

Using Conventional Open Hole Log Data to Generate Petrophysical Models for Unconventional Reservoirs

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Niobrara Oil/Gas Shale and Williams Fork Tight Gas Sand Examples

INPUT:

- Conventional Open Hole Log Data

OUTPUT:

- Lithology Model
- Saturation Model
- Organic Carbon Model
- Rock Mechanics Model

INPUT: Conventional Open Hole Log Data = Triple Combo

- Gamma Ray (GR)
- Temperature (TEMP)
- Resistivity - Deep (RLD)
- Neutron Porosity (PHIN)
- Litho-Density
 - Bulk Density (RHOB)
 - Photoelectric Absorption (PE)

Additional INPUT: Sonic Log Data = Quad Combo or Dipole Sonic

- Quad Combo Compressional (DTC) Wave Data
- Dipole Sonic Compressional (DTC) & Shear (DTS) Wave Data

Core Data: Needed to Calibrate Petrophysical Model for Best Results

- Effective Porosity (PHIE) & Total Porosity (PHIT)
- X-ray Diffraction (XRD) Data on Volume & Weight Percent Basis
- Organic Carbon on Volume Percent Basis (VOC)
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC) on Weight Percent Basis

OUTPUT: Lithology Model = Multi-Mineral Method Volume Percent

- Deterministic Model (e.g., *PowerLog*)
 - Standard Correlations
- Shale Volume ($V_{SH} = V_{CL} + V_{QFM}$)
 - Clay (V_{CL})
 - Non-Clay ($V_{QFM} = \text{Qtz} + \text{Feldspar} + \text{Mica}$)
- Triple Combo with Litho-Density Data
 - 3-Component Lithology Solution
- Quad Combo with Litho-Density Data
 - 4-Component Lithology Solution

OUTPUT: Lithology Model = Component Volume Percent

- Quartz Sand Volume (VSS)
- Carbonate Volume ($VCARB = VLS + VDOL$)
 - Limestone (VLS)
 - Dolomite (VDOL)
- Organic Carbon Volume (VOC)
 - Coal if applicable (VCOAL)
- Accessory Mineral Volumes
 - Chlorite (VCHL)
 - Feldspar (VKSP)
 - Pyrite (VPYR)
- Effective Porosity (PHIE)
 - D-N Cross Plot w/ VCL Correction

OUTPUT: Saturation Model = Straight Archie or Dual Water Method

- Percent Basis
 - Water (SW)
 - Hydrocarbon (SHC)
- Bulk Volume Basis
 - Water ($BVW = SW \times PHIE$)
 - Hydrocarbon ($BVHC = SHC \times PHIE$)

OUTPUT: Organic Carbon Model = Multi-Mineral & Delta-LogR Methods

- Multi-Mineral
 - Volume Percent Organic Carbon (VOC)
→ Density Transform ←
 - Weight Percent Total Organic Carbon (TOC_LOG)
- Sonic and Resistivity Delta-LogR (*Passey et al 1990*)
 - Required Data
 - ◇ Sonic Compressional (DTC)
 - ◇ Deep Resistivity Log (RLD)
 - Weight Percent Total Organic Carbon (TOC_DLGR)
→ Calibrate to Core ←
 - Level of Maturity (LOM)

OUTPUT: Rock Mechanics Model = Brittleness Indicators

- Required Data
 - Dipole Sonic Compressional (DTC) & Shear (DTS)
- Relative Indicators
 - Brittleness Index (BRIT) from *Mullen et al 2008*
 - Clay Volume (VCL) from Lithology Model
 - ◇ $VCL \uparrow = BRIT \downarrow$
- Absolute Indicators (*Mullen et al 2007*)
 - Poisson's Ratio (PR)
 - ◇ $PR \uparrow = BRIT \downarrow$
 - Static Young's Modulus (YMS)
 - ◇ $YMS \uparrow = BRIT \uparrow$



Multi-Mineral Lithology Model

Clay =
Non-Clay =
Quartz Sand =
Carbonate =
Organic Carbon =
Effective Porosity =

Multi-Mineral Organic Carbon Model

VOC (←black)
TOC (gray→)

Archie Saturation Model

HC Sat (red→)
Bulk Volumes:
WTR (←blue)
HC (←red)
PHIE = BVW + BVHC

Delta-Log-R Organic Carbon Model

TOC (←gray)
DLR (red→)

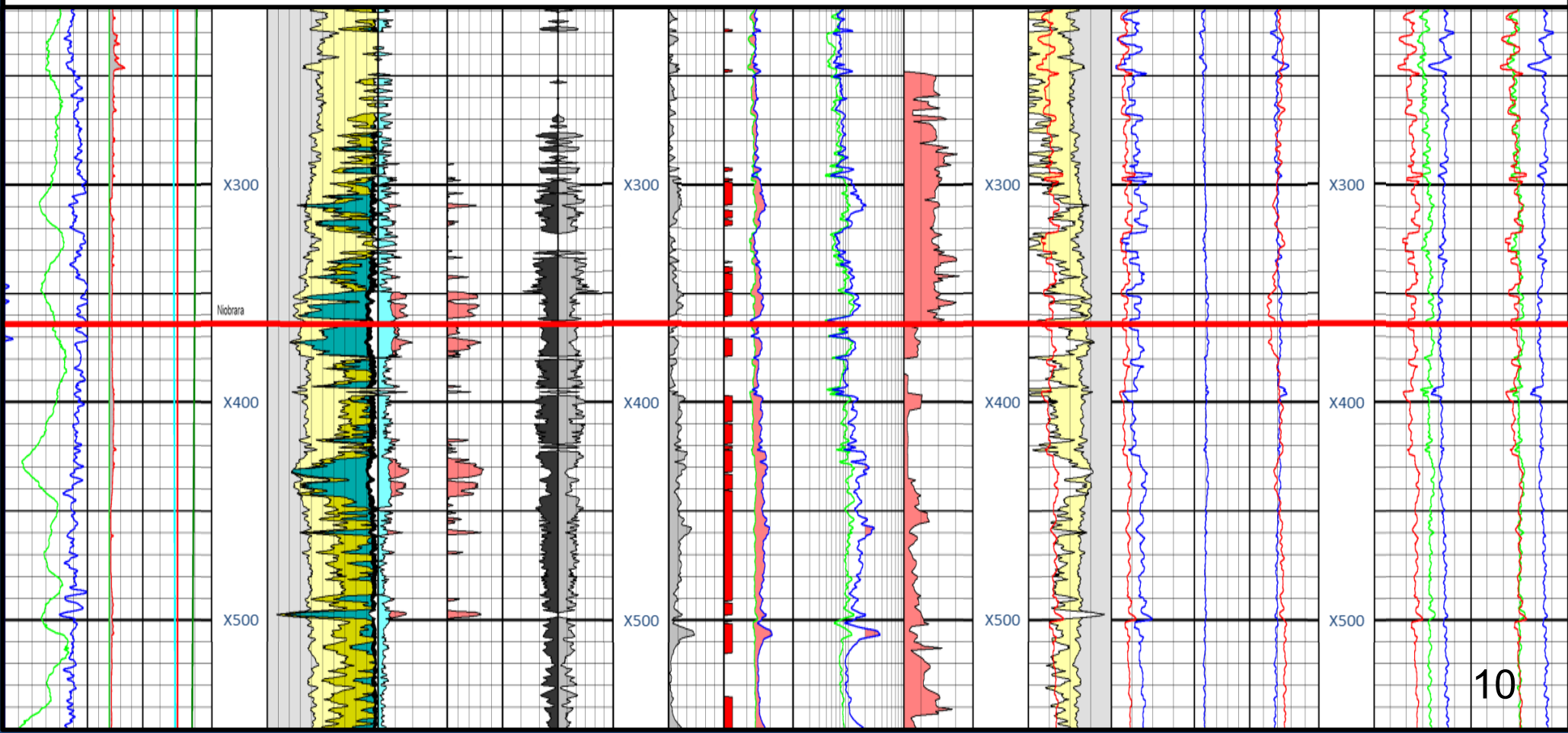
Rock Mechanics Model

Brittleness Index (←red)
Poisson's Ratio (blue→)
Static Young's Modulus (red→)

Petrophysical Model: Niobrara Oil/Gas Shale



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Marc Connolly established **Petro Lith LLC** to provide the petroleum industry new and innovative ways to use conventional open hole well data in analyzing unconventional reservoirs. He is a multi-faceted petroleum professional with 30-years industry experience in geological, reservoir, and reserves engineering. His specialties include shale oil/gas, tight gas sand, and coalbed methane petrophysical modeling along with reservoir characterization, resource valuation, and economic analysis for development, acquisition/disposition, and new venture projects.

Connolly worked three years for El Paso Exploration and Production after retiring from 27 years of service with ConocoPhillips. He is a member of both the *Society of Petroleum Engineers* and *American Association of Petroleum Geologists*, and does pro bono consulting as a graduate thesis advisor and university guest lecturer on the topic of basic petrophysics. Connolly holds a Master of Science degree in geology from the University of Minnesota, a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin, and is a licensed Professional Geoscientist in the state of Texas.