et al.*, 2007).

The goal of this rock physics analysis is to determine the feasibility of discriminating between reservoir facies and imaging architecture using seismic attributes. Several crossplots shall be done, but the ones with the most significant discriminating power between litho-fluid facies shall be used for analysis.

A typical crossplots that shall be done in this work is the crossplot of V_p/V_s Ratio against Acoustic Impedance (Z_p). This crossplot shows fluid as well as lithology discrimination along the acoustic impedance axis. It describes the conditions in terms of lithology and fluid content than V_p/V_s ratio. P-impedance and V_p/V_s ratio relationship discriminate both fluid and lithology. The V_p/V_s ratio is a fluid indicator because compressional waves are sensitive to fluid changes, whereas shear waves are not except in the special case of very viscous oil. P-impedance shows a better discrimination which can better describe the reservoir conditions in terms of lithology and fluid content than the V_p/V_s ratio.

Acoustic impedance (or product of velocity and density) and Poisson's ratio (or ratio V_p/V_s) contrast can show the position of gas-sand, water-sand and shale in a V_p/V_s versus impedance crossplot.

Well - Log Rock attribute Estimation: In this stage, rock attributes were estimated from the input log data using rock-physics algorithms created in HAMPSON RUSSELL eLOG tool. These attributes include shear wave velocity from Castagna's equation, V_p/V_s ratio and acoustic impedance. Acoustic impedance is the product of p-wave velocity and density. Castagna *et al.* (1985) have given empirical relations from estimating V_s from V_p in multimineral, brine-saturated rocks based on empirical, polynomial V_p-V_s relations in pure monomineralic lithology (Castagna *et al.*, 1993). The polynomial regression coefficient given by Castagna *et al.*, (1993) for pure monomineralic lithologies is given as

$$V_s = a_{i2}V_p^2 + a_{i1}V_p + a_{i0} \quad (1)$$

by high porosities.

where a_{ij} is the empirical regression coefficients, V_p and V_s are the P- and S-wave velocities.

Simple combination of the V_p , V_s and density rock properties were used in the generation of the attributes. Goodway *et al.*, (1997) proposed the lambda-mu-rho technique which has its origin in the hard rock exploration areas of Canada. The lambda-rho is given as

$$\lambda\rho = (\rho V_p)^2 - c(\rho V_s)^2 \quad (2)$$

where V_p , V_s , and ρ are the compressional velocity, shear velocity and density and $c = 2$. Russell *et al.*, (2003) observed that with availability of well log data, 'c' could be determined locally. The constant, c, influences the fluid component computation which varies for different geologic environment. The value of c for both offshore and onshore falls within the range obtained by Dillon *et al.*, (2003). The Murho technique is simply the square of the S-wave impedance and represents rigidity (solid component) $\mu\rho = (\rho V_s)^2$ (3)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section shows results from cross plots. The cross plots analyses are useful in differentiating between fluid and lithologies in the reservoir (Omudu *et al.*, 2007). Cross plotting is widely used in AVO analysis, because it facilitates the simultaneous and meaningful evaluation of two attributes. Cross plotting appropriate pairs of attributes so that common lithologies and fluid types generally cluster together allows for straightforward interpretation.

Reservoir Evaluation Using Logs: The well curves used for the analysis are shown in Figure 10 and Figure 11. The logs include caliper, gamma ray, shale volume and resistivity for well-02 and well-06. These wells were chosen among the six wells because they contain some useful suite of logs. The wells exhibit a dominantly shale/sand/shale sequence typical of the Niger Delta formation. The wells were analysed in terms of fluid type and lithology. Shale lithologies were delineated by the high gamma ray value. Shale lithologies cause the deflection of resistivity to the far left due to its high conductive nature. Regions showing low gamma ray, high resistivity, and low acoustic impedance are mapped as sand lithologies. Sand lithologies showing very low acoustic impedance and high resistivity are regions of high hydrocarbon saturation. In well-06, the REV-01 reservoir is characterised

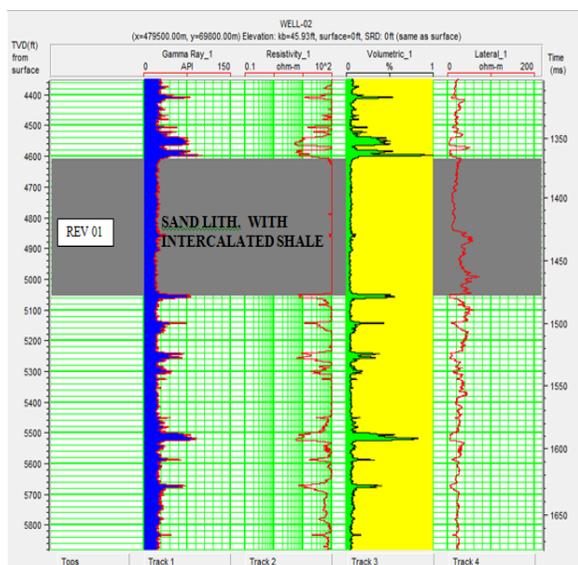


Fig 10: Well-02 showing the suites of Logs used in the analysis; Gamma ray, Resistivity Shale volume,

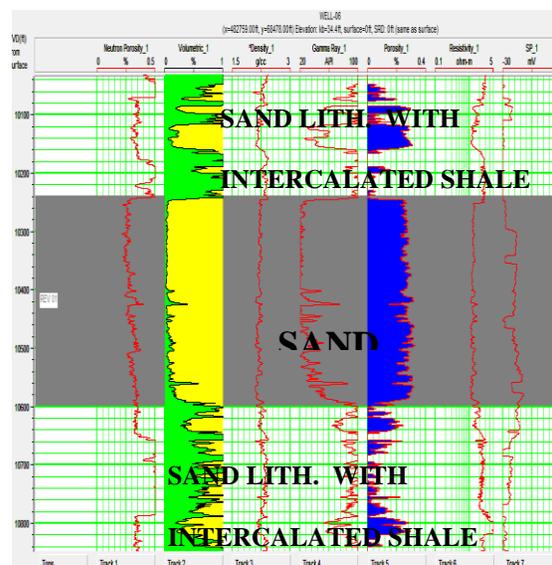


Fig 11: Well-06 and suite of Logs used in the analysis: Neutron Porosity, Volumetric, Density, Gamma ray, Porosity Resistivity and SP logs.

Vp/Vs Ratio against Acoustic Impedance: The cross plot of Vp/Vs ratio against Acoustic impedance (Z_p) (Figure 12), distinguishes the REV-01 reservoir into three zones namely; hydrocarbon zone (red ellipse), brine zone (yellow ellipse) and shale zone (blue ellipse). This crossplot shows better fluid as well as

lithology discrimination along the acoustic impedance axis, indicating that acoustic impedance attribute will better describe the REV-01 reservoir conditions in terms of lithology and fluid content than Vp/Vs ratio.

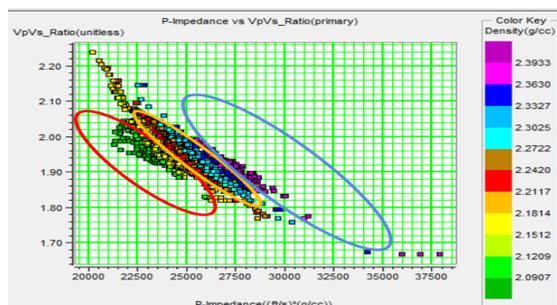


Fig 12: Crossplot of Vp/Vs ratio vs. Acoustic impedance

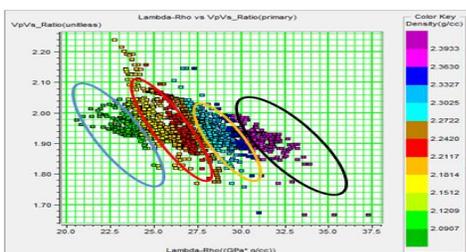


Fig 13: Cross plot of Lambda-Rho against Vp/Vs

Lambda-Rho (Incompressibility) against Vp/Vs: Figure 13 shows the variation of lambda-Rho (incompressibility) against Vp/Vs for sands and shale/sand/shale sequences. The plots are better aligned towards the lambda rho axis, thus making lambda rho a better lithology discrimination tool. The black ellipse describes shale zone, the yellow describes brine sand, the red ellipse describes hydrocarbon sand and the blue describes gas zone.

MU-RHO against Density: In the cross plot of Mu rho against density, both mu rho and density are lithology discriminators, with density also being a fluid discriminator. Mu rho values are high for sand and low for shale. Conversely, the density of shale is higher than that of sand. Furthermore, brine is denser than hydrocarbon (oil and gas). Thus, the blue ellipse in the figure 14 indicates hydrocarbon bearing sand, the yellow ellipse shows the brine saturated region, while the black section describes the shale region.

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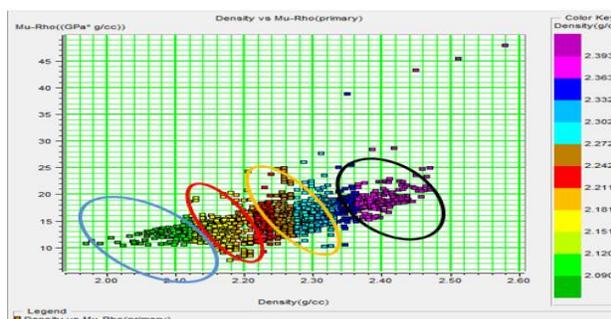


Fig 14: Cross Plot of **Mu-Rho** against Density

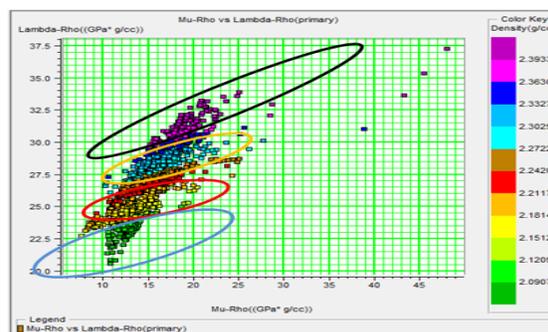


Fig 15: Cross plots of lamdarho ($\lambda\rho$) against murho ($\mu\rho$)

Lambda-Rho (Incompressibility) Against Mu-Rho :

Cross plots of lamdarho ($\lambda\rho$) against murho ($\mu\rho$) in figure 15, shows separation into four zones that can be inferred to be probable shale (black eclipse), brine (yellow eclipse), oil (red eclipse) and gas zone (blue eclipse) confirmed by lowest density values. The plot indicates that $\lambda\rho$ is more robust than $\mu\rho$ in the analysis of fluids in the field of study, and that $\mu\rho$ values are relatively low for the reservoir sand.

Well data for six suits of wells were used. The data was loaded into the Hampson Russel software (HRS). Wells -02 and well-06 having more well logs were used in the analysis. Reservoir evaluation was carried out on the wells so as to determine the reservoir in the wells. The reservoirs were mapped out in the given well. Log transforms were done in which rock attributes that were not existing were generated using the E log in the HRS.

Cross plotting of some selected rock properties and rock attributes were carried out and the following results were obtained. First, V_p/V_s ratio against Acoustic impedance distinguishes the REV-01 reservoir into hydrocarbon zone, brine zone and shale zone. Second, lambda rho (incompressibility) against V_p/V_s discriminates the reservoir of interest in sands and shale/sand/shale sequences. Next was the Mu rho against density. It was observed that both mu rho and density are lithology discriminators, with density also being a fluid discriminator. Mu rho values are high for sand and low for shale. Conversely, the density of shale is higher than that of sand. Finally, cross plots of lambda-rho ($\lambda\rho$) against mu-rho ($\mu\rho$) shows separation into four zones that can be inferred to be probable shale, brine and gas zone confirmed by lowest density values.

Conclusion: For a successful exploration and production of hydrocarbons, it is imperative to characterise the hydrocarbon reservoir accurately in terms of its fluid properties and lithology. Hence, good knowledge of petrophysical parameters must be known to understand the lithology and fluid content.

The Acoustic impedance (Z_p), Lambda-rho ($\lambda\rho$), Mu-rho ($\mu\rho$), and Poisson impedance (PI) attributes were found to be most robust in lithology and fluid discrimination within the reservoir in the crossplot analysis. The λ - μ - ρ technique was able to identify gas sands, because of the separation in responses of both the $\lambda\rho$ and $\mu\rho$ sections to gas sands versus shale. Many different lithologies could also be identified by the crossplot of $\lambda\rho$ versus $\mu\rho$. This is possible because each lithology has a different rock properties response subject to fluid content and mineral properties.

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