Rock Physics Modeling and Seismic Interpretation to Estimate Shally Cemented Zone in Carbonate Reservoir Rock

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Abstract

Carbonate rock are important hydrocarbon reservoir rocks with complex texture and petrophysical properties (porosity and permeability). These complexities make the prediction reservoir characteristics (e.g. porosity and permeability) from their seismic properties more difficult. The goal of this paper are to understanding the relationship of physical properties and to see the signature carbonate initial rock and shally-carbonate rock from the reservoir.

To understand the relationship between the seismic, petrophysical and geological properties, we used rock physics modeling from ultrasonic P- and S-wave velocity that measured from log data. The measurements obtained from carbonate reservoir field (gas production). X-ray diffraction and scanning electron microscope studies shown the reservoir rock are contain wackestone-packstone content. Effective medium theory to rock physics modeling are using Voigt, Reuss, and Hill.

It is shown the elastic moduly proposionally decrease with increasing porosity. Elastic properties and wave velocity are decreasing proportionally with increasing porosity and shally cemented on the carbonate rock give higher elastic properties than initial carbonate non-cemented. Rock physics modeling can separated zones which rich of shale and less of shale.

Keywords: elastic modulus, porosity, velocity, and shally-cemented.

1. Introduction

Reservoir rocks possess certain characteristic which can be identified by several physical parameters. Among many of the physical characteristics provided as information regarding physical parameters from reservoir rock is very essential to understand the reservoir better.

In this study, there will be rock physics modeling to differentiate zones which rich of shale and slight of shale. The study areas was located in Java Sea (Figure 1). The purpose of this study is to: (1) knowing the characteristics of elastic rock parameter; (2) predicting the mineral-rich shale minerals constituent of rock complex, carbonate rocks also have a variety of complex pore geometry. The only way to make rock physics modeling was using effective medium theory. Illustration simplification model of carbonate rocks are shown by Figure 2. Lithology reservoir carbonate in research area was a carbonate wackestone-mudstone which interspersed with mineral dolomite and calcite.

The simple bounds for an isotropic linear elastic composite, defined as giving the narrowest possible range without specifying anything about the geometries of the constituents, are the simple effectif medium theory is the Voigt bound (illustrated by Figure 1). The Voigt ($M_V$) and Reuss ($M_R$) bounds calculated effective elastic modulus, from the volum fraction $N$ phase $f_i$, and elastic modulus $N$ phase fraction $M_i$ as follows [6]:

\[
M_V = \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_i M_i
\]

\[
\frac{1}{M_R} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{f_i}{M_i}
\]

(1)

The velocities of various types of seismic waves in homogeneous, isotropic, elastic media are given by:
Jzba [5] studied the effect of cementation on rock physics properties of sandstones. Avseth and Mavko [2] showed that the scatter observed in velocity-porosity data can be decomposed into depth-lines, while Dvorkin and Nur [4] showed mathematically how cement could cause complexity in the velocity-porosity plane depending on cement location and mineral composition (Figure 3). Rock texture and lithology also greatly affect the observed scatter (e.g., Bryant and Raikes [3]; Vernik [8]; Anselmetti and Eberli [1]).

\[
V_p = \sqrt{\frac{K + \frac{4}{3} \mu}{\rho}} \quad (2)
\]

\[
V_s = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}}
\]

Fig 1. The study area which located in Java Sea known as a carbonate rock reservoirs that produce gas.

Fig 2. Simplification model to make the carbonate rock sample using effective medium theory.
Fig 3. The elastic-wave velocity versus porosity for quartz- and clay cemented North Sea sands, friable North Sea sands (the North Sea data and the models are discussed in Dvorkin and Nur, 1996), and hand-made Ottawa sand and kaolinite mixture (data from Yin et al., 1993). All data are for room-dry samples at 30 MPa differential pressure.

The other bounds for an isotropic linear elastic composite, defined as giving the narrowest possible range without specifying anything about the geometries of the constituents, are the Hashin-Shtrikman bounds. When there are only two constituents, the bounds are written as:

\[ K_{\text{HS}} = K_1 + f_2 (K_2 - K_1) + f_1 (K_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_1) \]

\[ \mu_{\text{HS}} = \mu_1 + f_2 (\mu_2 - \mu_1) + 2 f_1 (K_1 + 2 \mu_1) / (5 \mu_1 (K_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_1)) \]

3. Method

The reservoir parameters were obtained from a cross-section of 2D seismic data and the well-logging borehole data. The well-logging data (Well-01) is shown by Figure 4.

The reservoir flow chart shown by Figure 5. Characteristic of reservoir rock could be known from geological and seismic data input which could separate top and bottom of reservoir rock also its geometry. Log data was used for making the crossplot with rock physics modelling. Further this could separated zones which rich of shale and less of shale.

Figure 4. Well-logging data of study area (Well-01).
4. Result and Discuss

2D seismic interpretation of study area shown by Figure 6. Carbonate reservoir characterized by the geometry that resemble a built-up carbonate and the flatspot of seismic response. In addition, Figure 4 shown the top (1000 ms) and the bottom (1060 ms) of reservoir that characterized with the changes of contrast acoustic impedance, density, and P-wave velocity. Also there is an existence of a very long fault structure near the reservoir (left side).

Gamma ray crossplot and acoustic impedance shown by Figure 7. The high gamma ray shown the influence of shally-cemented in carbonate rock. Gamma ray data vs acoustic impedance separated zone of reservoir rock which rich of shale and less of shale.

Rock physics modeling in reservoir rock used the effective medium theory Voigt, Reuss and Hashin-Shtrikman bounds. Modeling of composite reservoir rock (Figure 2) gave the result shown by curve in Figure 8. Elastic moduly (bulk moduly and shear moduly) decreasing proportionally with increasing porosity value. The influence of shally-cemented in carbonate rock causing the high bulk moduly. Figure 8c shown the reservoir rock zone which rich of shale and less of shale.
P-wave velocity values is decreasing proportionally with increasing porosity value. According to Figure 3, the effect of shaly-cemented in carbonate gave a higher P-wave velocity than the initial carbonate rock (Figure 9).

5. Concluding Remarks

The conclusions from this paper are (1) Geometry and Top-Bottom reservoir carbonate rock can be known from log data and seismic section, (2) The effect of shaly-cemented on reservoir rock characterized by an enhancement in bulk moduly and P-wave velocity also a reduction in porosity, and (3) Rock physics modeling and log data could separated the characteristic of reservoir rock which shaly-cemented and its initial carbonate.

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