

Pore-stiffness, aspect ratio and composition effects on rock-physics modeling in the Haynesville Shale

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Outline

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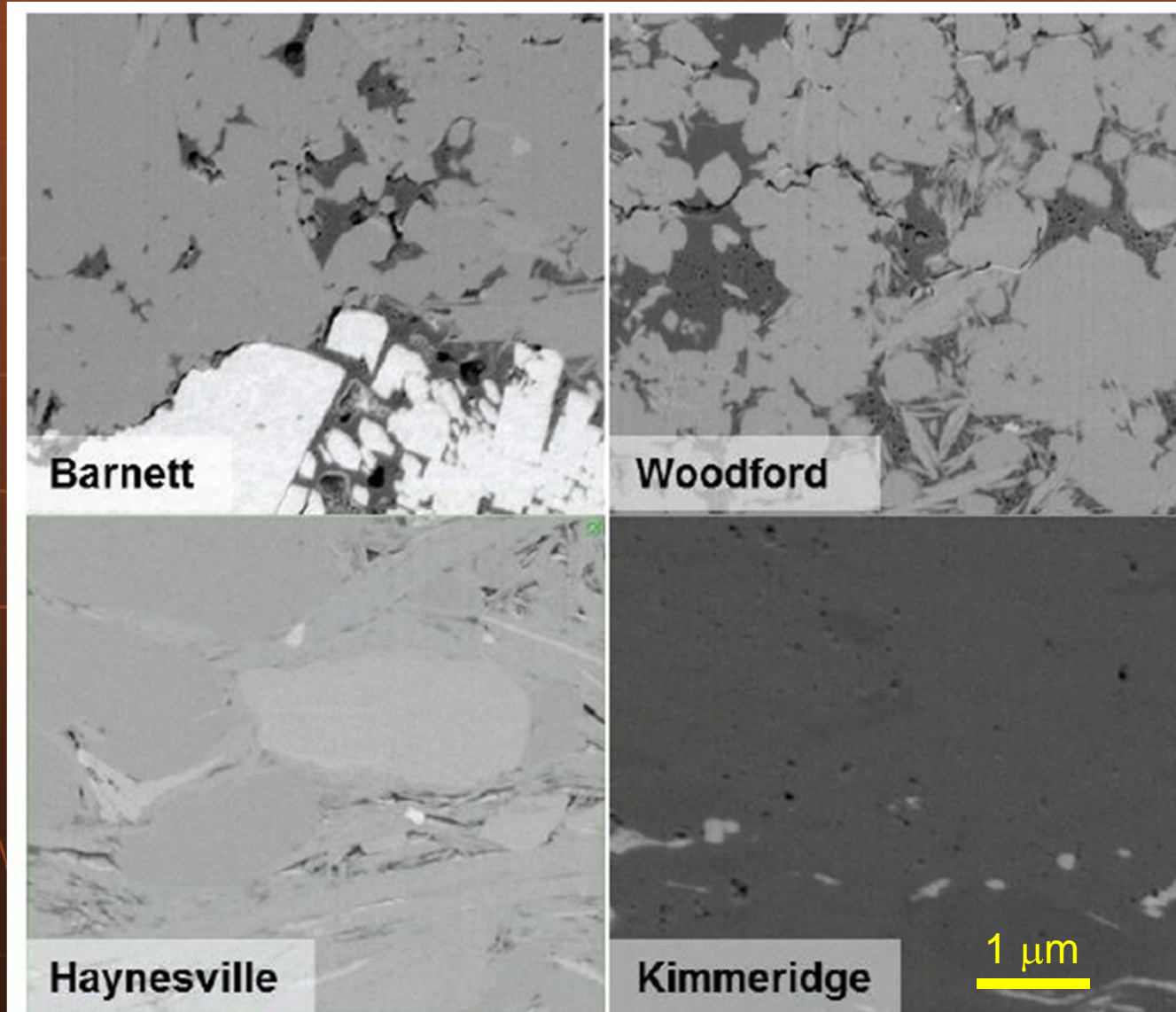
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Motivation

BSE Image of different shales



Rock Physics Modeling

Individual Wells

Reservoir Properties

CLASTIC

Porosity
Water Saturation
Composition

SHALE

Porosity
Pore Stiffness
Aspect Ratio
Composition

Elastic Properties

Bulk Modulus
Shear Modulus
Density

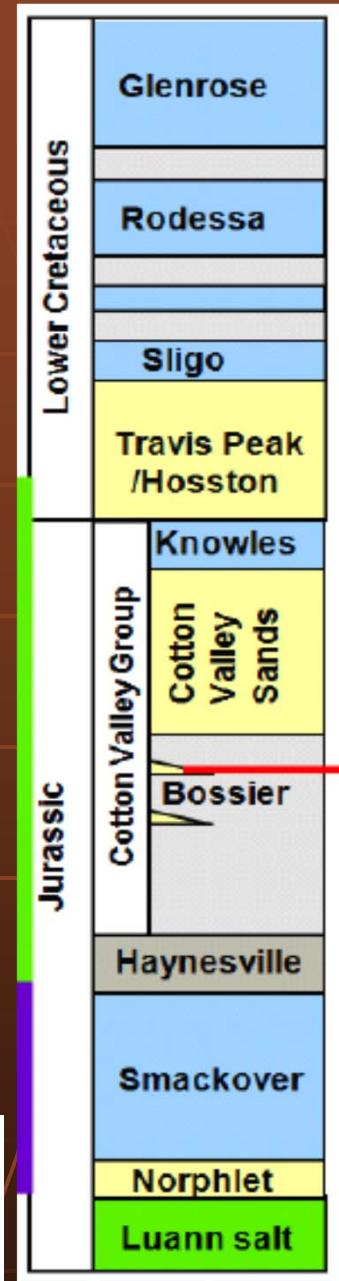
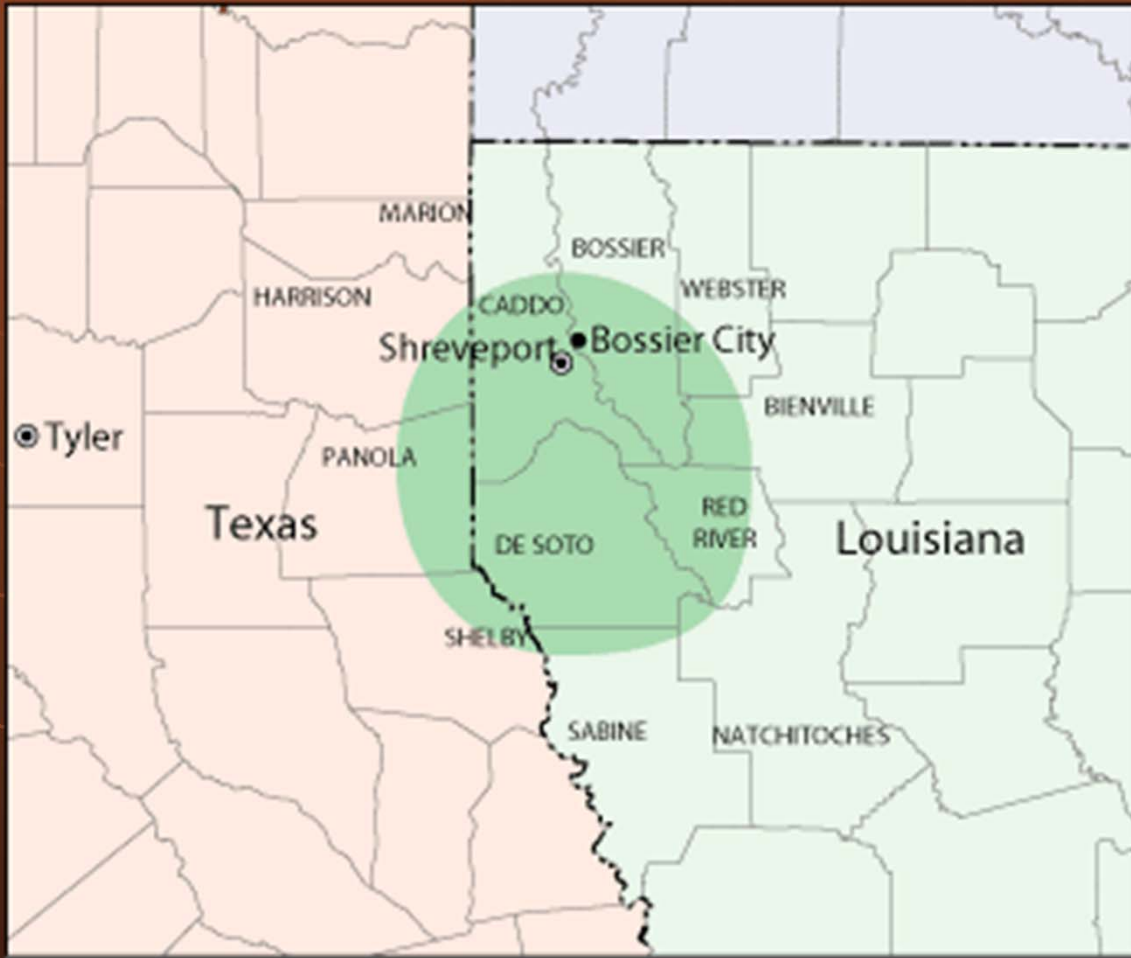
RP Modeling

Reservoir
Properties for
3D Volumes

3D Volumes

Elastic Properties
from Seismic Data

The Haynesville Shale

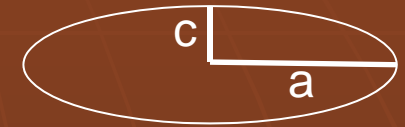


Age: ~ 150 ma, Jurassic; Capacity: ~ 60 trillion cubic feet;
 Depth: 10,000 ft to 13,000 ft; Variable porosity, low permeability.

Map from:
http://petesplace-peter.blogspot.com/2008_08_01_archive.html

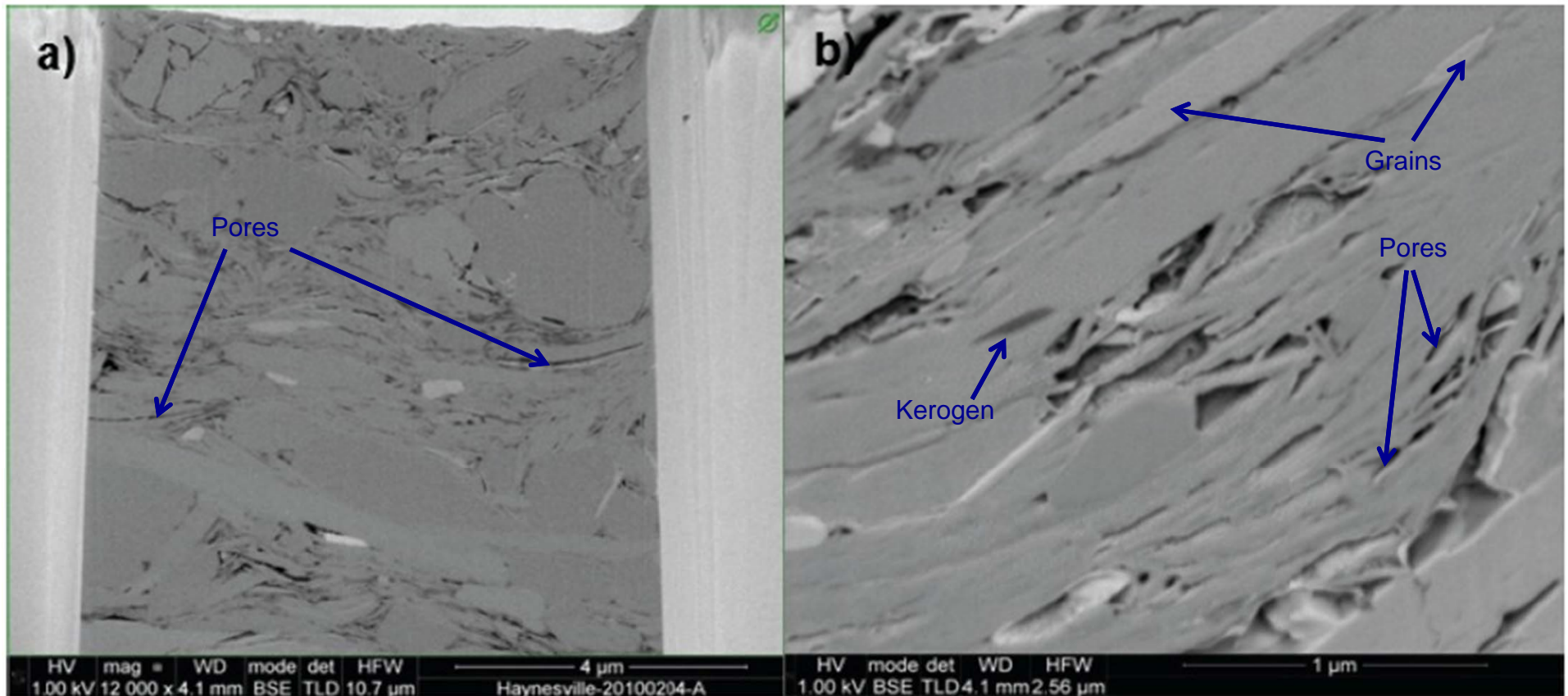
Brittenham, 2010

Microstructure of the Haynesville Shale



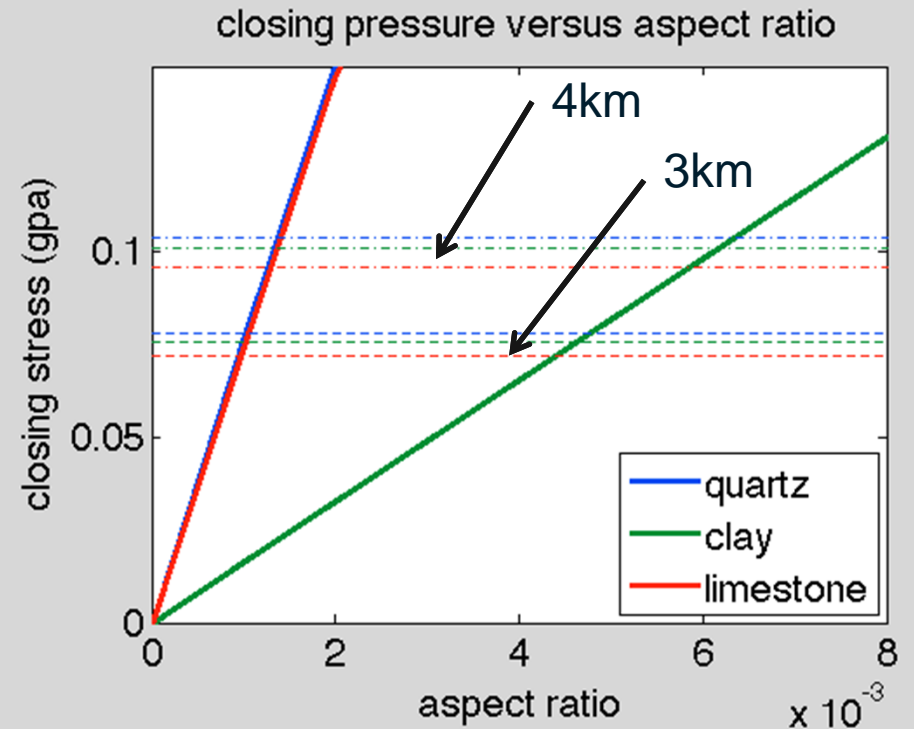
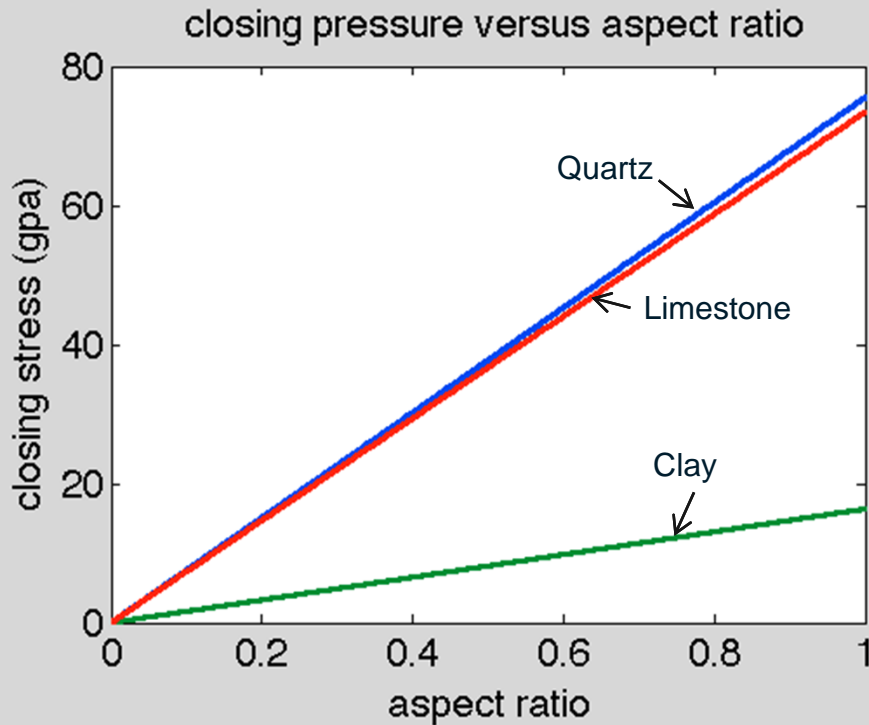
BSE Image of the Haynesville Shale

Aspect ratio = c/a



Curtis, Ambrose, Sondergeld
and Rai, 2010

Closing Stress and Aspect Ratio



$$\sigma_{\text{close}} = \frac{3\pi(1-2\nu)}{4(1-\nu^2)} \alpha K_0 = \frac{\pi}{2(1-\nu)} \alpha \mu_0$$

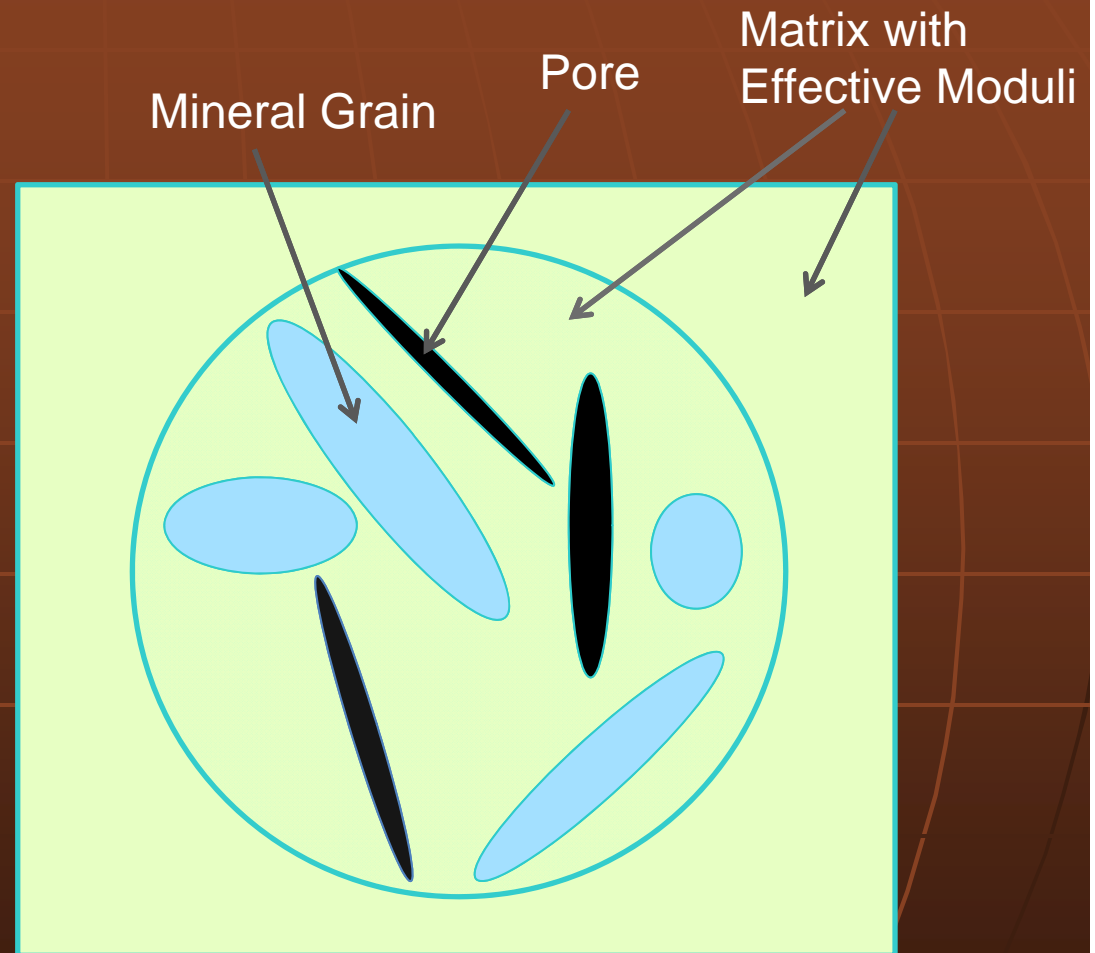
Equation: Mavko et al., 2009

	K (Gpa)	μ (Gpa)	ρ (g/cc)
Quartz	36.6	45	2.65
Limestone	69	33	2.44
Clay	10	7	2.50

Self Consistent Model

Advantages:

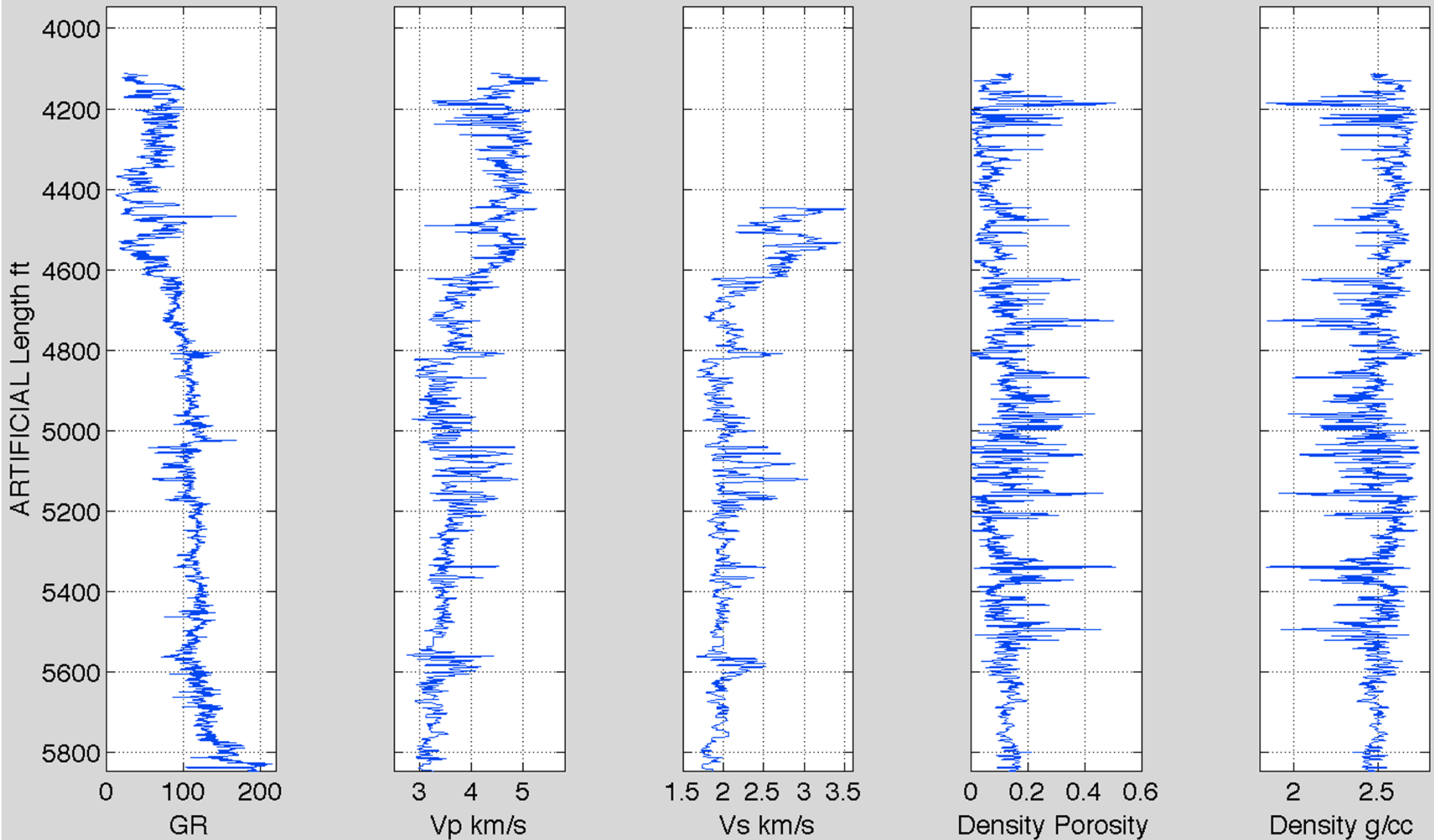
- Not limited by certain composition
- Ability to model N phases, and their shapes and spatial distribution



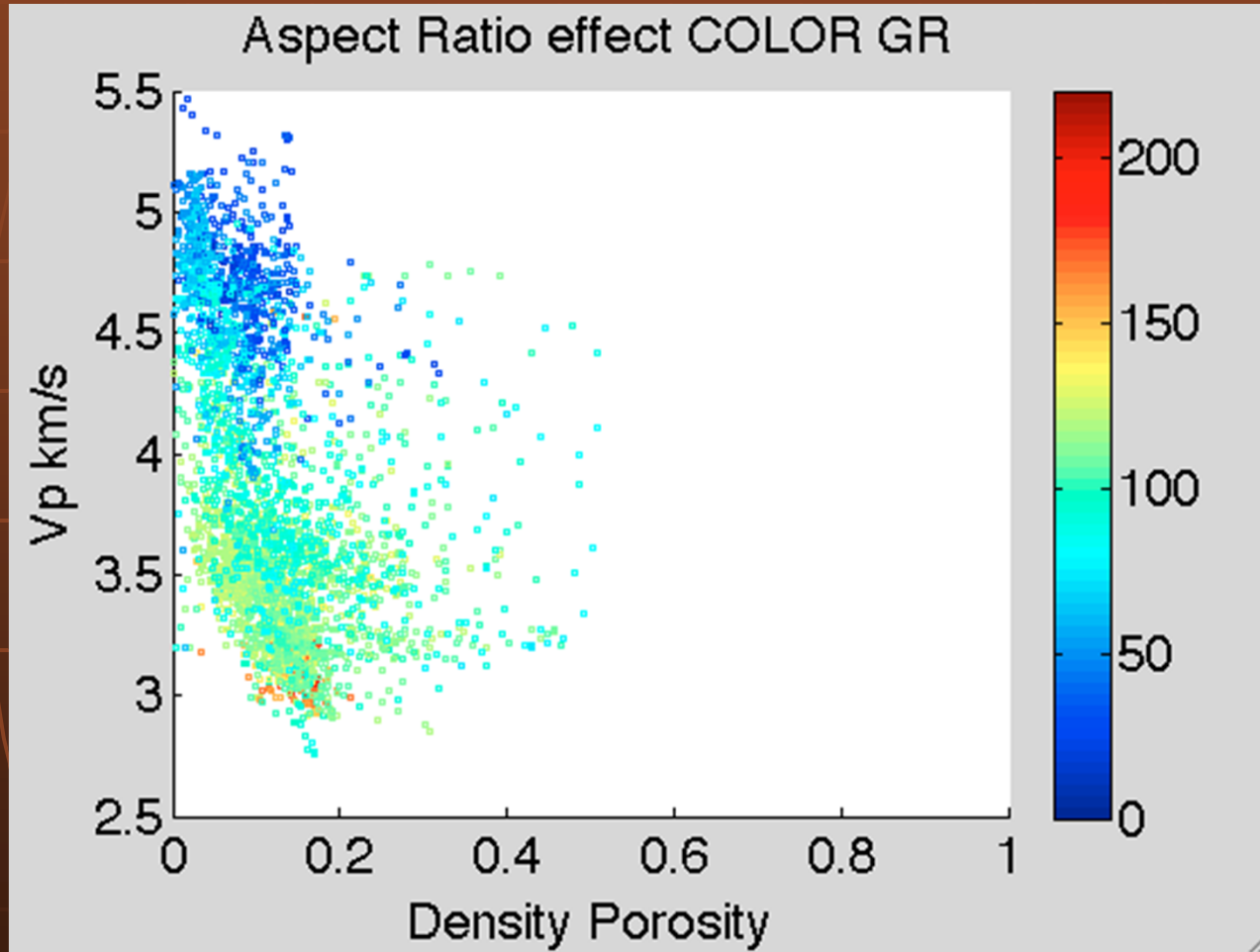
$$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i (K_i - K_{SC}^*) P^{*i} = 0$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i (\mu_i - \mu_{SC}^*) Q^{*i} = 0$$

Equations: Mavko et al., 2009

Well Log Data: Horizontal Well



Well Log Data: Horizontal Well

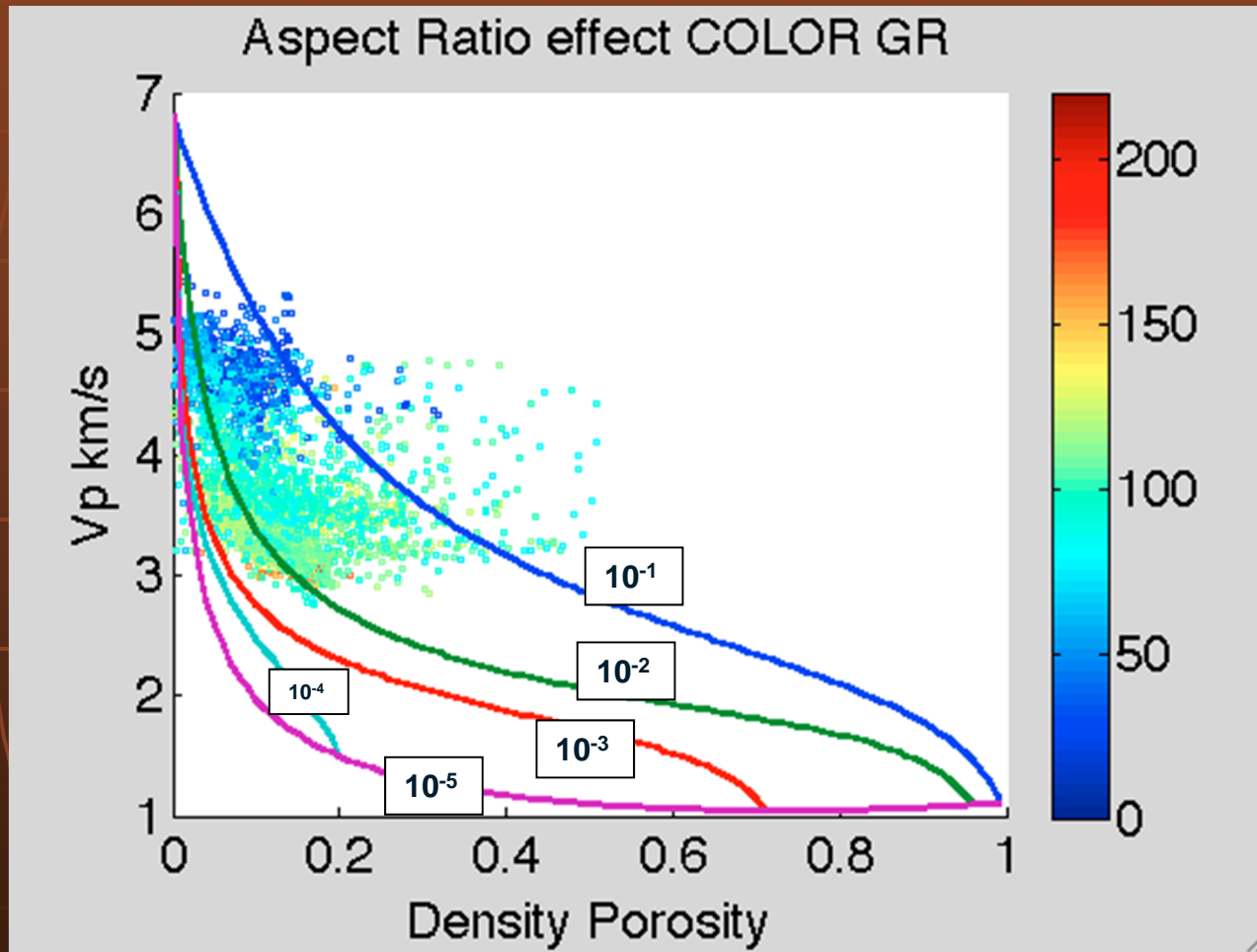


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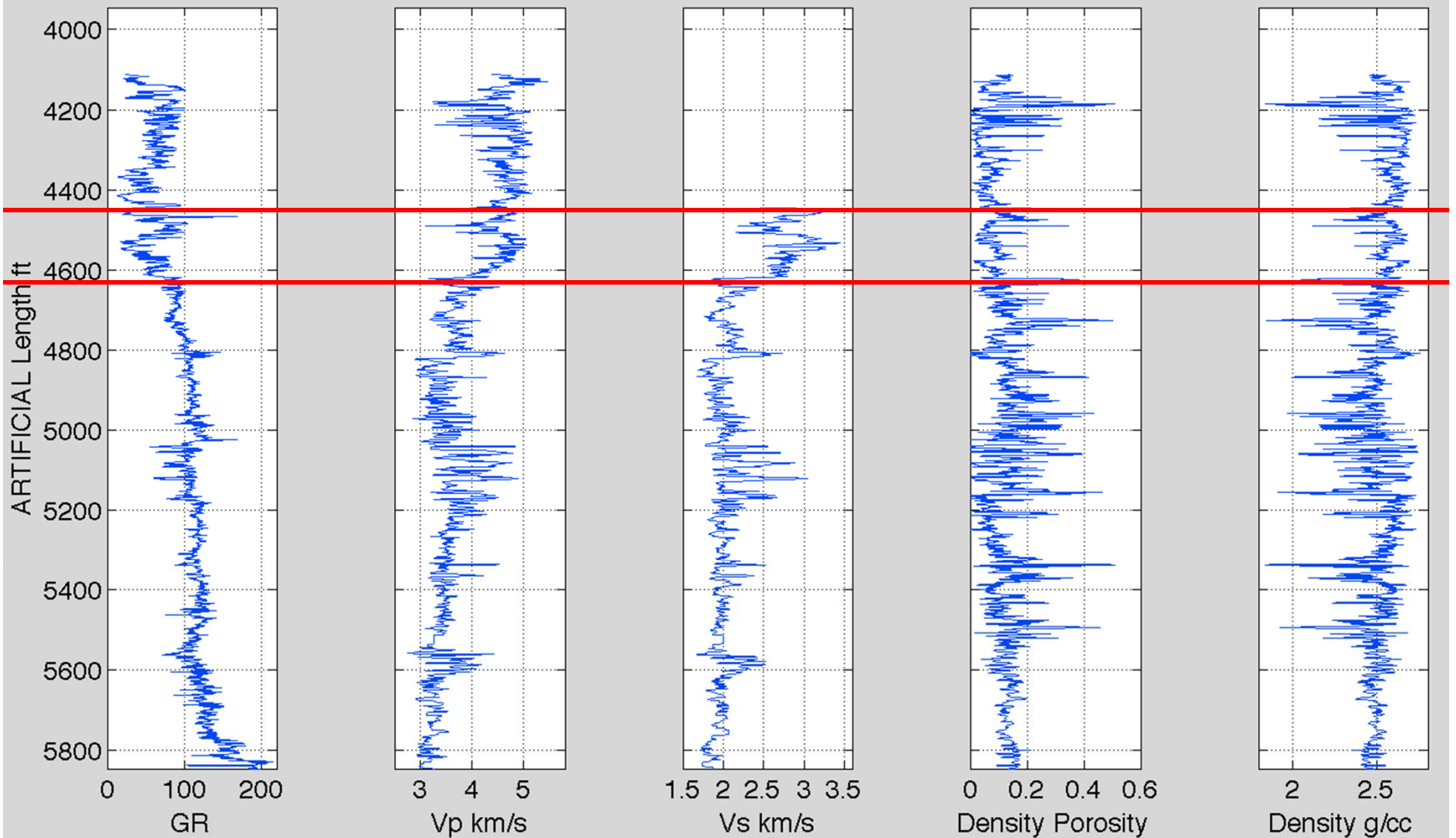
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Horizontal Well: Aspect Ratio Effect

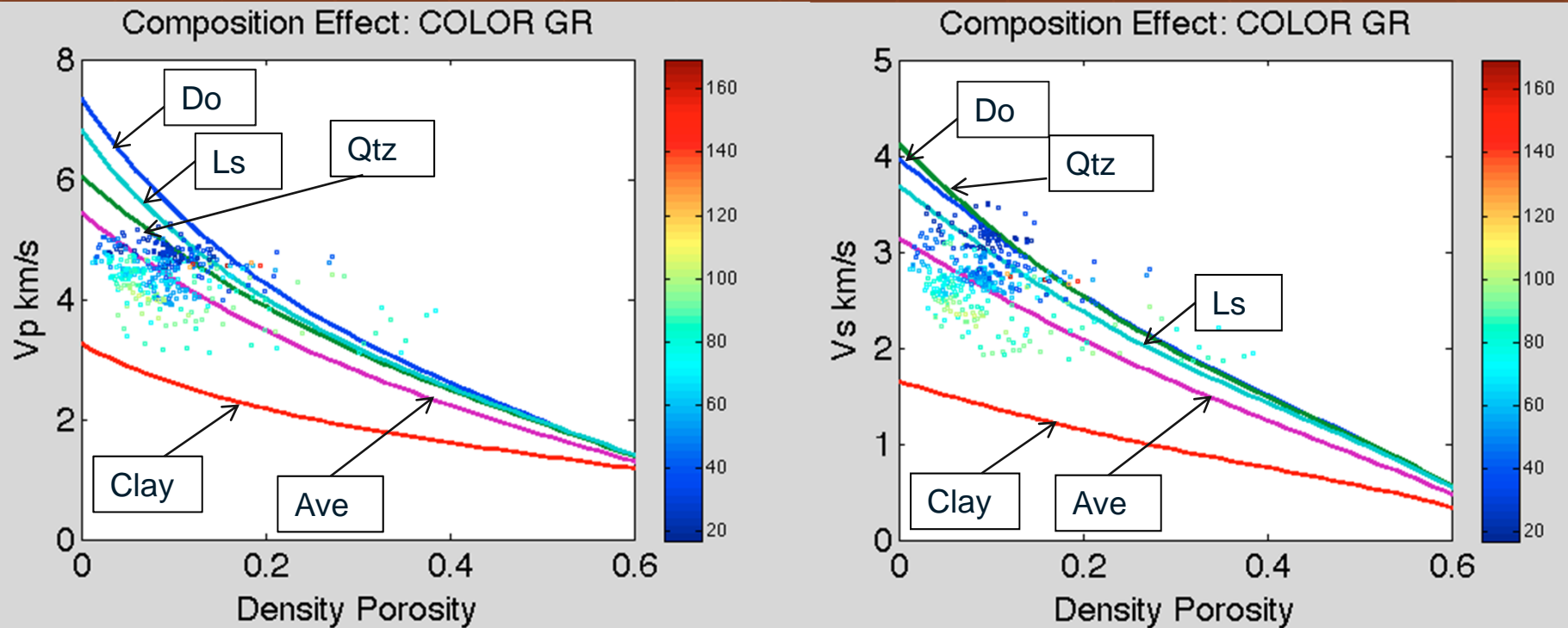


Aspect Ratio for solid phases are fixed as 0.001; for pores, five lines are corresponding to five groups of aspect ratios.
Composition is limestone – Not examine the composition effect here

Well Log Data: Horizontal Well

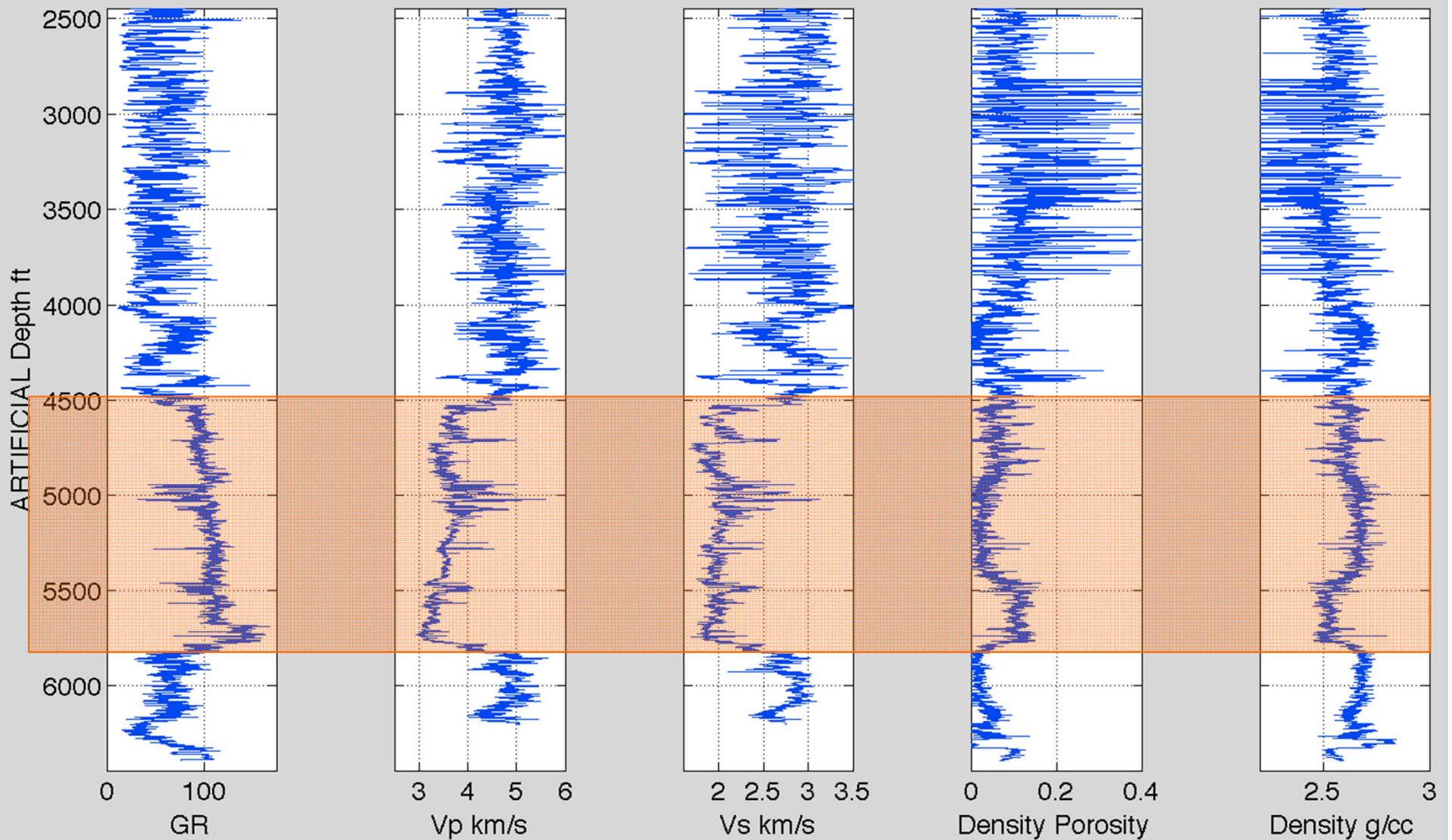


Horizontal Well: Composition Effect

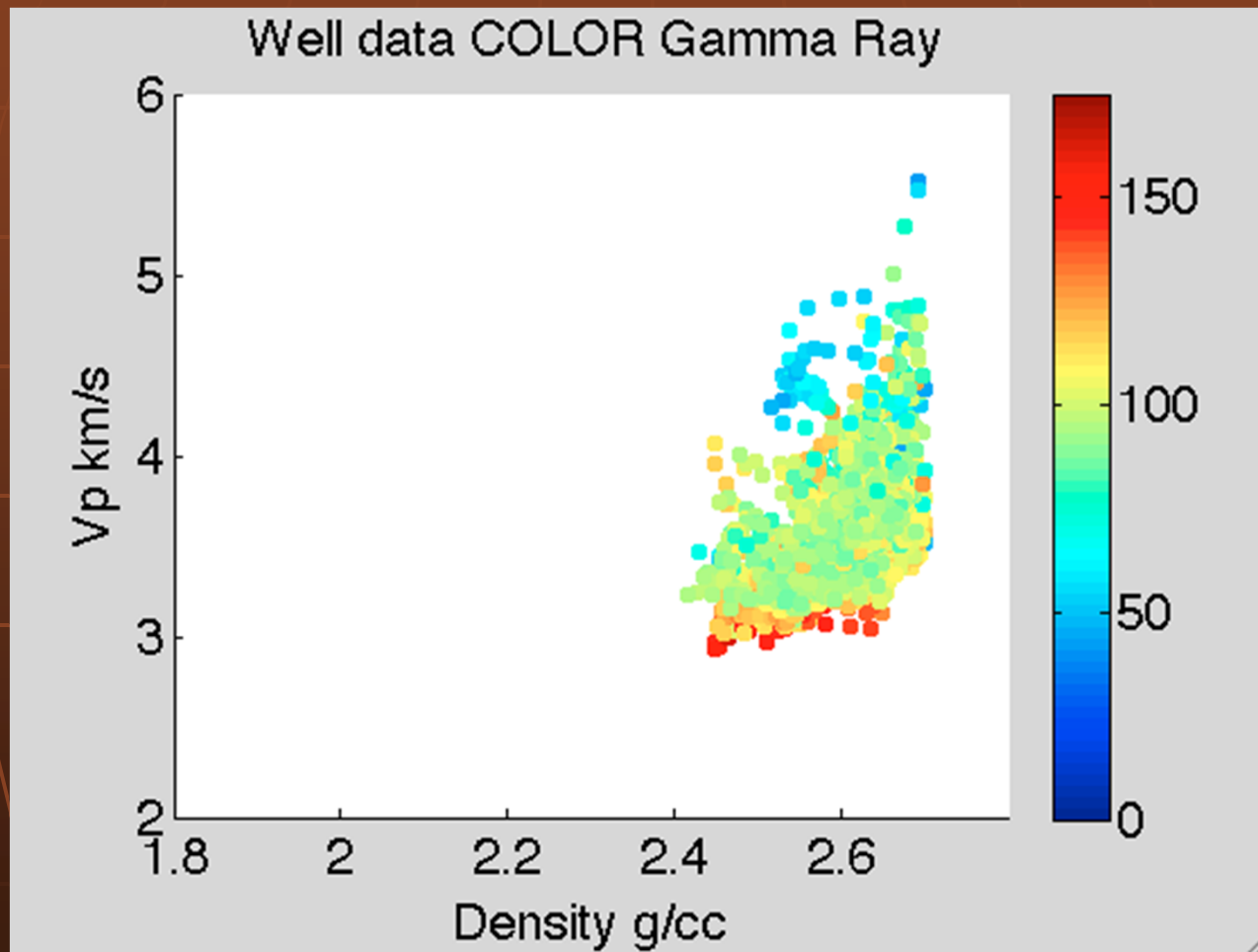


Aspect Ratio
Solid: 0.1;
Pores: $N(0.1, 0.01^2)$

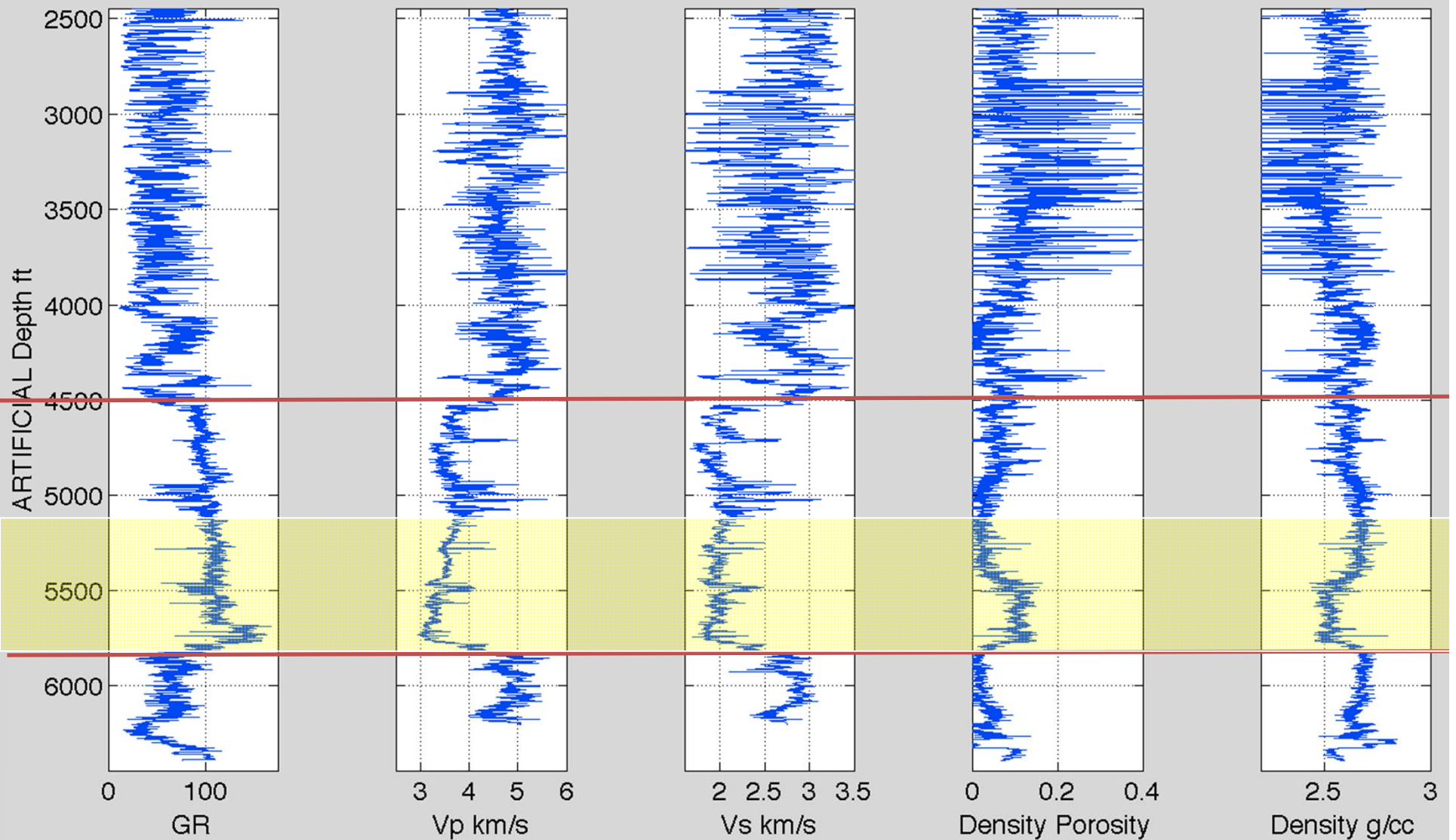
Well Log Data: Vertical Well



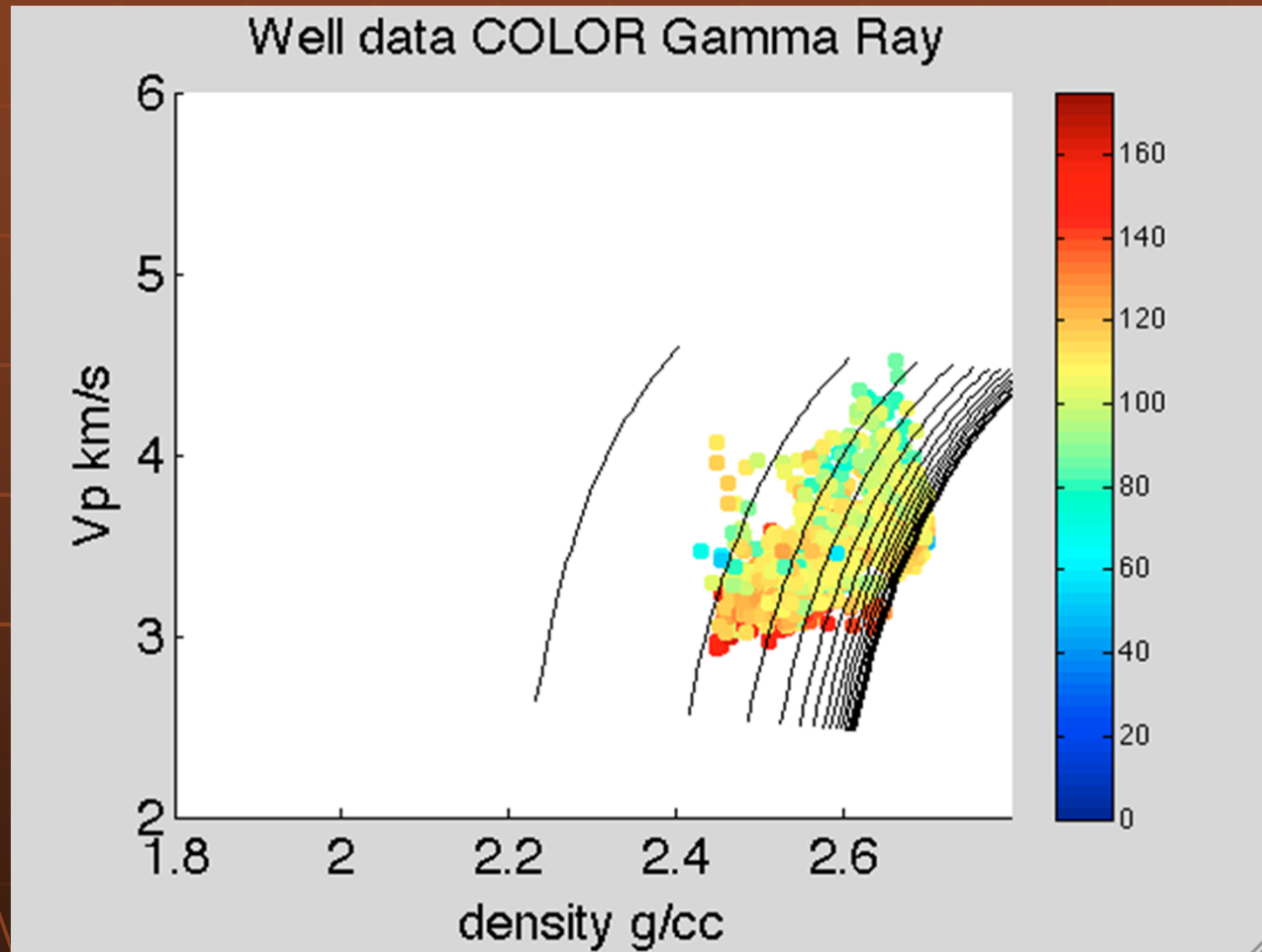
Well Log Data: Vertical Well for the Haynesville Shale



Well Log Data: Vertical Well

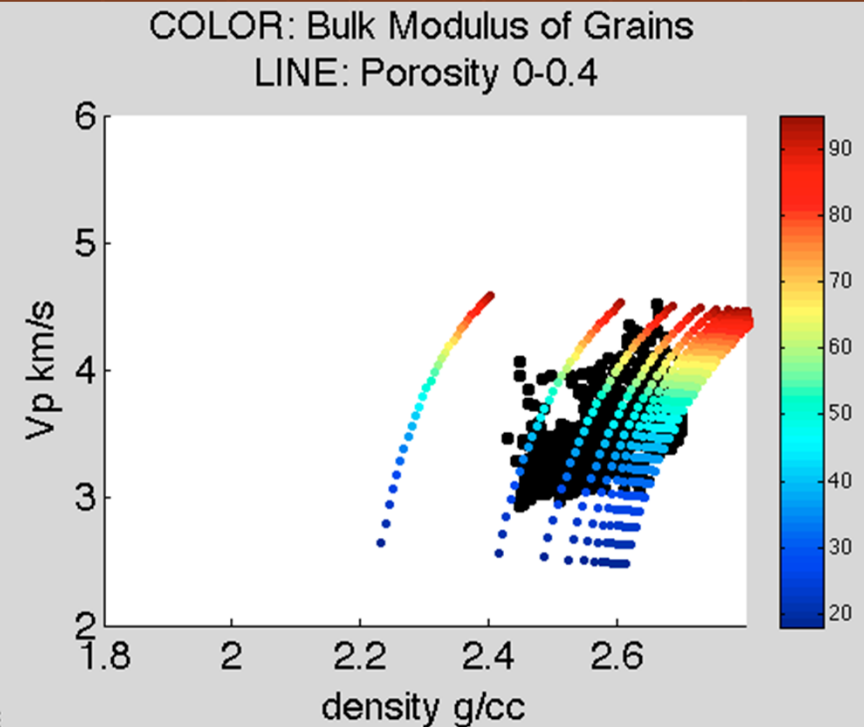
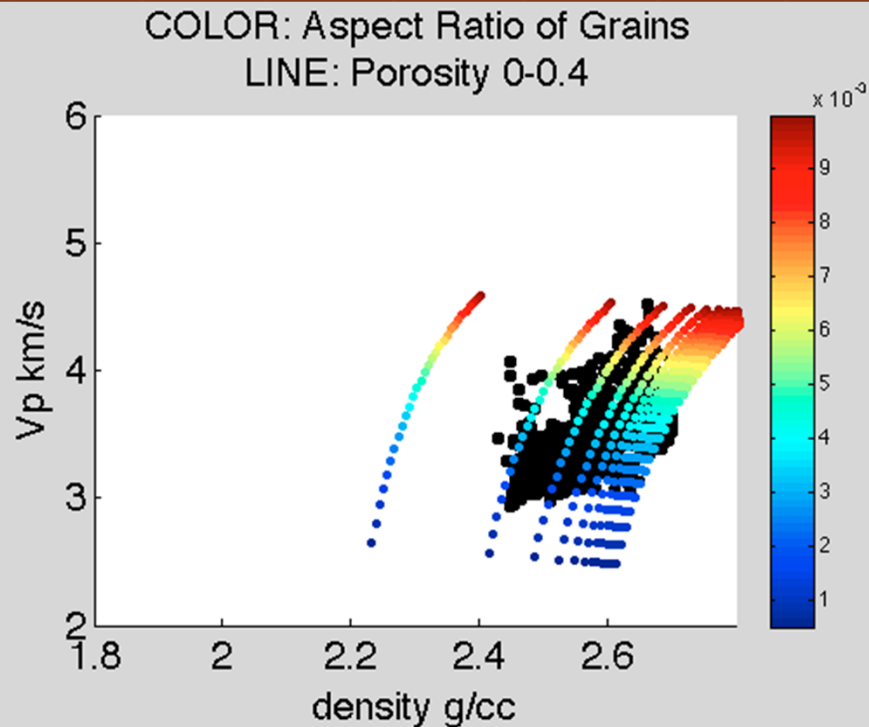


Vertical Well Self Consistent Model



Vertical Well

Aspect Ratio and Composition Effect



Composition (K , μ , ρ): Dolomite to Clay
Aspect Ratio: Solid: 0.01 to 0.0005; Pores: $\sim 10^{-5}$

Conclusion

- Within certain composition and aspect ratio ranges, the self consistent model qualitatively explained the Haynesville data sets from both horizontal and vertical wells.
- The uncertainty in composition can be reduced by studying core data set.
- Limitation of the model: isotropic media; idealized ellipsoidal inclusion shapes; high frequency model.

Future Work

- Consider effective pressure effect
- Analyze different depth ranges using Self Consistent Model
- Try other models, e.g. Differential Effective Medium Model
- Combine with elastic properties inverted from seismic data to identify locations corresponding to sweet spot and increase the fluid conductivity

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