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3D Seismic Reflection and Well Log Data Analysis for Reservoir Characterization at Oligocene Sands, Nile Delta, Egypt

A Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Science as a partial fulfillment for the requirements of Master degree of Science in Applied Geophysics.

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Abstract

The petroleum industry is increasing its focus on the exploration of reservoirs in deep-water clastic systems (specifically turbidite sands). These sedimentary environments represent major hydrocarbon targets in numerous areas of the world among them the Nile Delta basin that has undergone a complex geological history, due to its location on the active northern margin of the African plate. The study area is located approximately 60 km offshore from the central Nile Delta, and is in water depths ranging from 70 m to 100 m.

The principal objective of the current work is the studying the reservoir characteristics of the main reservoirs of Oligocene (Rupelian) section and identifying the depositional elements of these reservoirs by integrating different types of data such as seismic, cuttings, cores and well logs.

The study of reservoir characteristics of main reservoirs (O15 and O18 reservoir packages) of Rupelian section have been executed through several steps :1) mapping main flooding surfaces of the interested interval, base of Rupelian section, top and base of reservoir packages, 2) construction of attribute maps and images by using colored inversion (CI) and reflectivity volumes, then identification of architectural elements of individual reservoir packages (O15 and O18) of the early Oligocene (Rupelian) interval and building O15 and O18 depositional models 3) Evaluation of petrophysical properties of early Oligocene interval (pre-O20 interval) then studying reservoir characteristics and rock quality based on previously calculated petrophysical properties, cuttings description and core analysis. 4) Integrating well data analysis and attribute-based depositional models for reservoir characterization then investigating the reservoir connectivity.

The constructed time maps show a large four-way anticline with a NE-SW bounding fault parallel to Rosetta fault trend, affecting the Rupelian section.

O15 depositional model shows eastern and western lobe complexes which might be fed by one or two feeding systems. O18 depositional model displays amalgamated lobe complex at the western part of the area, part of lobe complex (may be) at the central part and

channelized lobe complex at the eastern part of the study area which might be fed by one or more different systems.

The results of integrating well data analysis and attribute-based depositional models of O18 and O15 reservoir packages show different seismic facies and different lobe complexes at X1-well-OH and X2-well-OH. O18 individual sand units penetrated by both wells exhibit different water saturations. O18 reservoir package at the X1-well-OH does not in pressure communication with the O18 reservoir package at the X2-well-OH.

CONTENTS

Subject	page number
Acknowledgments	
Abstract	
Contents	i
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	vi
Chapter One: Introduction	1
1.1 Location of the Study Area	1
1.2 Previous Geophysical Works	1
1.3 Aim and Objectives	3
1.4 Available Data	4
1.5 Methodology and Techniques	5
Chapter Two: Regional Geologic Setting	6
2.1. Introduction	6
2.2. Regional Stratigraphy	8
2.2.1 Paleozoic	8
2.2.2 Mesozoic	8
2.2.3 Cenozoic	10
2.2.3.1 Tertiary.....	10
2.2.3.2 Oligocene	10
2.2.3.3 Miocene	12
2.2.3.4 Pliocene	18
2.2.3.5 Pleistocene	20
2.3 Structural Framework of North Nile Delta	20
2.3.1 Hinge Zone	22
2.3.2 Rosetta Fault	22
2.3.3 Tamsah Fault	23
2.3.4 East-West Faults	24
2.3.5 The Northeast Trending Pelusium Megashear Structural Trend	24
2.3.6 Minor Faults Trends	25
2.4 Structural Evolution of the Study Area	25
2.5 Tectonic History of Offshore Nile Delta	26

2.5.1 Cratonic Sag Stage	27
2.5.2 Rift Stage	27
2.5.3 Passive Margin Stage	28
2.5.4 Syrian Arc Stage	28
2.5.5 Gulf of Suez Rifting and Red Sea Opening Stage	29
2.5.6 Messinian Crisis	30
2.5.7 Pliocene-Pleistocene Delta Progradation	30
2.6 Turbidites	31
2.6.1 Components of Turbidities "Bouma Sequence"	32
2.6.2 Deep-marine Depositional System of Turbidite	35
2.6.2.1 Erosional Channels and Canyons	36
2.6.2.2 Leveed (Aggradational) Channels	38
2.6.2.3 Submarine Lobe	44
Chapter Three: Structural Interpretation	50
3.1 Introduction	50
3.2 Data Description	51
3.2.1 Acquisition Parameters of the Individual Azimuth..	53
3.2.1.1 Acquisition Parameters for AZ006 and AZ051.	53
3.2.1.2 Acquisition Parameters for AZ141 (BA98) ...	54
3.2.1.3 Acquisition Parameters for AZ090	54
3.2.2 Processing Sequences	55
3.2.2.1 Processing Sequence of CGGV 2009 PSTM....	55
3.2.2.2 Reprocessing Sequence PSDM	56
3.3 Seismic Mapping Techniques (Classic Seismic	
Techniques)	58
3.4 Advanced Seismic Technique (Coherence Volume) ...	68
3.4.1 Physical Background	68
3.4.2 Work Flow	69
3.4.3 Interpretation	69
3.5 Structural Development of the Study Area	70
Chapter Four: Depositional Interpretation and	
Modeling by Seismic Attributes	71
4.1 Introduction	71
4.2 Seismic Attributes	71
4.2.1 Time-Based Attributes	72
4.2.2 Amplitude-Based Attributes	74

4.2.3	Waveform Similarity (Coherence) Attributes	78
4.2.3.1	Physical Background	78
4.2.3.2	Methodology	79
4.2.4	Edge Detection Attributes	85
4.2.4.1	Physical Background	85
4.2.4.2	Methodology	87
4.2.5	Frequency (Spectral Decomposition) Attributes ...	89
4.2.5.1	Physical Background	89
4.2.5.2	Methodology	92
4.3	Architectural Elements of the Reservoir Packages	96
4.3.1	Architectural Elements Methodology	96
4.3.2	Architectural Elements of O15 Reservoir Package..	99
4.3.2.1	Time Based Attribute “Isochrone Map”	99
4.3.2.2	Amplitude based attributes “AT, MP and RMS maps”	105
4.3.2.3	Waveform Similarity (Coherence) Attribute (Horizon-Based Coherence Map)	112
4.3.2.4	Edge Detection Attribute	113
4.3.2.5	Frequency (Spectral Decomposition) Attributes	113
4.3.3	Architectural Elements of O18 Reservoir Package..	115
4.3.3.1	Time Based Attribute “Isochrone Map”	115
4.3.3.2	Amplitude Based Attributes	119
4.3.3.2.1	Amplitude Thickness (AT) Map	119
4.3.3.2.2	Maximum Positive Amplitude (MP) Map	125
4.3.3.2.3	Root Mean Square Amplitude (RMS) Map	127
4.3.3.3	Waveform Similarity (Coherence) Attribute (Horizon-Based Coherence Map)	133
4.3.3.4	Edge Detection Attribute	133
4.3.3.5	Frequency (Spectral Decomposition) Attributes	134
4.4	Depositional Models of the Reservoir Packages	136
4.4.1	Depositional Model of O15 Reservoir Package ...	136
4.4.2	Depositional Model of O18 Reservoir Package ...	137
4.5	Quantifying the degree of confinement within which the reservoir packages are being deposited	139

Chapter Five: Well Data Analysis and Integration with Attribute-based Depositional Models for Reservoir Characterization	141
5.1 Introduction	141
5.2 Well log Analysis	142
5.2.1 Data Description	142
5.2.2 Evaluation of Petrophysical Properties of the Studied Wells	143
5.2.2.1 Shale Volume (Vsh) Calculations	143
5.2.2.2 Porosity (PHI) Calculations	144
5.2.2.2.1 Total Porosity (PHIT_D) Calculations ...	144
5.2.2.2.2 Effective Porosity (PHIE_D) Calculations .	145
5.2.2.3 Water Saturation (Sw) Calculations	146
5.2.2.4 Determination of Net Pay and Net Reservoir Thicknesses	148
5.3 Reservoir Characteristics and Rock Quality	148
5.3.1 Reservoir Characteristics	149
5.3.1.1 Sedimentological Characteristics of the Cored Interval	149
5.3.1.2 Petrographical Characteristics of the Cored Interval	150
5.3.1.3 Fracture Mineralization	153
5.3.2 Rock Quality Characteristics	154
5.3.2.1 Rock Quality	154
5.3.2.2 Controls on Reservoir Quality	157
5.3.2.2.1 Depositional Controls	157
5.3.2.2.2 Post Depositional Controls	159
5.4 Integration of Well data, Core, Cuttings and Seismic for Reservoir Characterization.....	163
5.5 Reservoir Connectivity	169
Chapter Six: Summary and Conclusions.....	171
Appendix 1	178
Appendix 2	181
Appendix 3	185
Reference	196
Arabic Summary.....	205

List of Tables

Table	Page.
Table (5.1): The available well data at the study area.	142
Table (5.2): The used parameters in calculating effective porosity.	145
Table (5.3): The used parameters in calculating water saturation.	147
Table (5.4): The used parameters in calculating water saturation.	147
Table (5.5): The used parameters in calculating net pay and net reservoir thicknesses.	148
Table (5.6): Mudstone facies classification	165