

**GCS Solutions, Inc.**

*geopressure consulting  
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## **RhoVe™ Method**

(U.S. patent pending - copyright © 2016)

### **A New Empirical Pore Pressure Transform**

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Research paper

### RhoVe method: A new empirical pore pressure transform



Matt Czerniak

GCS Solutions, Inc., United States

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#### ABSTRACT

A new empirical pore pressure transform has been developed that includes many of the advanced, state-of-the-art concepts that are useful in today's pore pressure estimation and theory. The rho-velocity-effective stress (Rho-V-e) method produces a model-driven, stand-alone set of "virtual" rock property relationships, which at intermediate positions are consistent with Bowers method default values for the Gulf of Mexico. The RhoVe method uses a single transform to convert both compressional sonic and bulk density to common estimates of effective stress and pore pressure where convergence of the two transformed properties offers a robust solution.

Velocity-density conversion functions are mathematically linked to a continuous series of velocity-depth normal compaction trend functions. The calculations are limited by bounding end-member curves that provide a basis for intermediate (fractional) solutions of velocity-effective stress and density-effective stress relationships that are applied to a well of interest.

Paired "virtual" velocity-depth compaction trends were iteratively solved by using published theoretical smectite and illite porosity trends and velocity-depth normal compaction trends. By using the

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## RhoVe™ Method

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JIP – seeking \$55,000 investment:

- Commercial implementation of RhoVe method as a plug-in to an existing commercial platform, or as a web-based application to include:
  - Real-Time WITSML connectivity,
  - notebook (iPad) capability,
  - 1D temperature modeling,
- Explore AI and Neural Network capabilities,

## OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTORY DEMO

#### PREVIOUS WORK - THEORY

- Mechanical vs Chemical Compaction
- Smectite – Illite Conversion

#### RHOVE METHOD

- Summary
- Virtual Model
- Alpha – A-Term
- Shale Discrimination

#### SUMMARY DEMOS

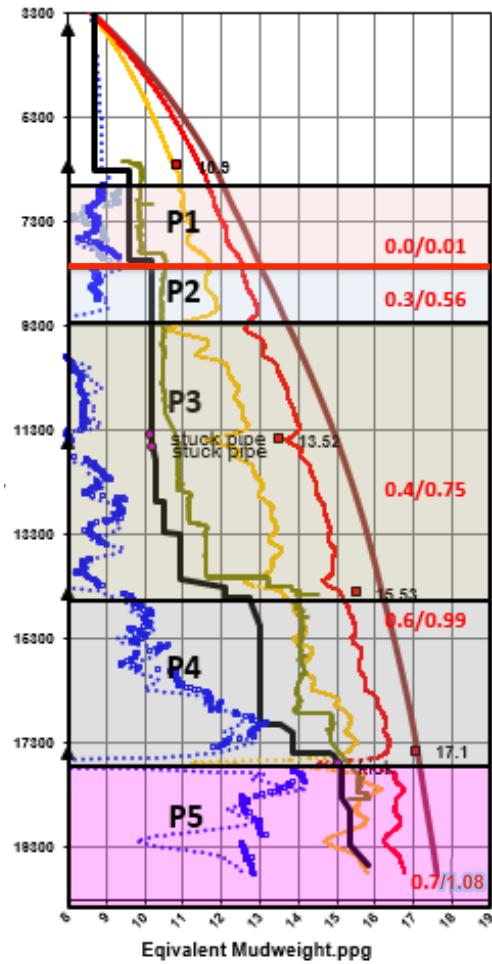
- Untethered Mode
- Tethered Mode

#### WELL EXAMPLES using RHOVE METHOD

#### ADVANTAGES of RHOVE Method



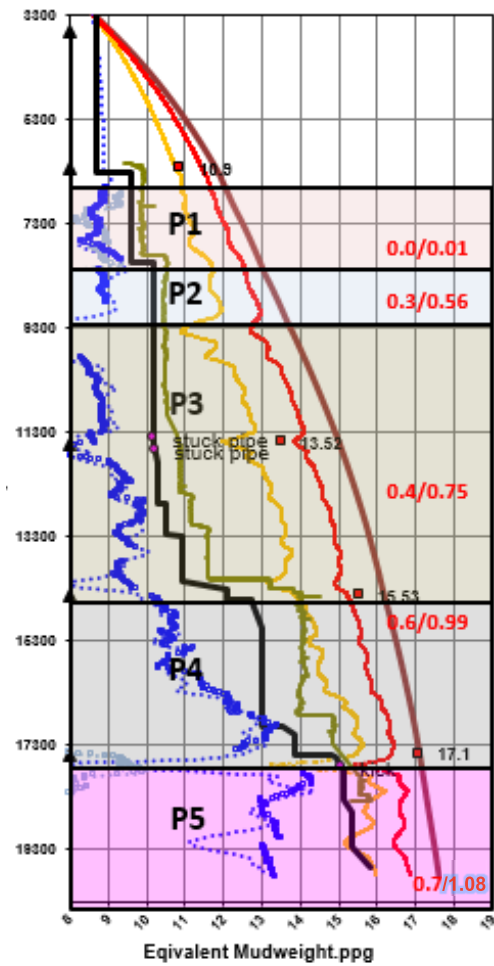
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0.0



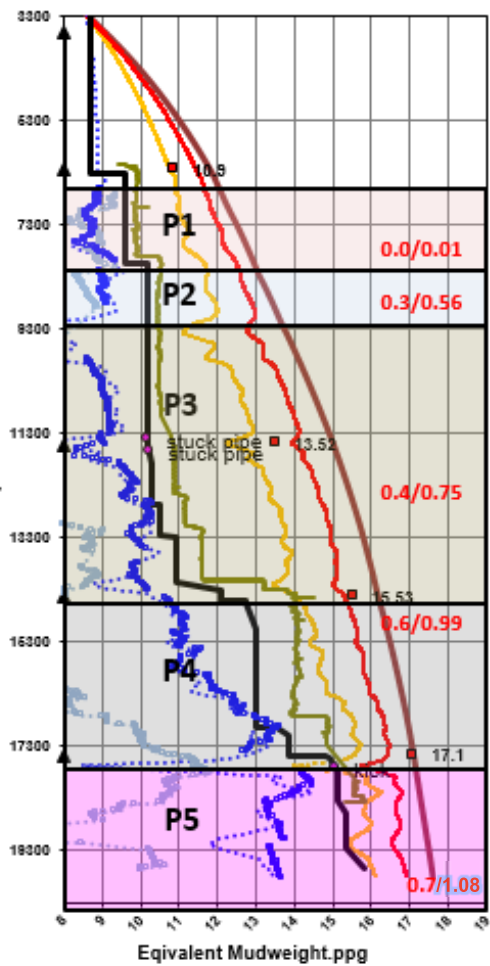
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0.1



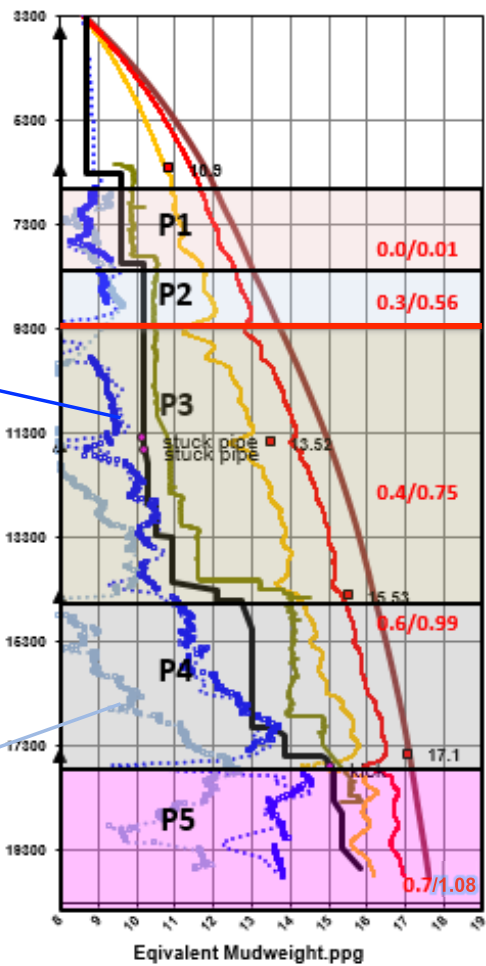
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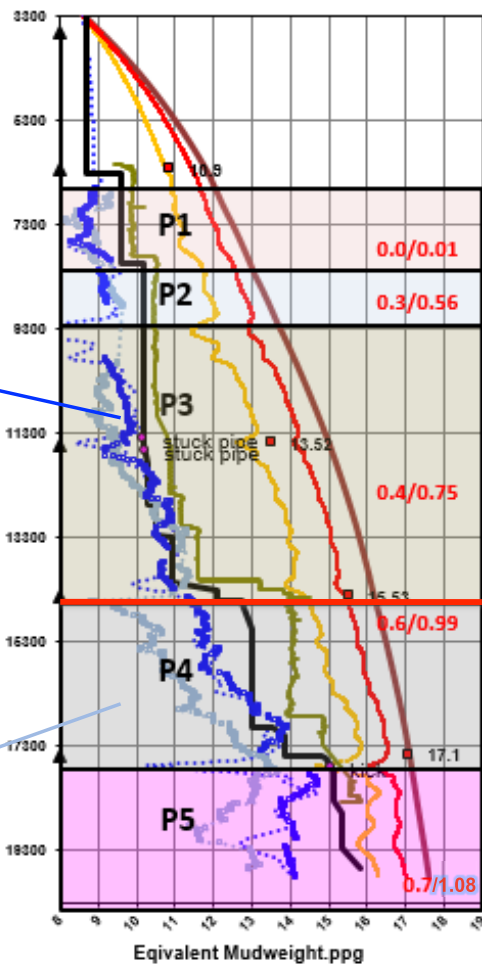
DTCO Sonic

Rhob Density

0.3



AREA: Nova Scotia, Canada H-23



DTCO Sonic

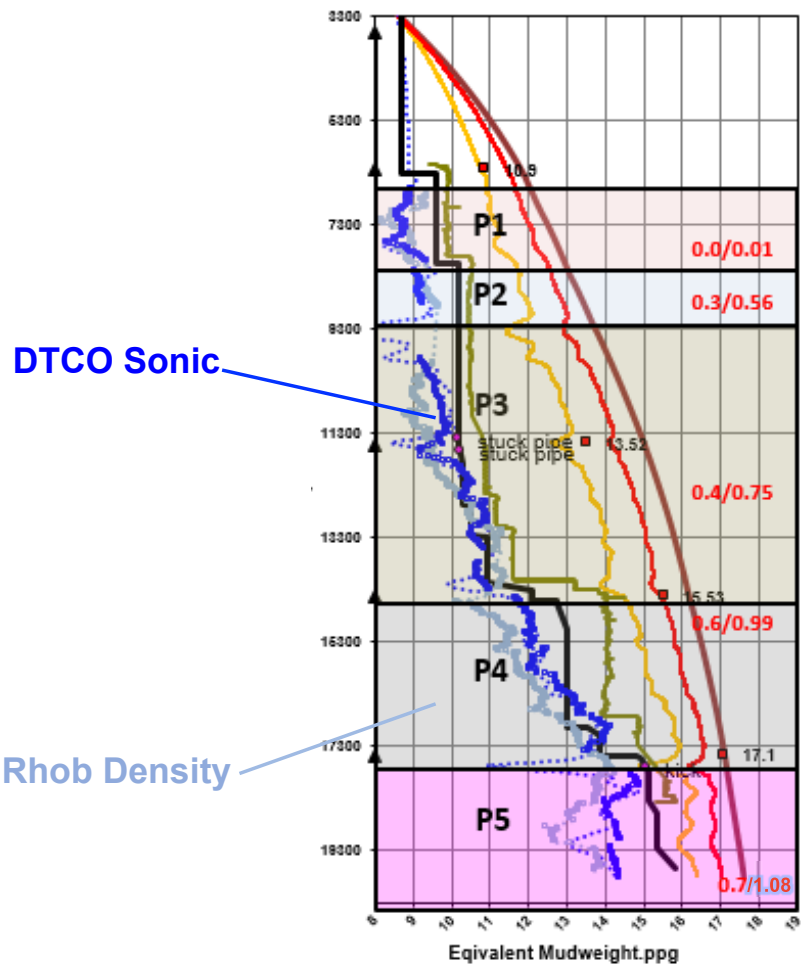
Rhob Density

0.4





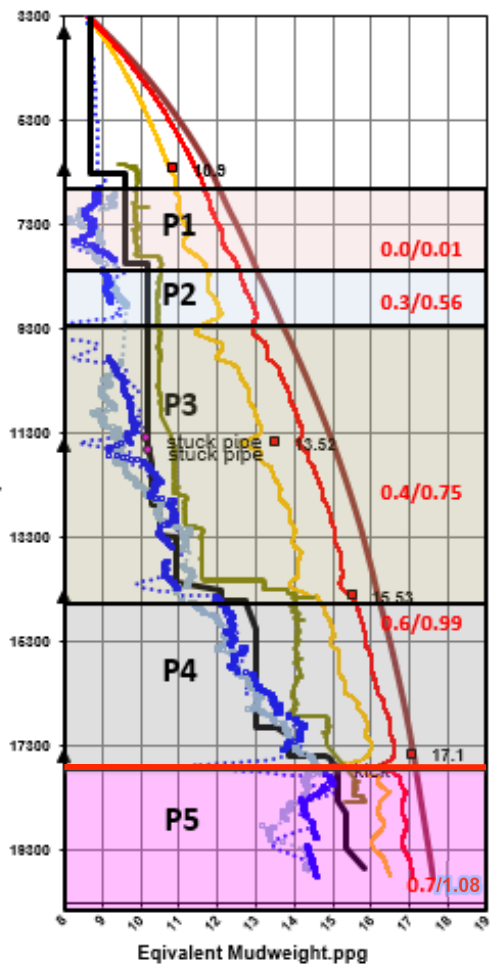
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0.5



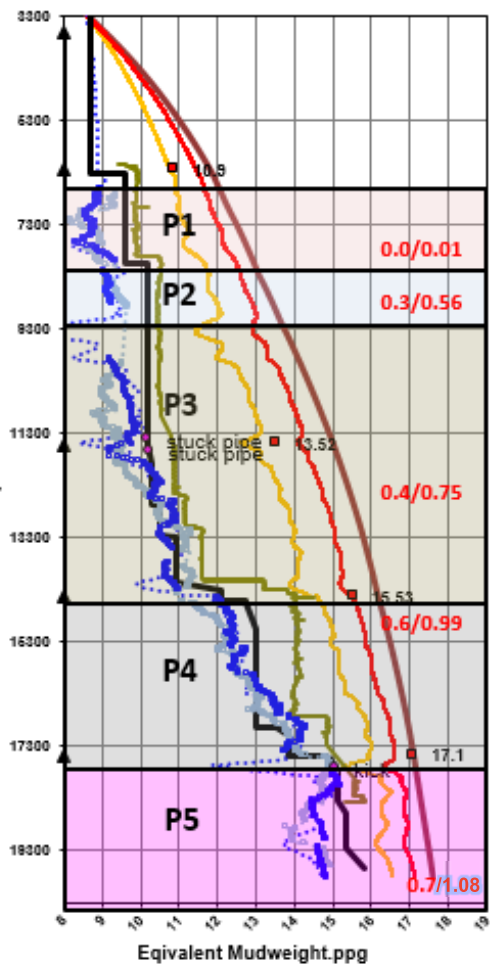
AREA: Nova Scotia, Canada H-23



0.6



AREA: Nova Scotia, Canada H-23



0.7





## OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTORY DEMO

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RHOVE METHOD

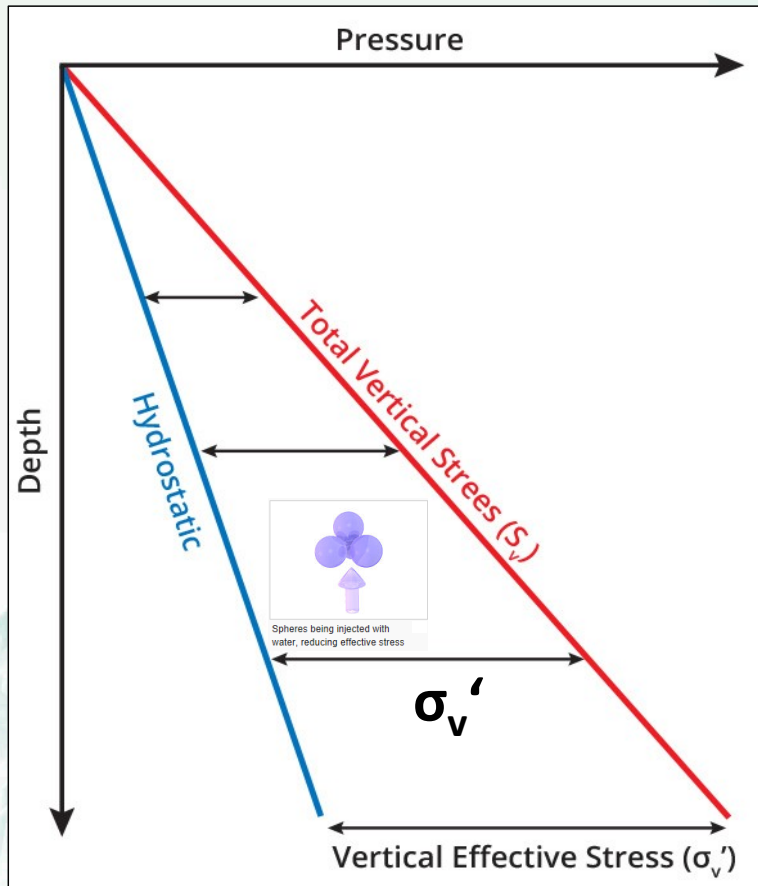
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SUMMARY DEMOS

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WELL EXAMPLES using RHOVE METHOD

ADVANTAGES of RHOVE Method



Modified from Swarbrick et al., TLE 2012

## Terzaghi's Relationship

The active pore pressure estimation follows the standard pore pressure protocol workflow using Terzaghi's (1996) relationship:

$$PP = S_v - \sigma_v'$$

where PP is the pore pressure,  $S_v$  is the Total Vertical Stress (overburden) and,  $\sigma_v'$  is the Vertical Effective Stress.



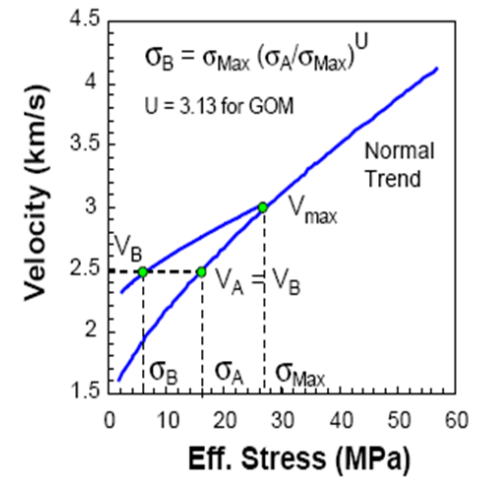
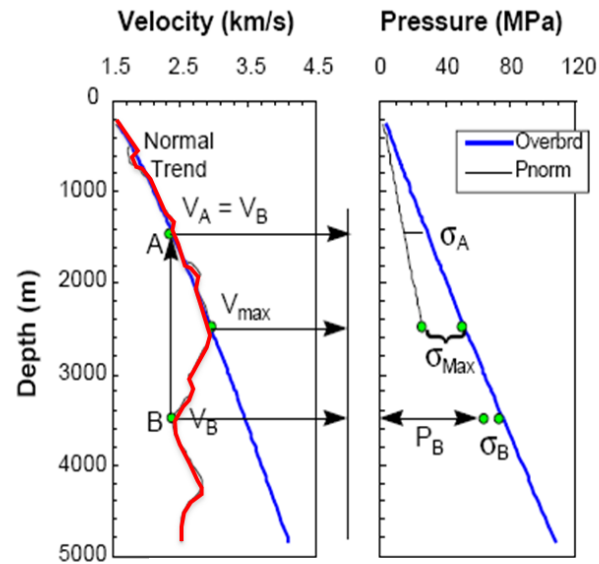
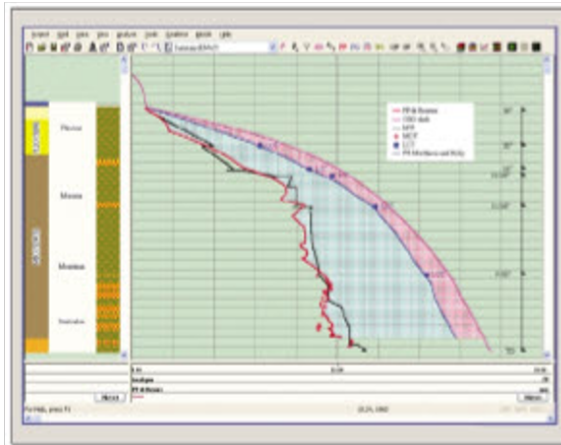
# Joint Industry Project - DEA 119



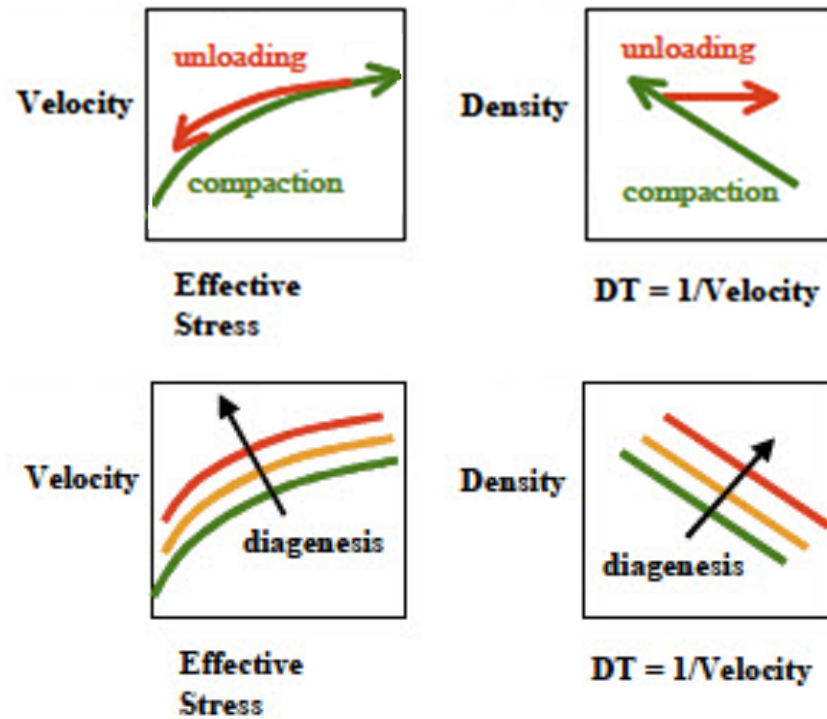
## An Improved Methodology to Predict Pre-drill Pore Pressure in Deepwater Gulf of Mexico - KSI

All new pore pressure methods published since the late 60's have been effective stress approaches. They differ only in the way that they determine effective stresses. These techniques can be subdivided into three categories

- 1) Vertical Methods
- 2) Horizontal Methods
- 3) Other



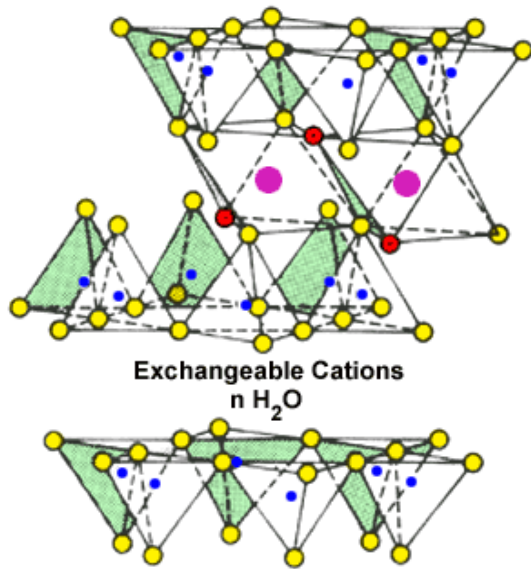
# Mechanical vs. Chemical



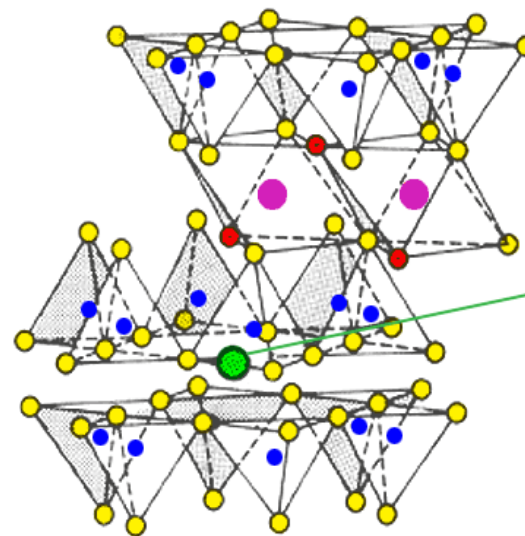
Modified after Katahara, 2003 OTC

**Montmorillonite (Smectite):**  $Al_2 Si_4 O_{10} (OH)_2$

•  $n H_2O$



**Illite:**  $K_2 Al_4 (Si_6 Al_2) O_{20} (OH)_4$



Note:  
Potassium Ion is the  
most important feature

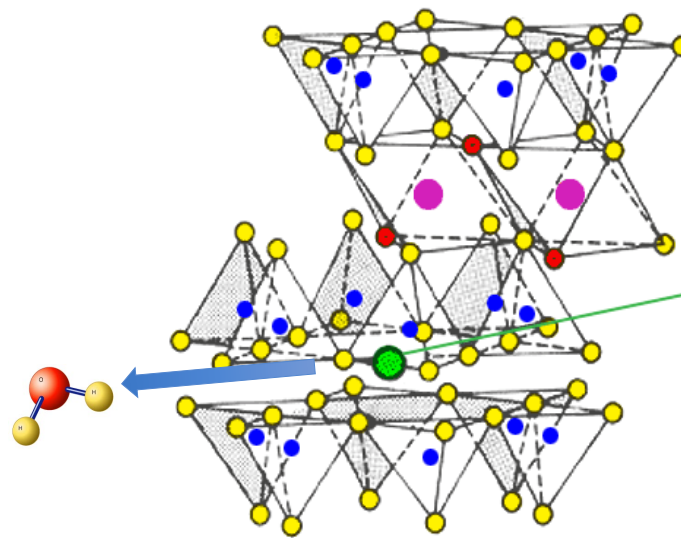
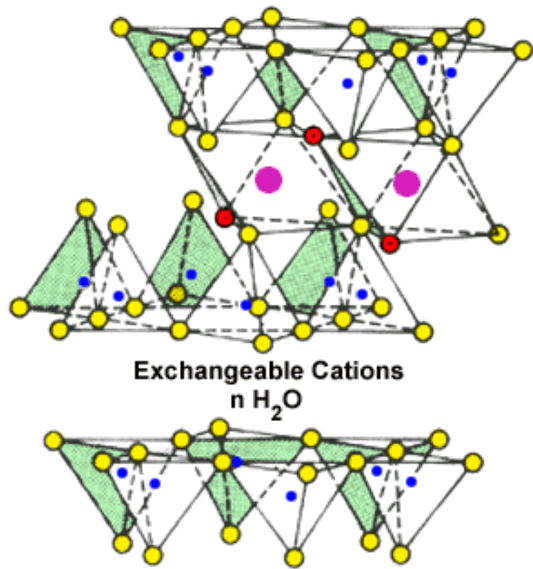
Potassium  
 Oxygen  
 Hydroxyls  
 Aluminium  
 Silicon & Aluminium

Mineral	Surface Area
Quartz	0.15 $cm^2/gm^*$
Smectite	752 $m^2/gm$
Illite	113 $m^2/gm$
Chlorite	42 $m^2/gm$
Kaolinite	23 $m^2/gm$
* Depends on grain size and distribution	

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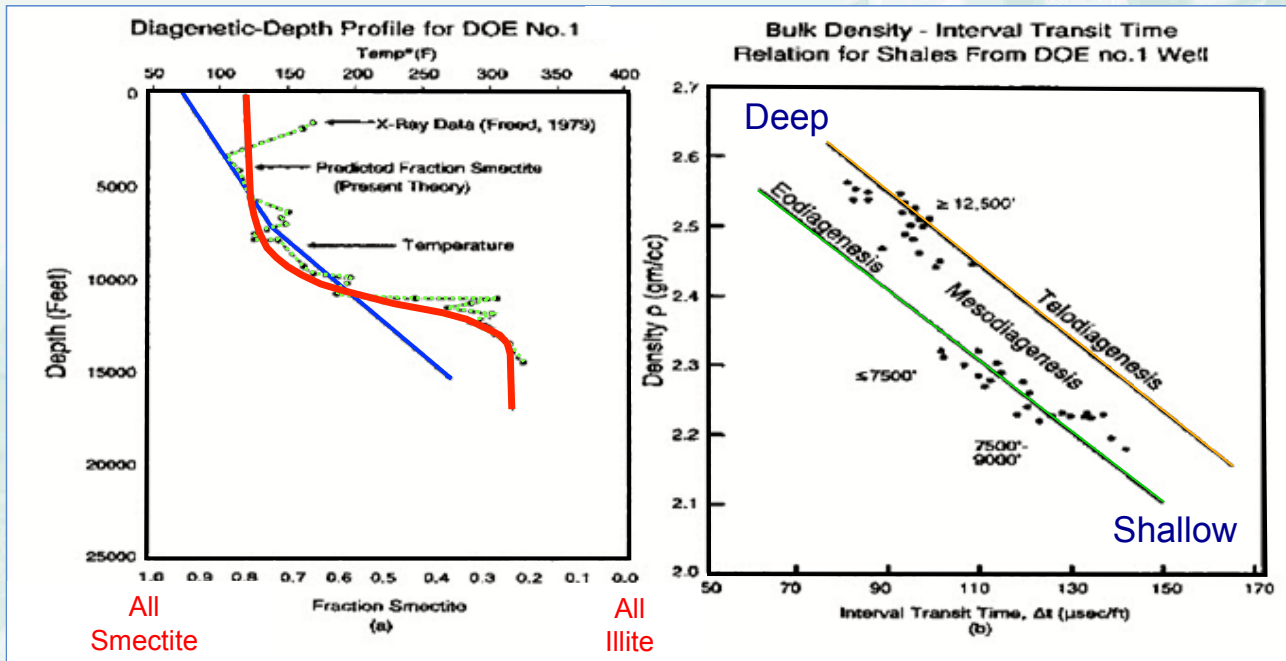
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# Dutta 2002 TLE

Dutta



All  
Smectite

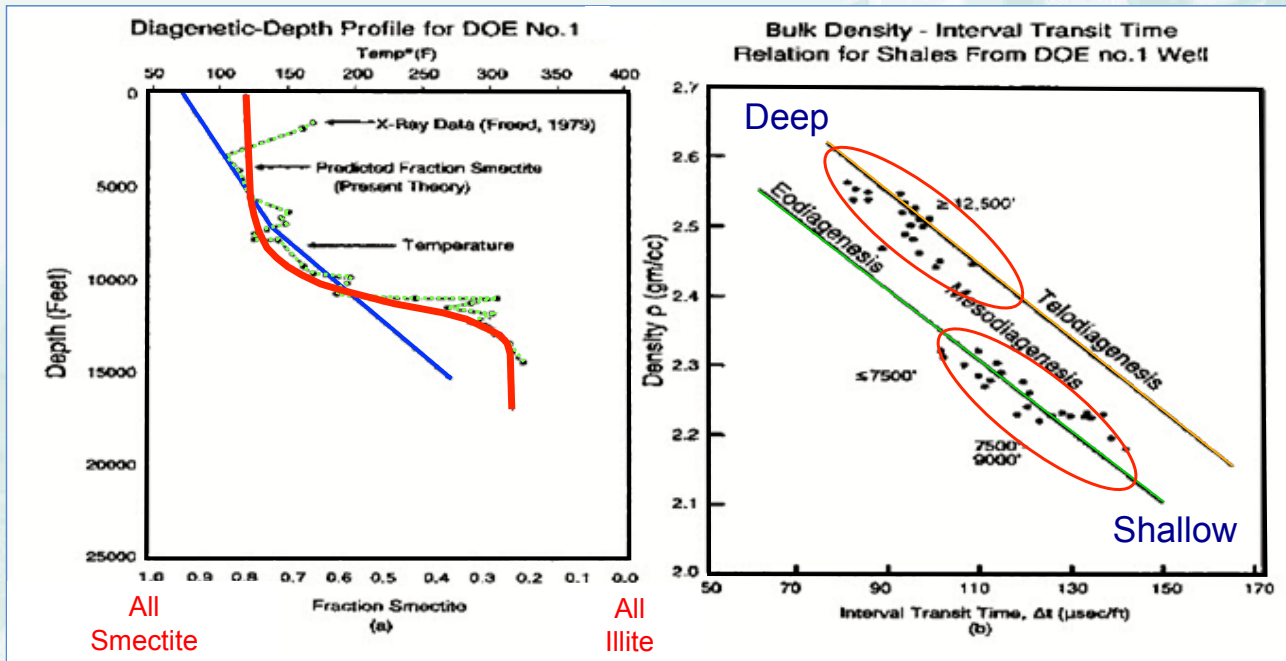
All  
Illite

after Dutta, 2002 TLE



# Dutta 2002 TLE

Dutta



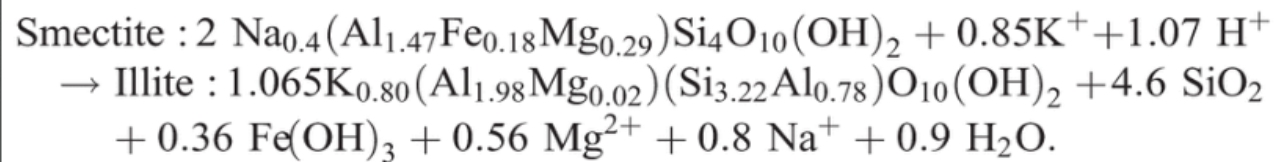
after Dutta, 2002 TLE

# Arrhenius Law

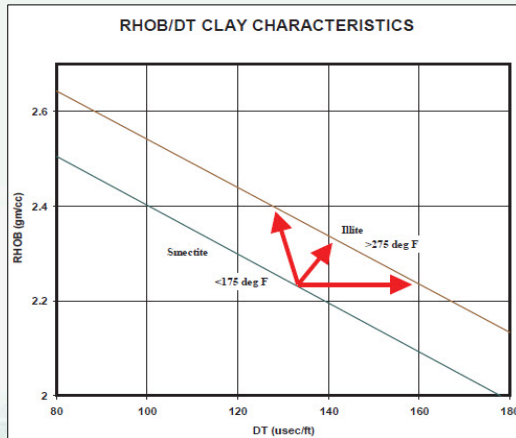
$$k_i = A_i e^{-E_i/RT}$$

Describes the controls of temperature and time on the rate and extent of chemical reaction (Roaldset et al., 1998).

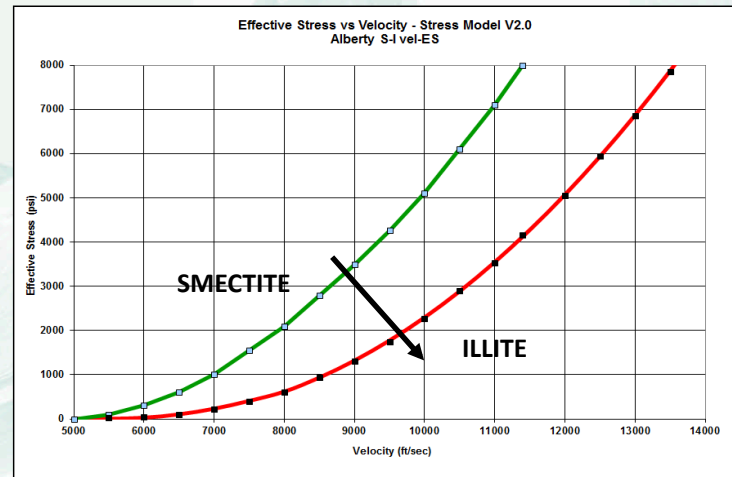
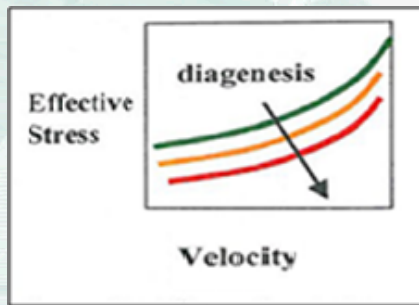
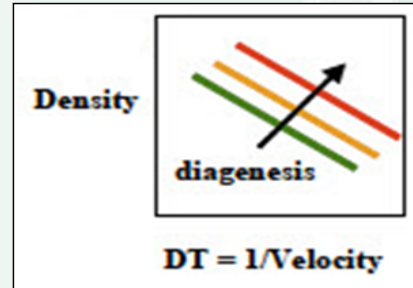
\*\*note: subscript <sub>i</sub> denotes a parallel reaction



# Alberty

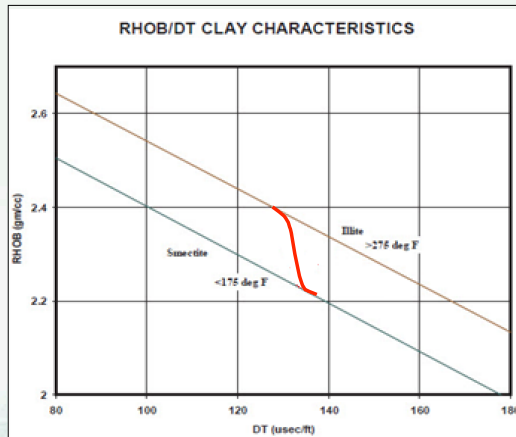


Alberty-McLean, OTC 2003

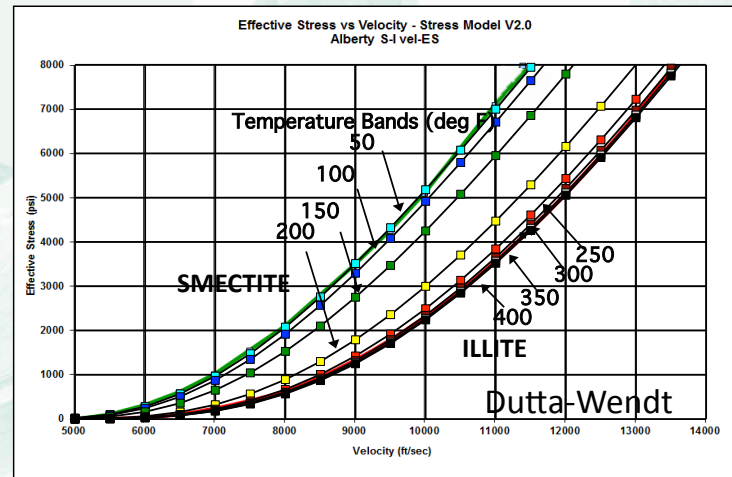
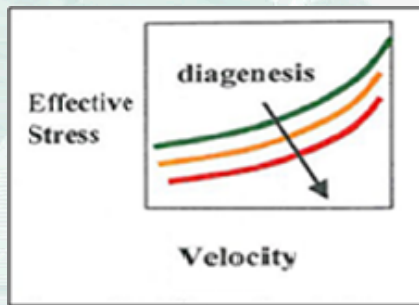
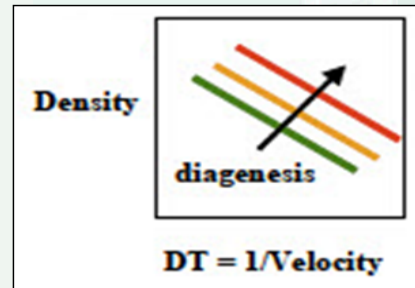


after Alberty, SPE DL Series, 2004

# Alberty

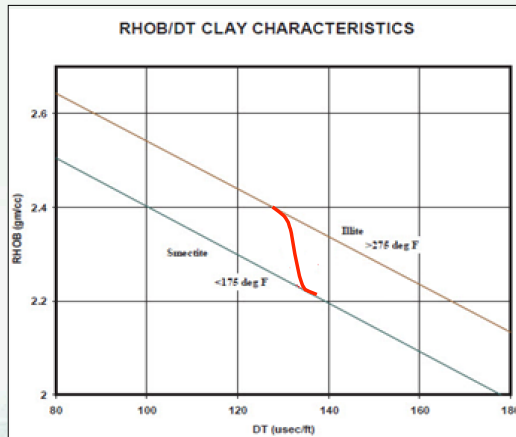


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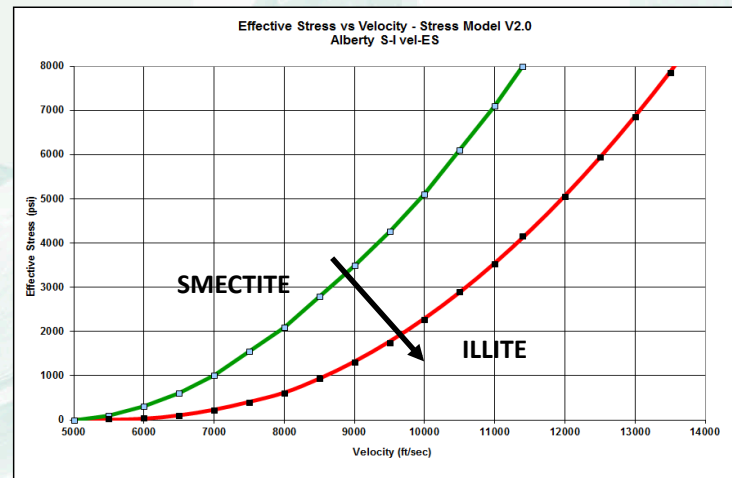
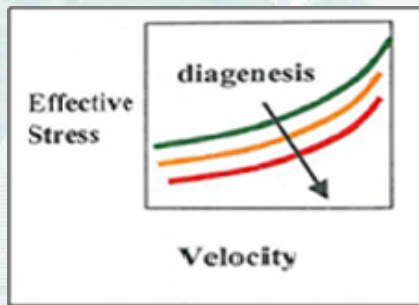
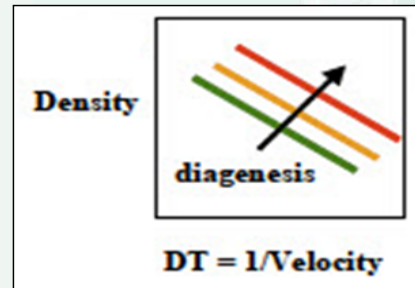


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# Alberty



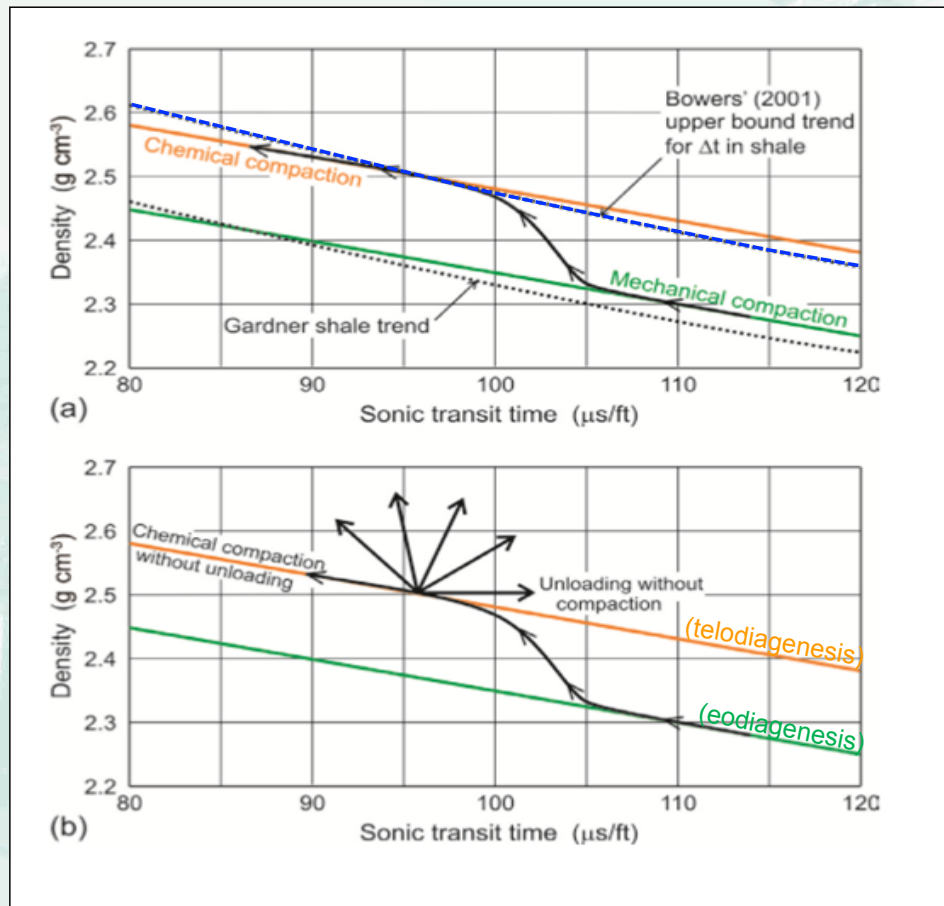
Alberty-McLean, OTC 2003



after Alberty, SPE DL Series, 2004



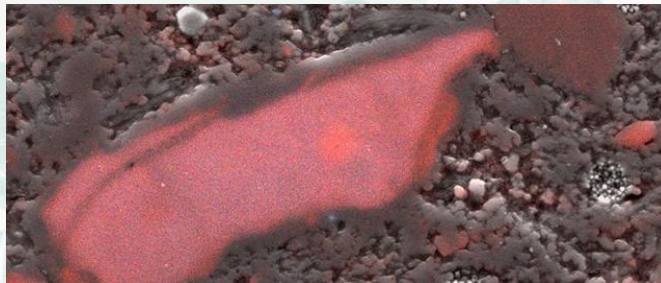
# Sargent



after Sargent et al., 2015

## Chemical Compaction

From recent advances in EMI (electron microbeam instrumentation) and sample preparation... “it is now clear that the principal diagenetic processes of sandstones and limestones, compaction and cementation, also operate in mudrocks” (Milliken, K., 2017).



\*\*Mudrocks at the Scale of Grains and Pores: Current Understanding, Kitty Milliken, 2017, Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas, Austin.



## OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTORY DEMO

PREVIOUS WORK - THEORY

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- Smectite – Illite Conversion

### **RHOVE METHOD**

- Summary
- Virtual Model
- Alpha – A-Term
- Shale Discrimination

SUMMARY DEMOS

- Untethered Mode
- Tethered Mode

WELL EXAMPLES using RHOVE METHOD

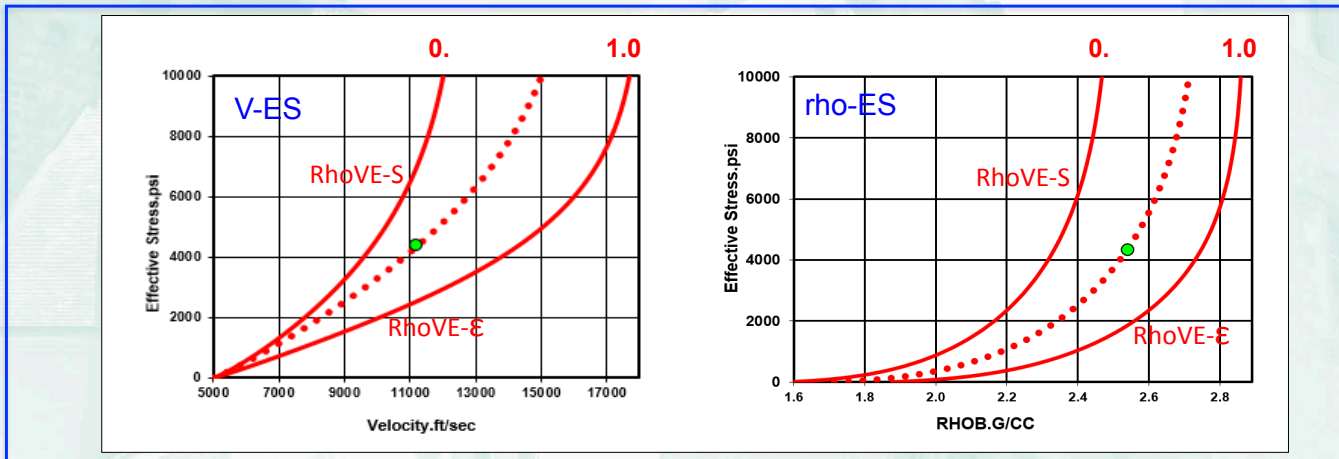
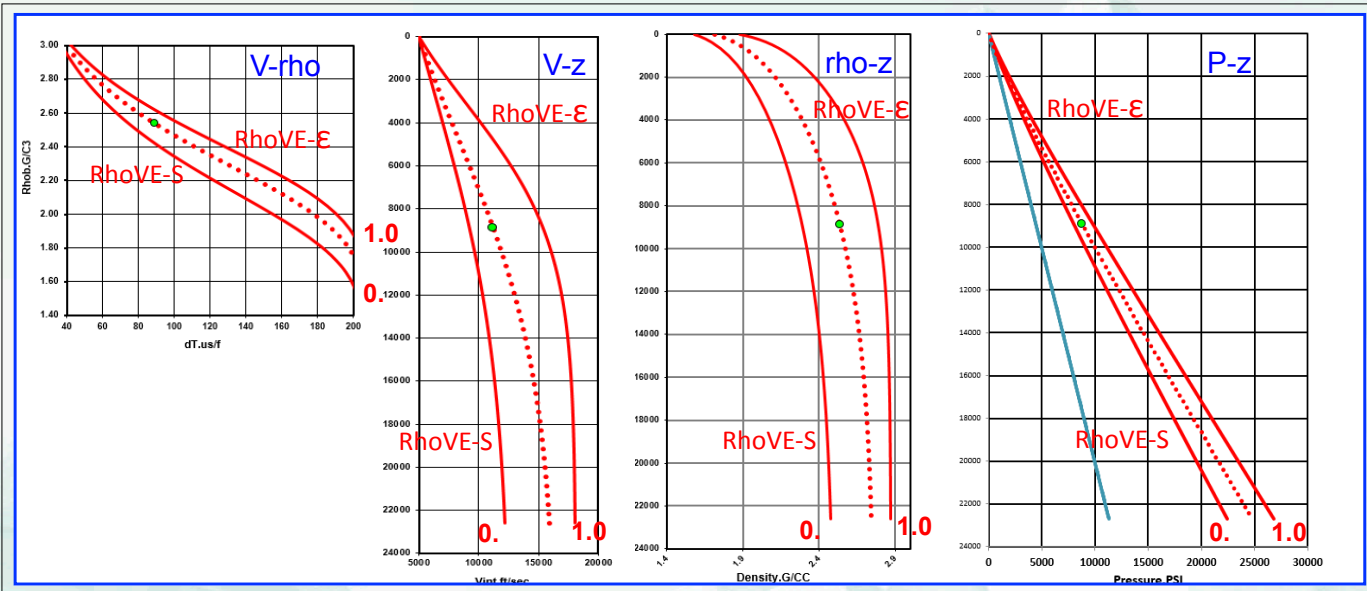
ADVANTAGES of RHOVE Method

# RhoVe™ Method

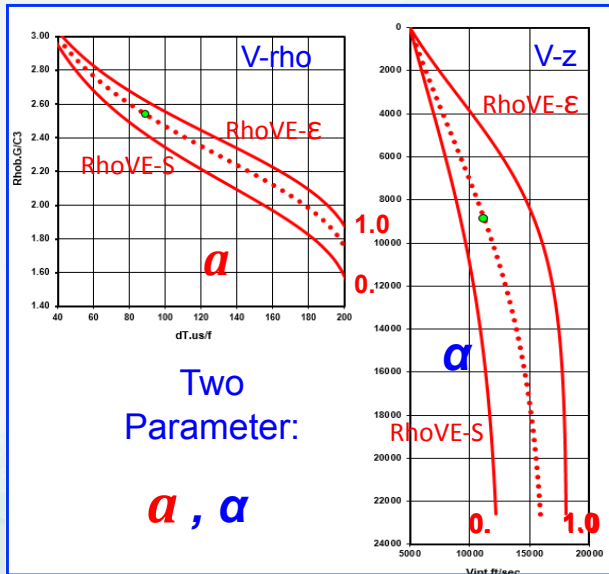
(U.S. patent pending - copyright © 2016)

## Summary

- Interactive (and fast).
- Premised on a continuum of “virtual”, normally pressured synthetic rock property relationships.
- Pore pressure is calculated by directly applying RhoVe-derived Velocity & Density-Effective Stress trends.
- Subsalt Applications –
- Handles varying shale lithologies with multiple NCTs in a predictive manner.
- Two-parameter approach:  $a$ -term & alpha ( $\alpha$ ); includes the effects of compositional changes (clay diagenesis)
- Rationale for subdivision of major flow units, which can be utilized in layer-based basin modeling simulations.
- Consistent with Bower’s Method solutions for DWGoM fine-grained clastics.



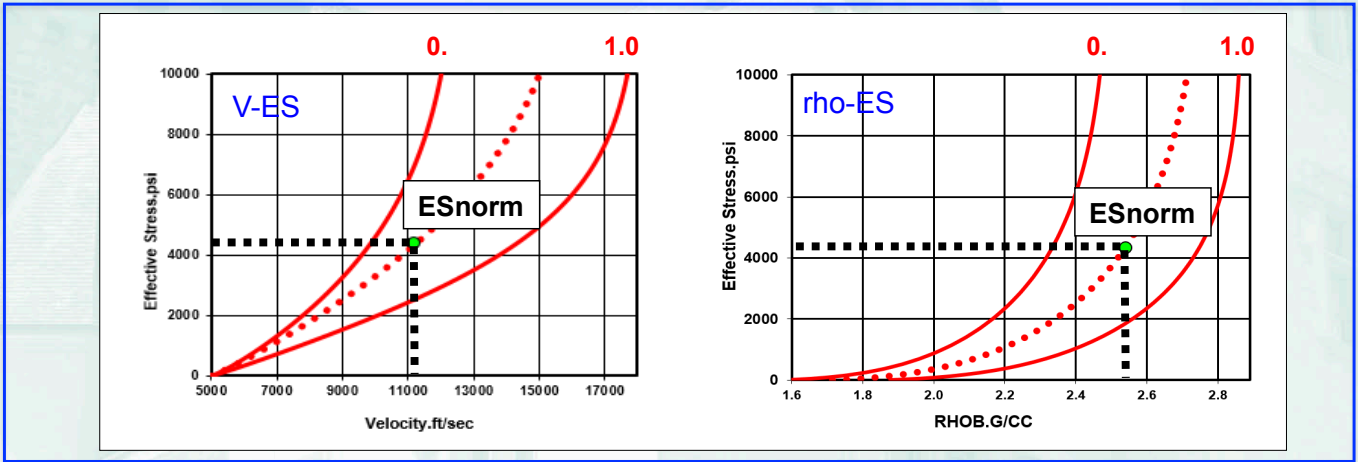
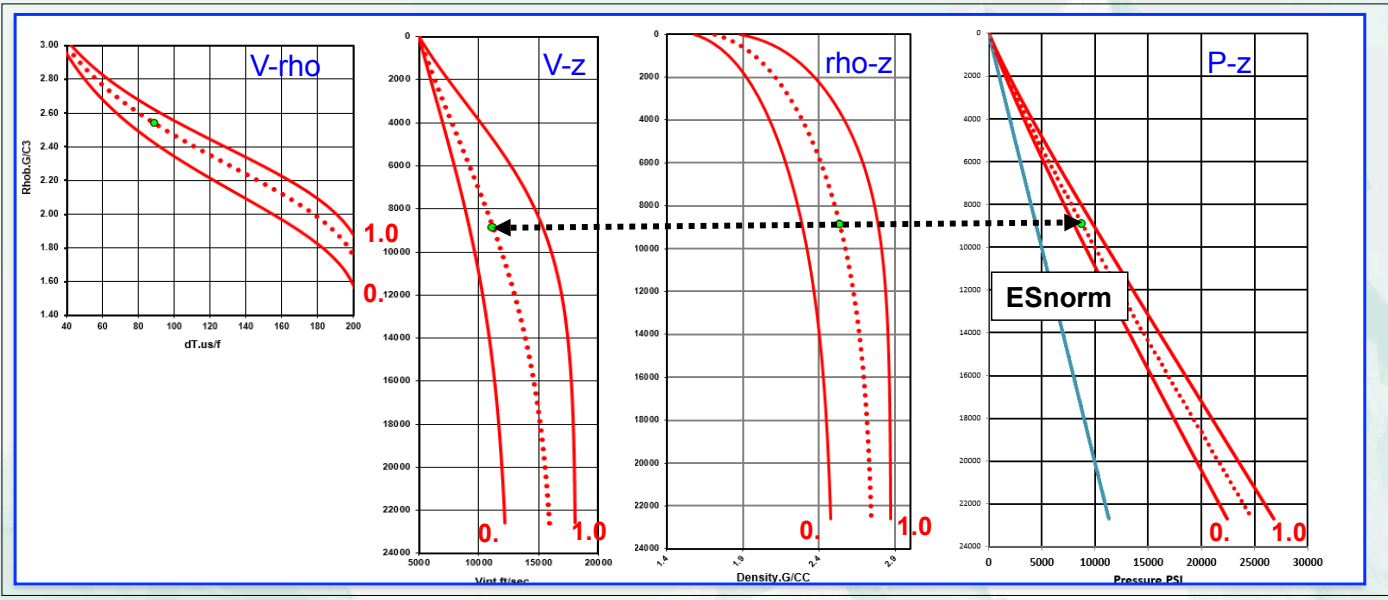


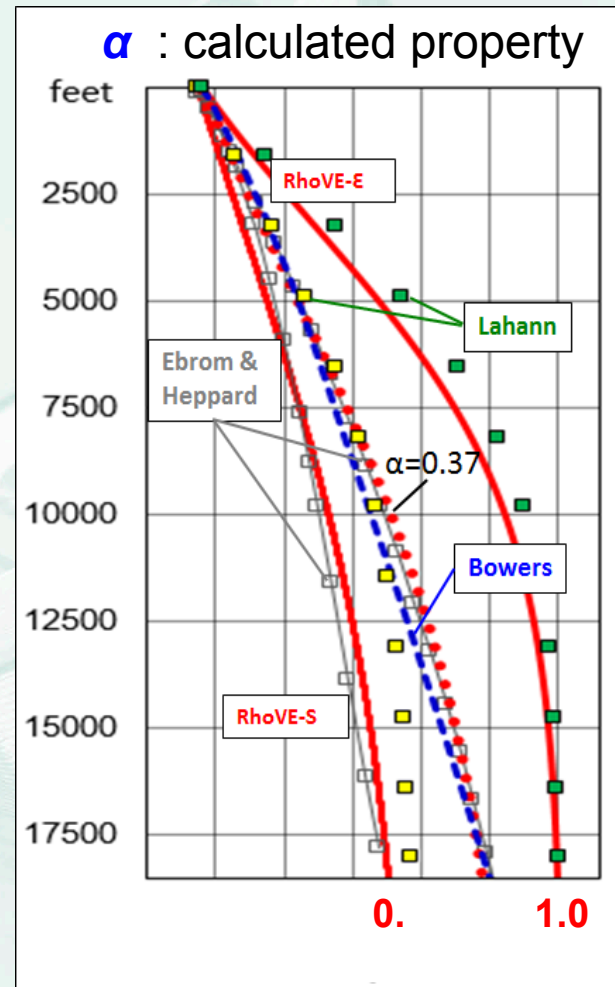
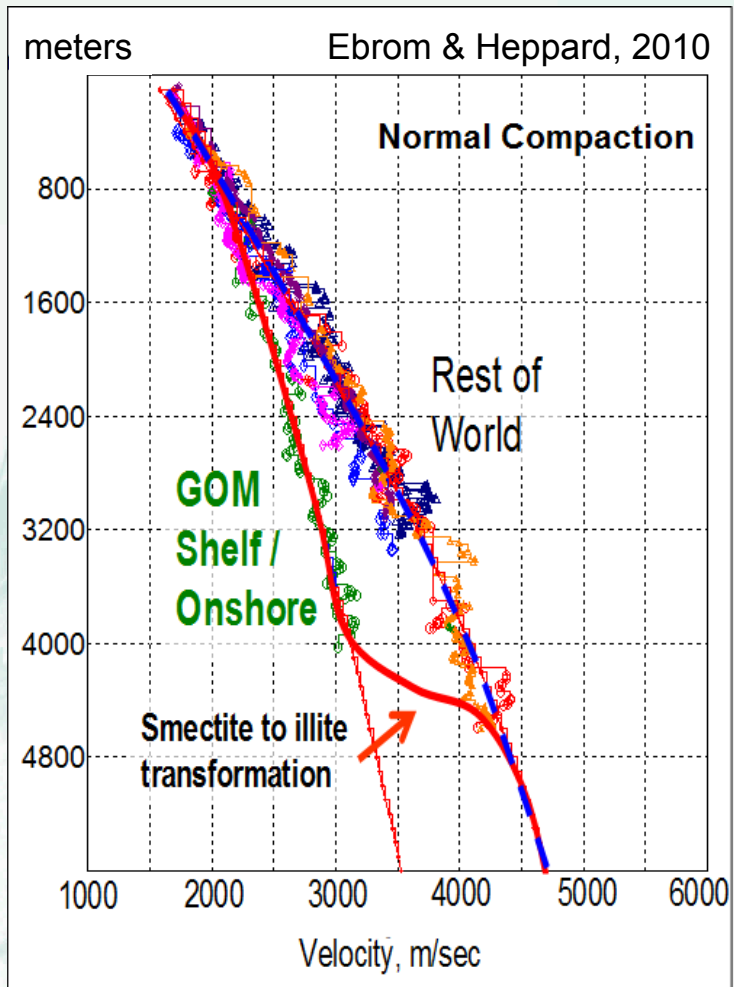


$\alpha$  : fractional distance  
 $\alpha$  : calculated property

**0.37**





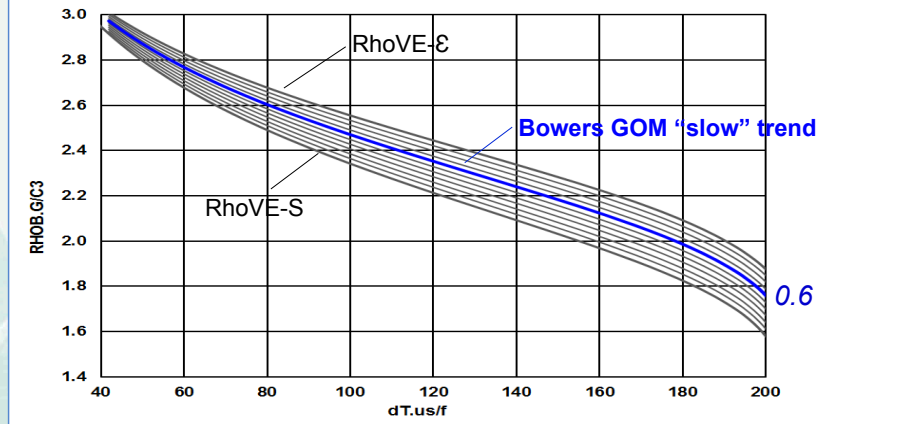


**0.37**





$a$  : fractional distance



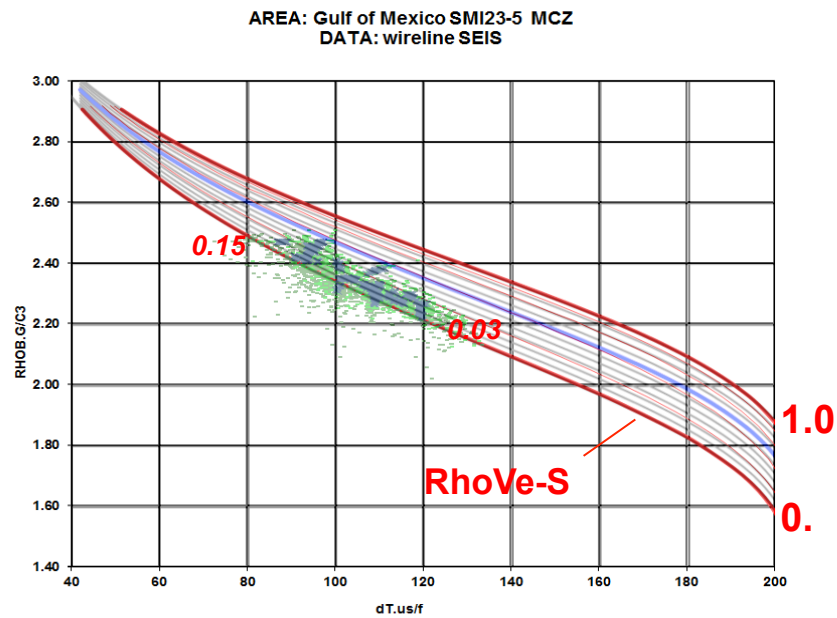
V-Rho equation (Bowers, OTC 2001) :

$$V = V_0 + A (\rho - \rho_0)^B$$

	BOWERS GOM "Slow" Trend	RhoVE-E	RhoVE-S
$V_0$ :	4790	4800	4900
$A$ :	2953	2000	4500
$B$ :	3.57	4.2	3
$\rho_0$ :	1.3	1.3	1.3

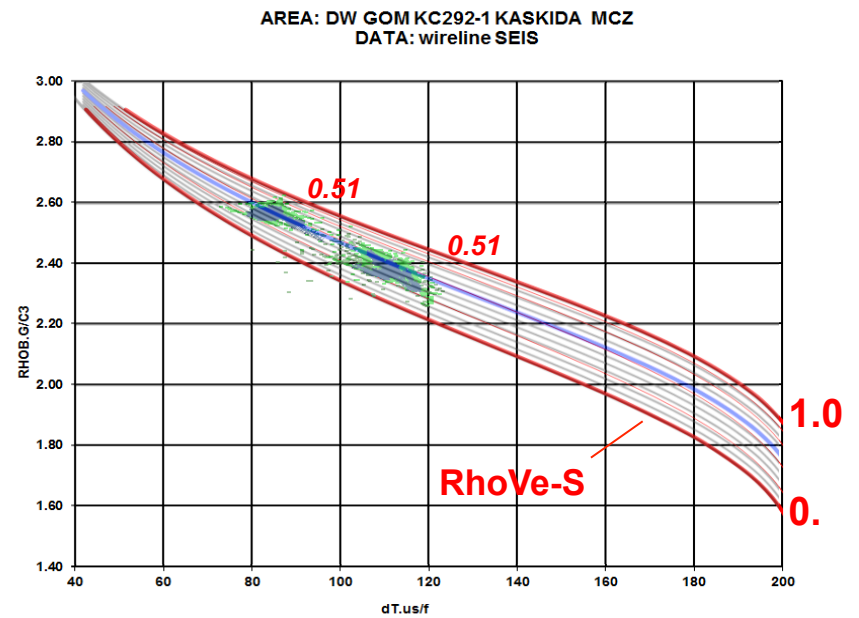
RhoVE interm:  $a * (\text{RhoVE-E} - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

# Examples



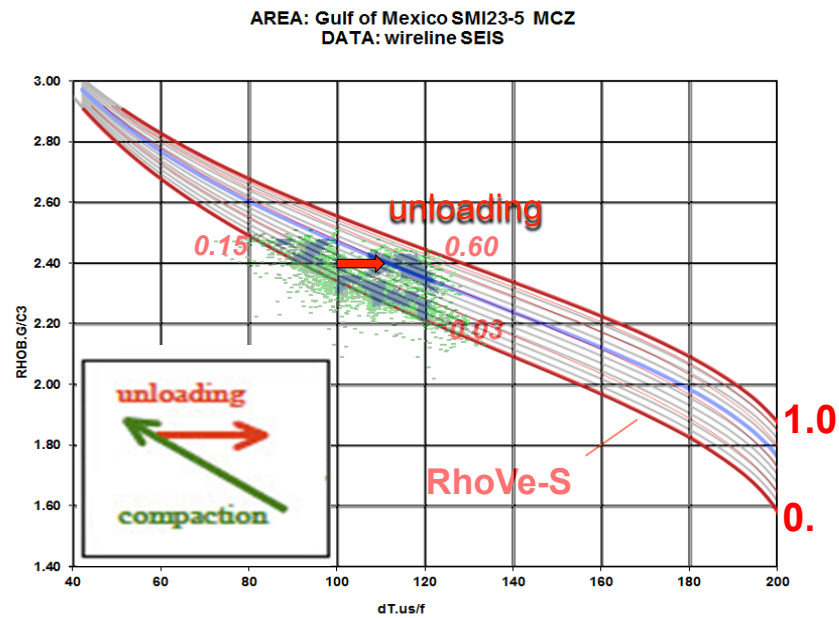
Smectite Dominated

$a$  : fractional distance



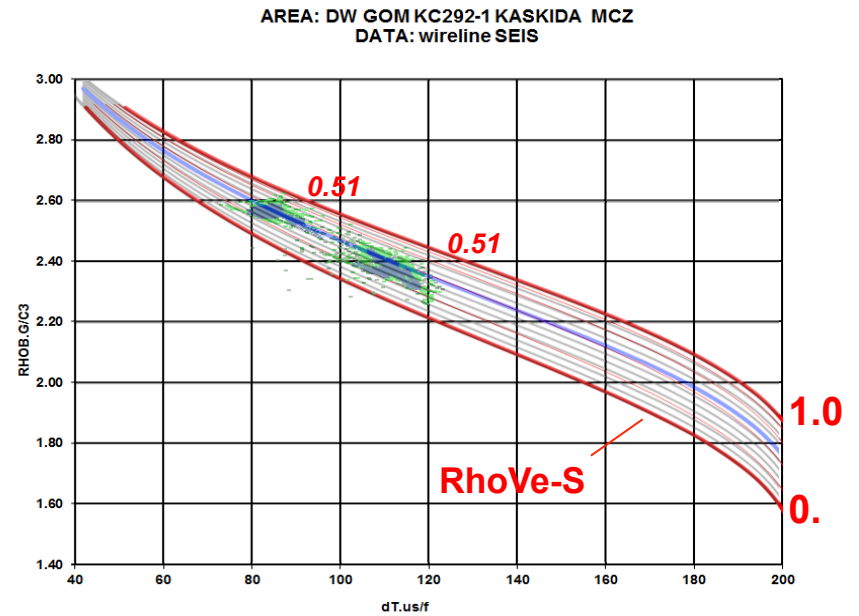
Delimited

# Examples



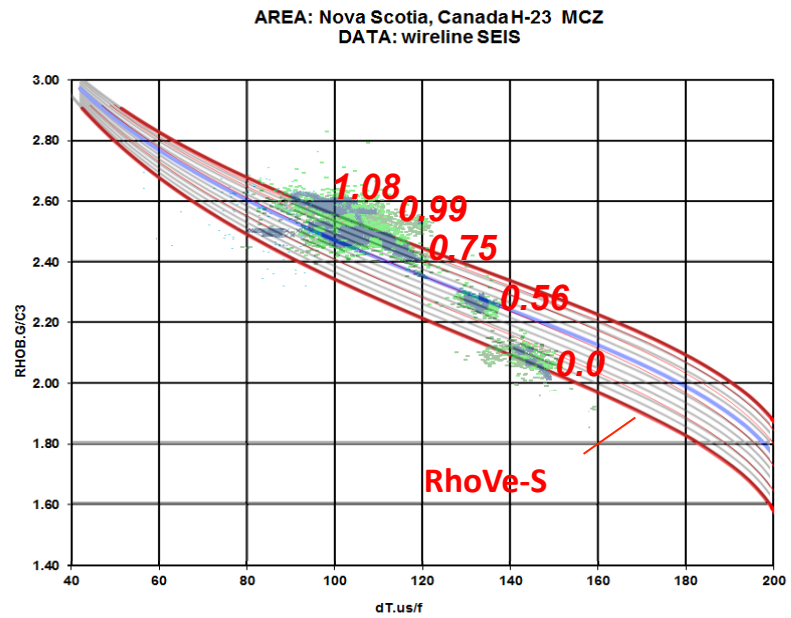
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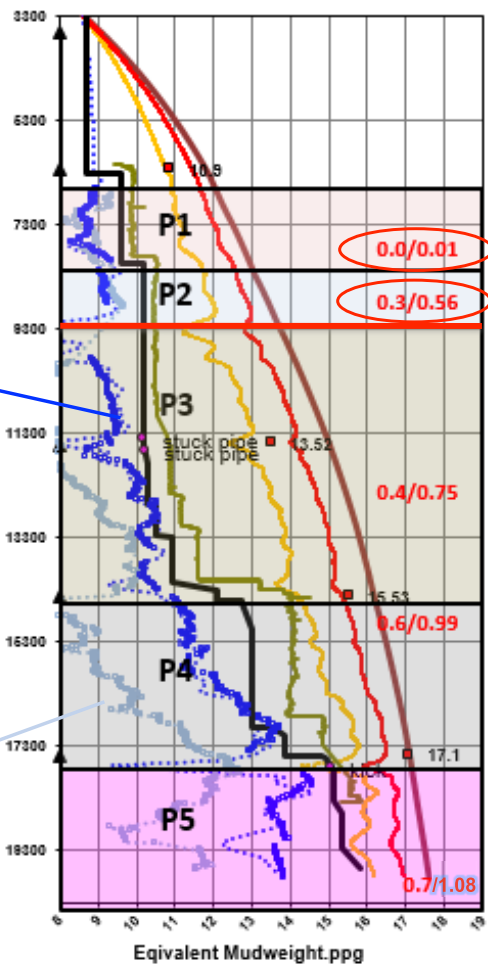
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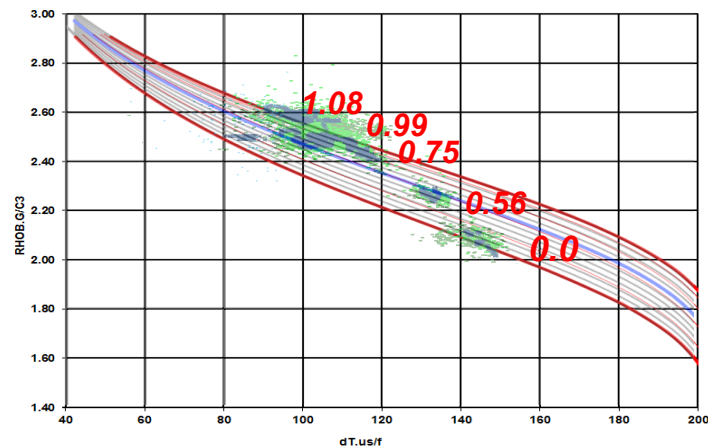
AREA: Nova Scotia, Canada H-23



DTCO Sonic

Rhob Density

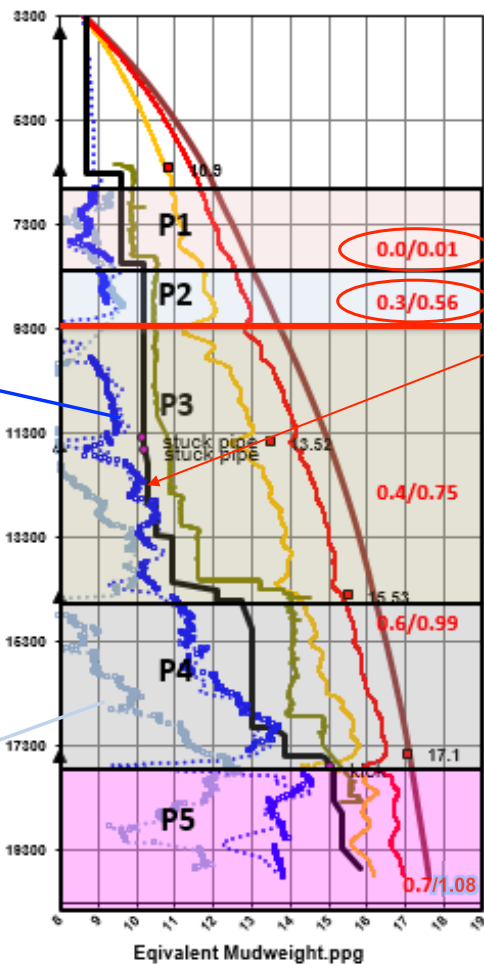
AREA: Nova Scotia, Canada H-23 MCZ  
DATA: wireline SEIS



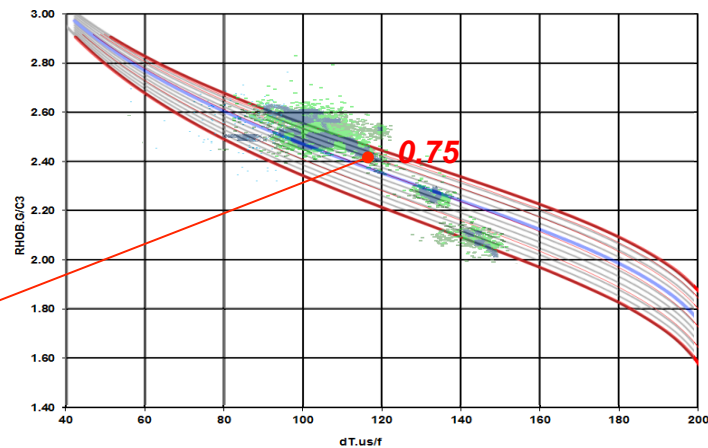
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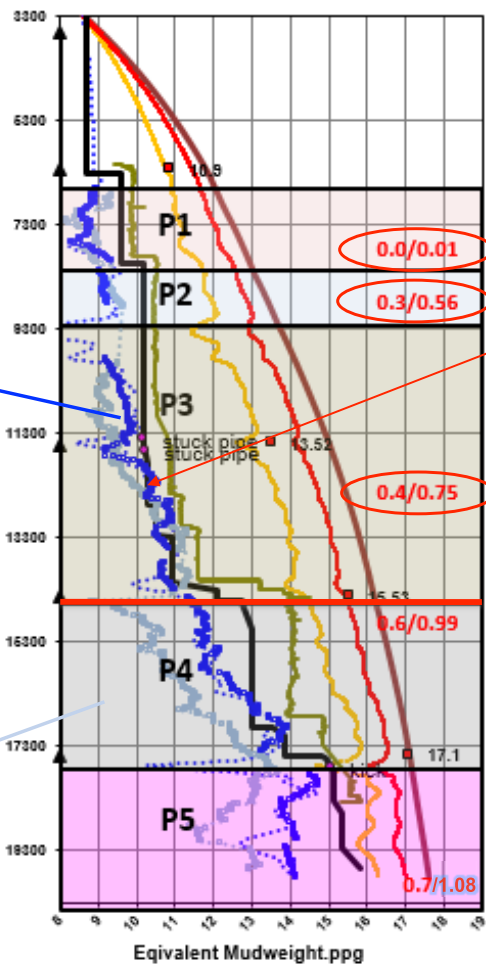
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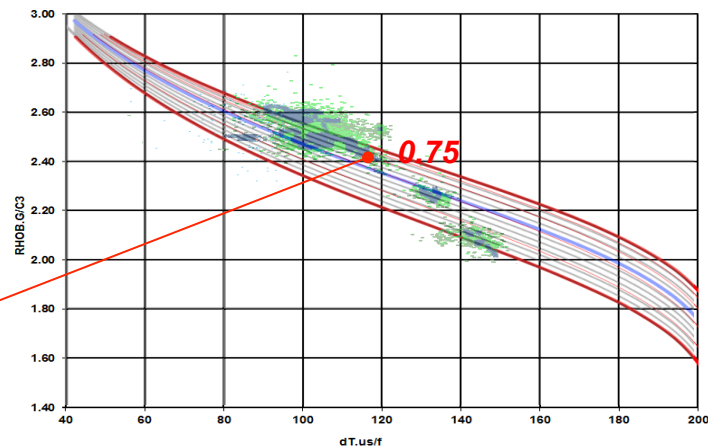
0.3



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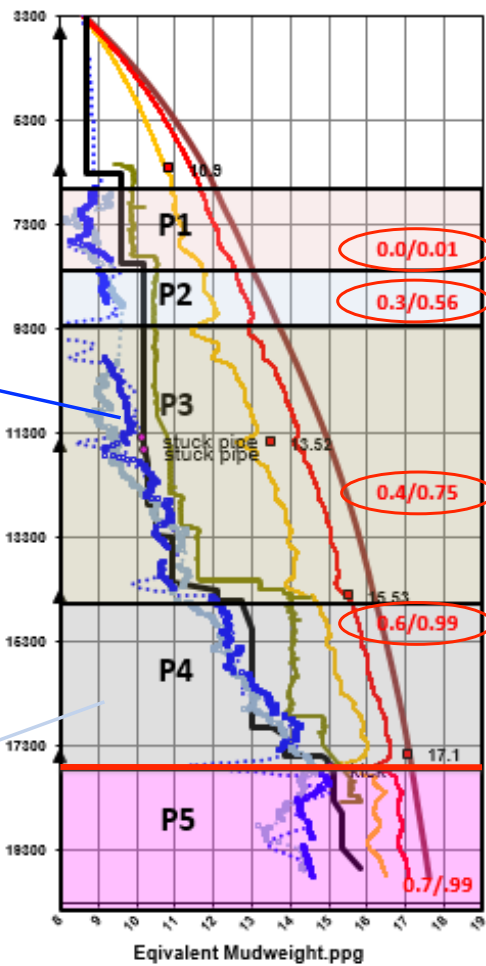
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**0.4**



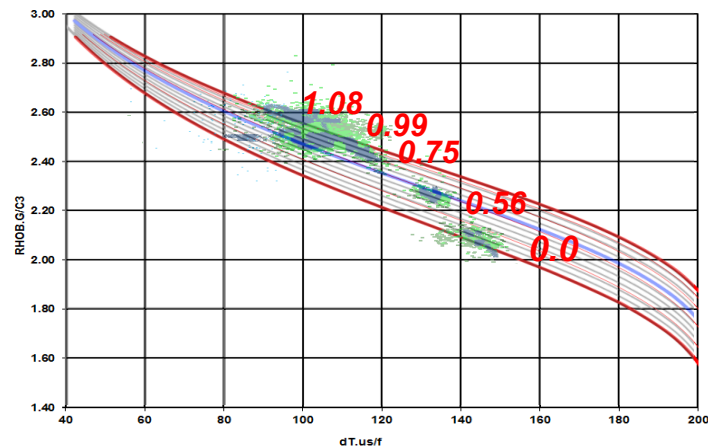
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DTCO Sonic

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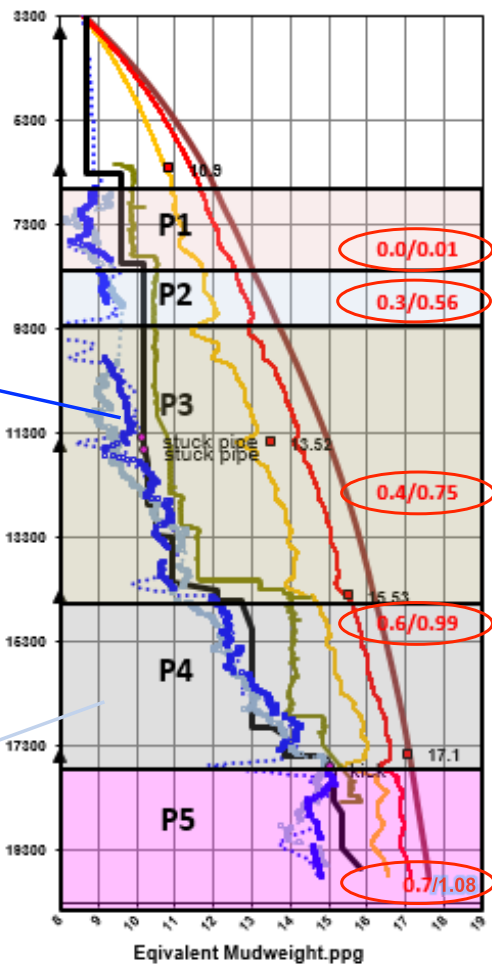


0.6





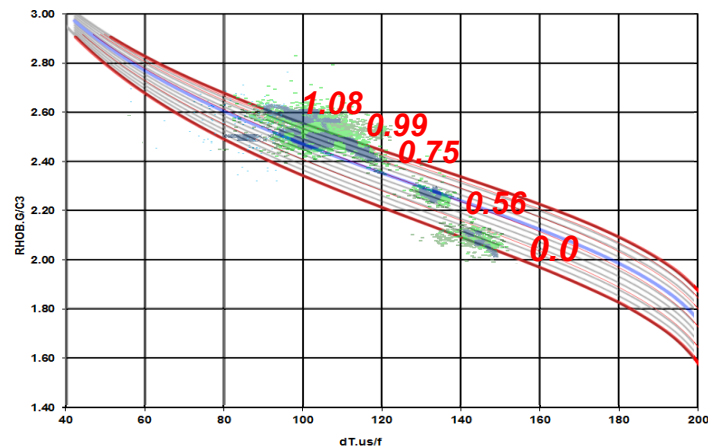
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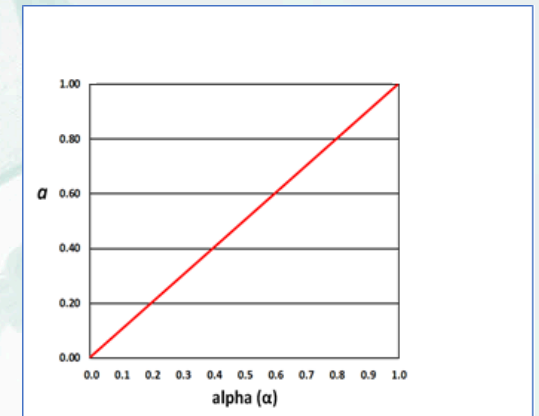
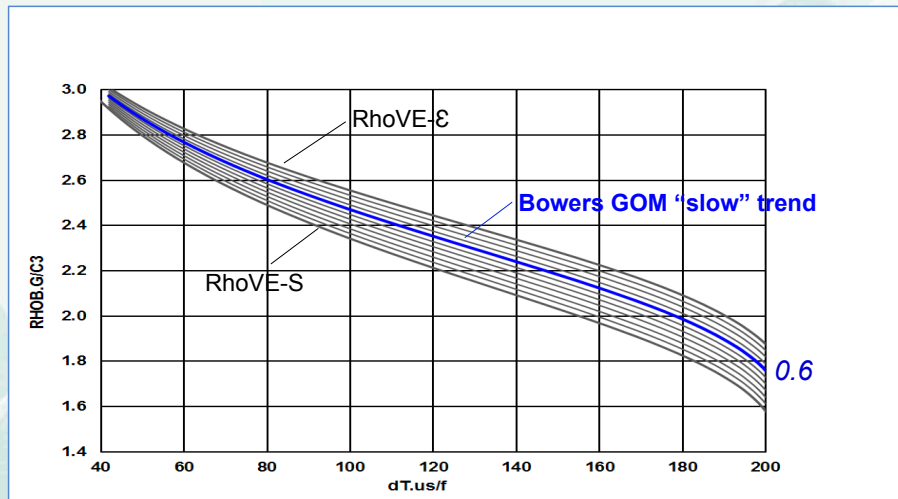
Rhob Density

AREA: Nova Scotia, Canada H-23 MCZ  
DATA: wireline SEIS



0.7





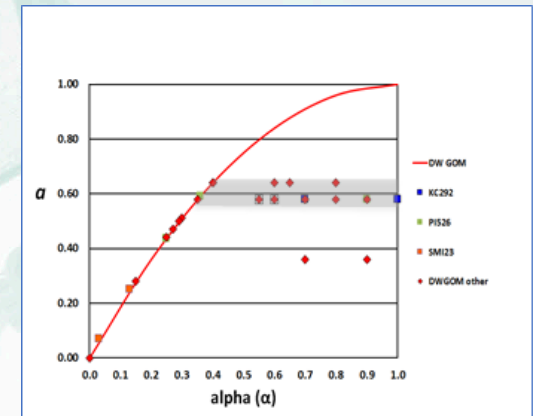
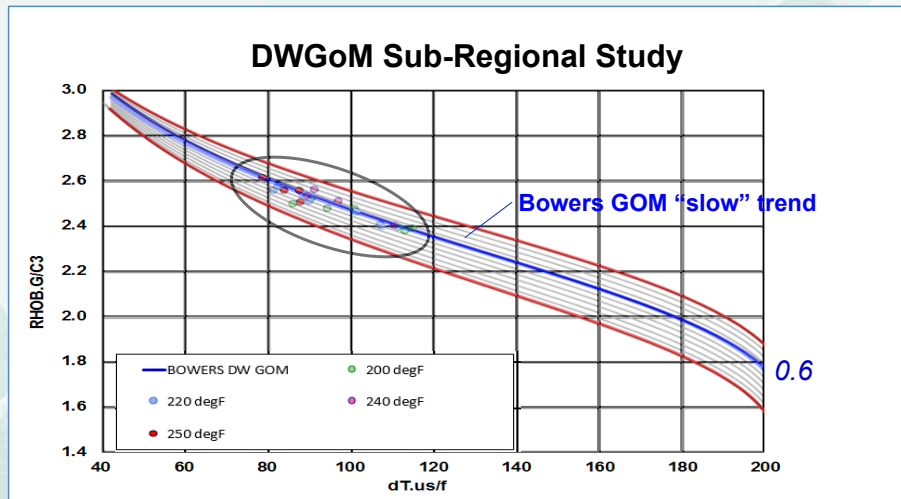
$$a = \alpha$$

V-Rho equation (Bowers, OTC 2001) :

$$V = V_0 + A (\rho - \rho_0)^B$$

	BOWERS GOM "Slow" Trend	RhoVE-E	RhoVE-S
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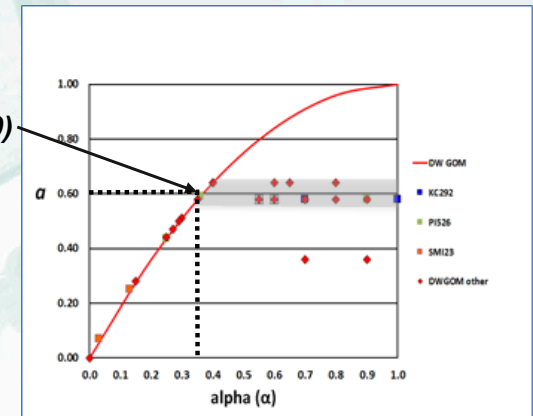
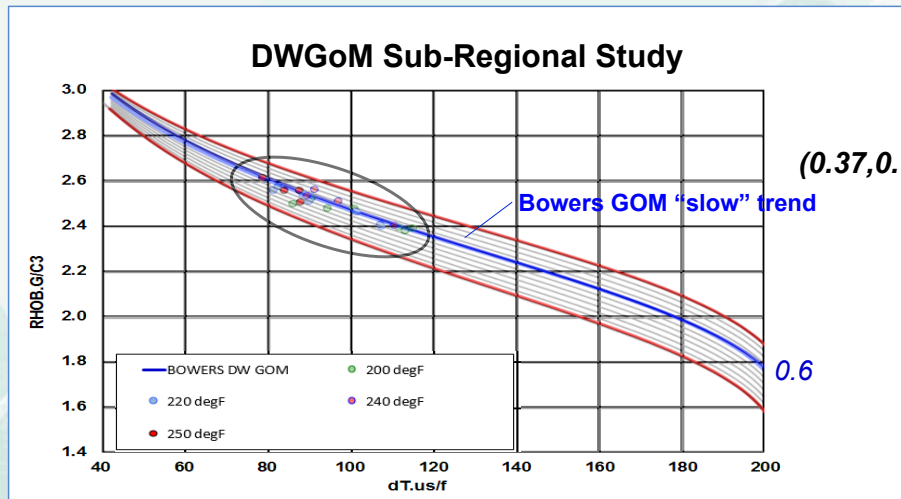
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$$V = V_0 + A (\rho - \rho_0)^B$$

BOWERS GOM "Slow" Trend		RhoVE-ε	RhoVE-S
Vo:	4790	4800	4900
A:	2953	2000	4500
B:	3.57	4.2	3
ρ <sub>0</sub> :	1.3	1.3	1.3

$$a = 2\alpha - \alpha^2$$

RhoVE interm:  $a * (RhoVE-\epsilon - RhoVE-S) + RhoVE-S$

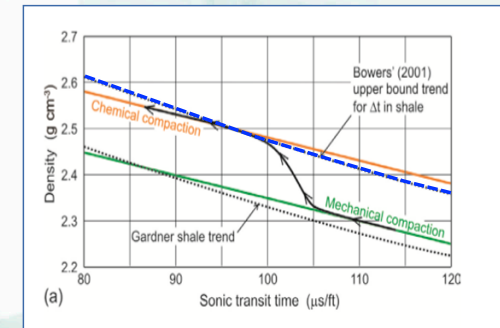


V-Rho equation (Bowers, OTC 2001) :

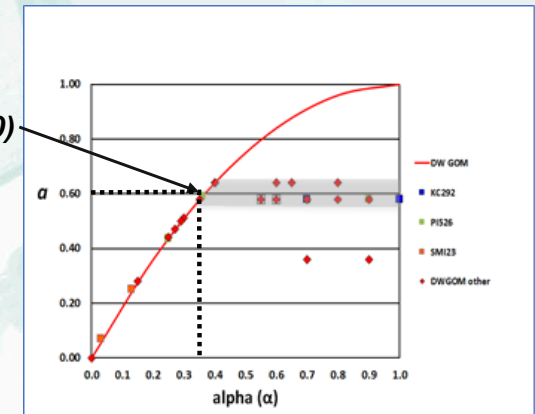
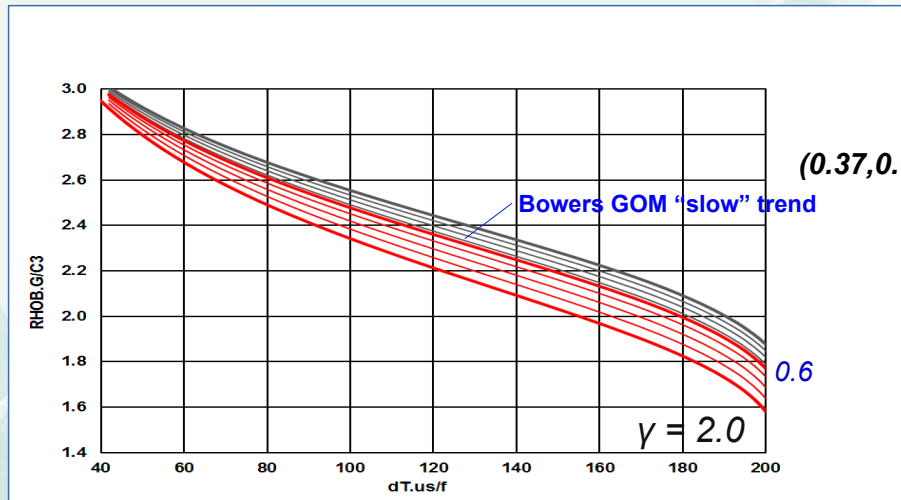
$$V = V_0 + A (\rho - \rho_0)^B$$

BOWERS GOM "Slow" Trend		RhoVE-ε	RhoVE-S
$V_0$ :	4790	4800	4900
$A$ :	2953	2000	4500
$B$ :	3.57	4.2	3
$\rho_0$ :	1.3	1.3	1.3

$$a = 2\alpha - \alpha^2$$



RhoVE interm:  $a * (RhoVE-\epsilon - RhoVE-S) + RhoVE-S$



V-Rho equation (Bowers, OTC 2001) :

$$V = V_0 + A (\rho - \rho_0)^B$$

	BOWERS GOM "Slow" Trend	RhoVE-ε	RhoVE-S
V <sub>0</sub> :	4790	4800	4900
A:	2953	2000	4500
B:	3.57	4.2	3
ρ <sub>0</sub> :	1.3	1.3	1.3

$$a = \gamma\alpha - \alpha^\gamma$$

RhoVE interm:  $f(\alpha) * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

## OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTORY DEMO

PREVIOUS WORK - THEORY

- Mechanical vs Chemical Compaction
- Smectite – Illite Conversion

RHOVE METHOD

- Summary
- Virtual Model
- Alpha – A-Term
- Shale Discrimination

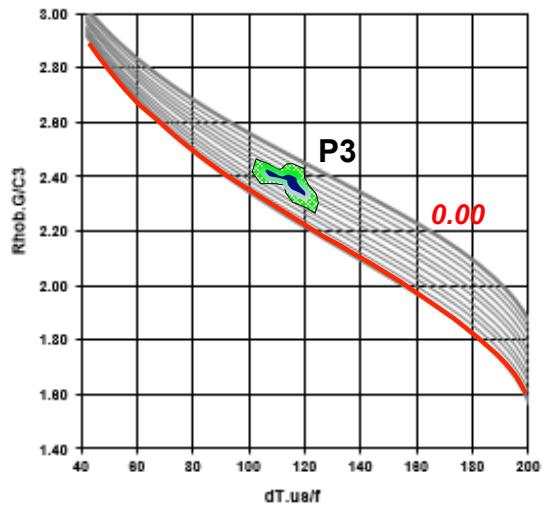
### **SUMMARY DEMOS**

- **Untethered Mode**
- Tethered Mode

WELL EXAMPLES using RHOVE METHOD

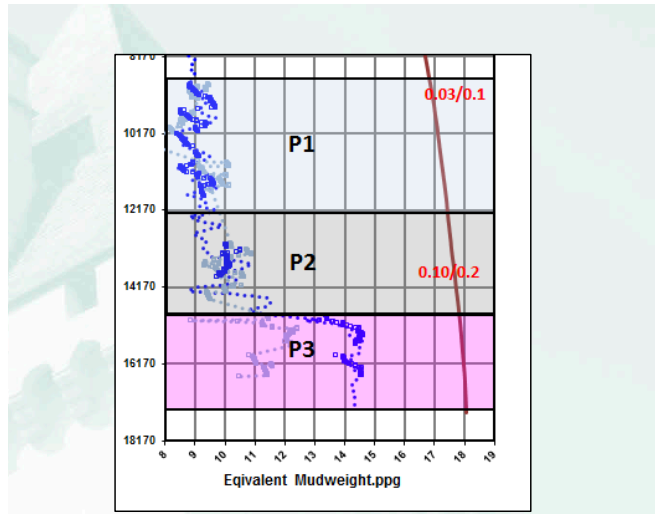
ADVANTAGES of RHOVE Method





Matthew Czerniak

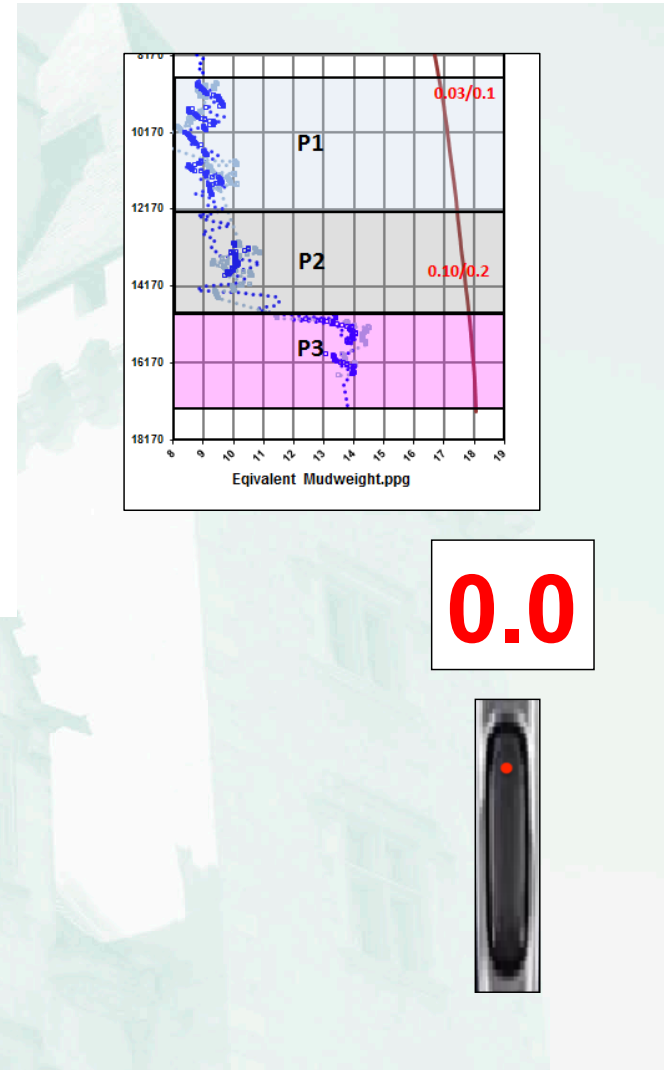
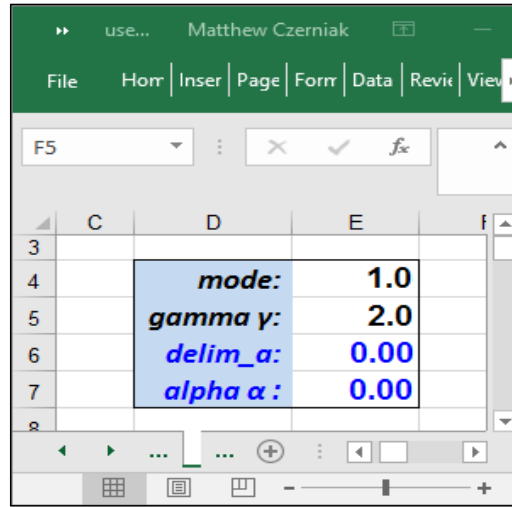
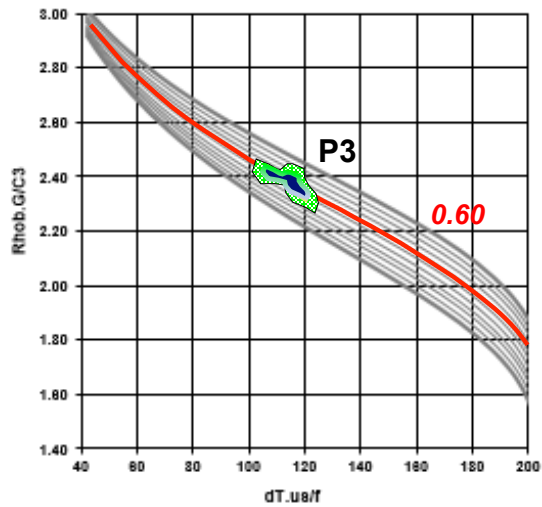
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gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
delim $\alpha$ :	0.00
alpha $\alpha$ :	0.00



**0.0**

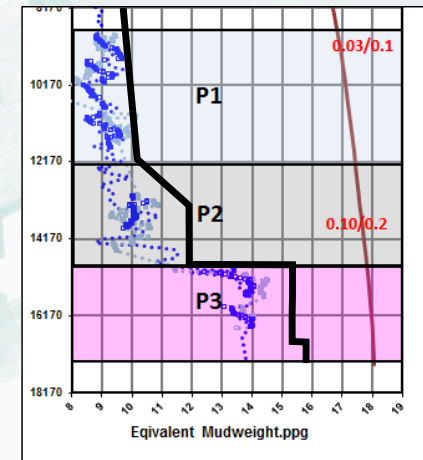
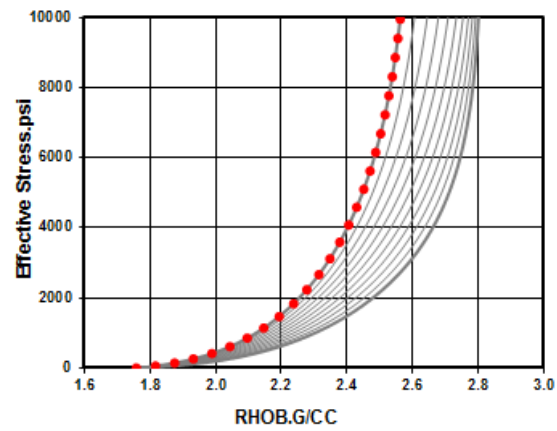
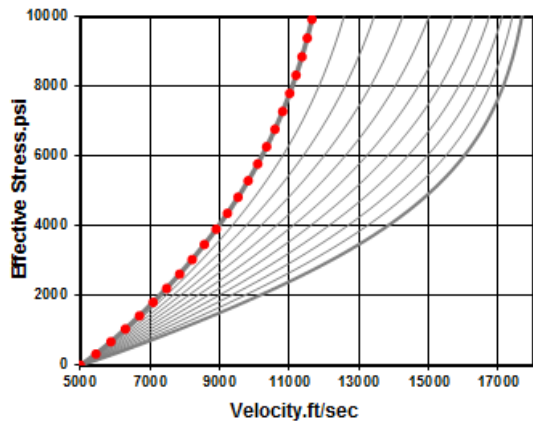
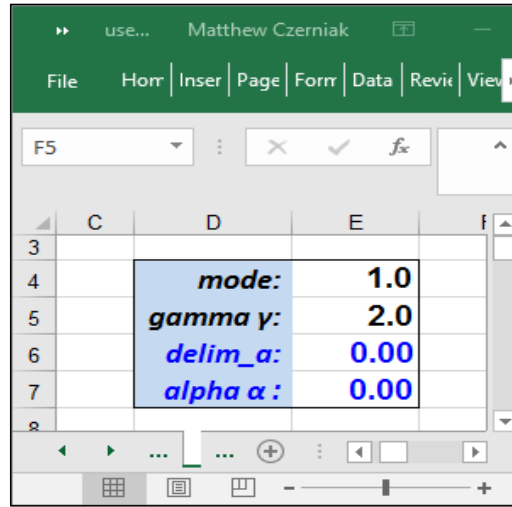
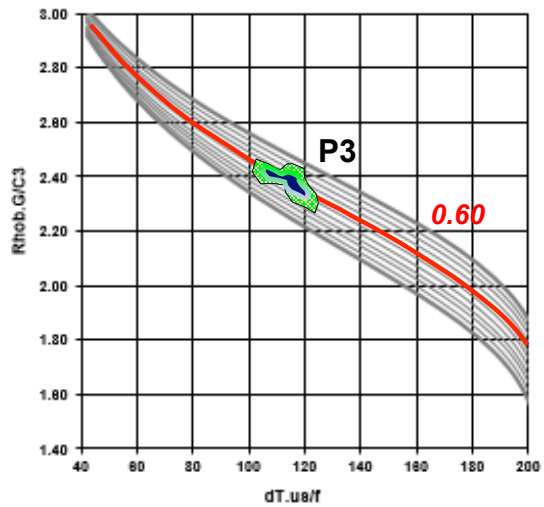


RhoVe interm:  $\alpha * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$



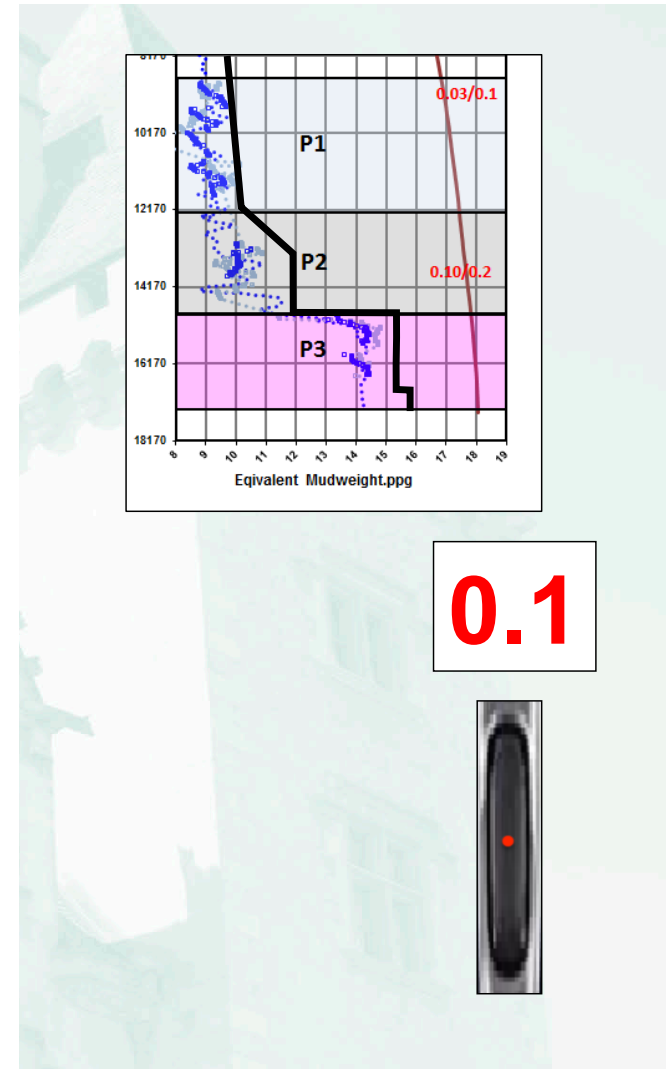
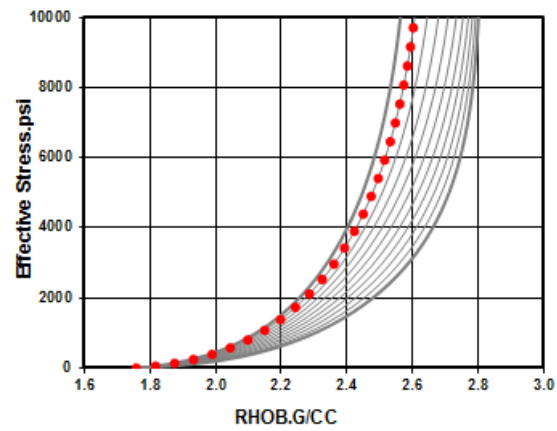
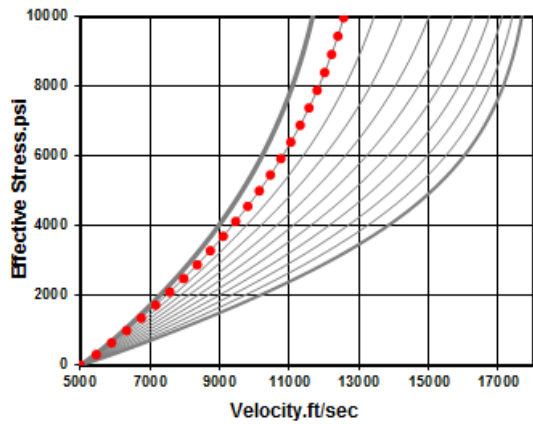
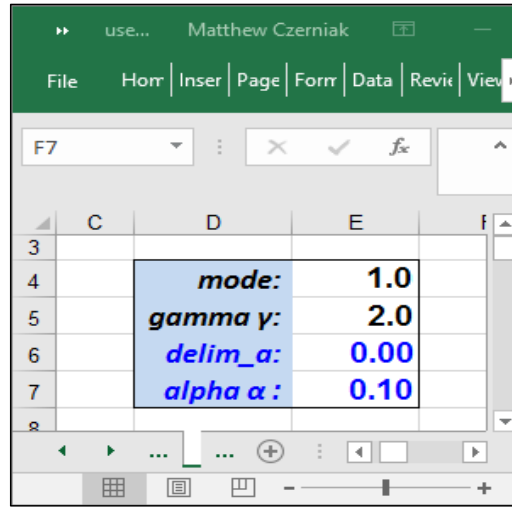
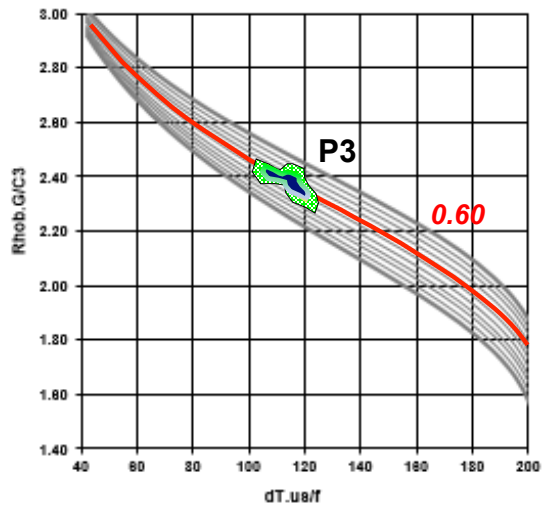
RhoVe interm:  $\alpha * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

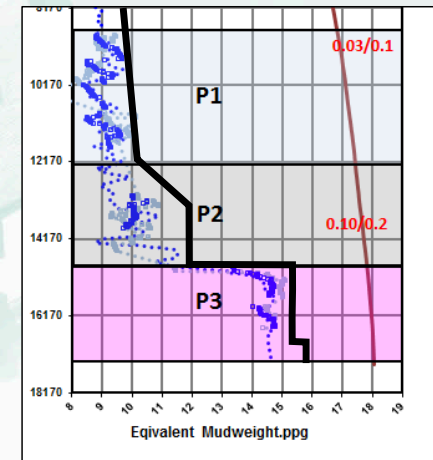
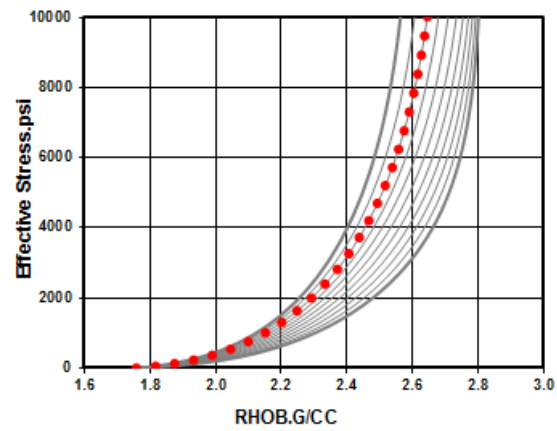
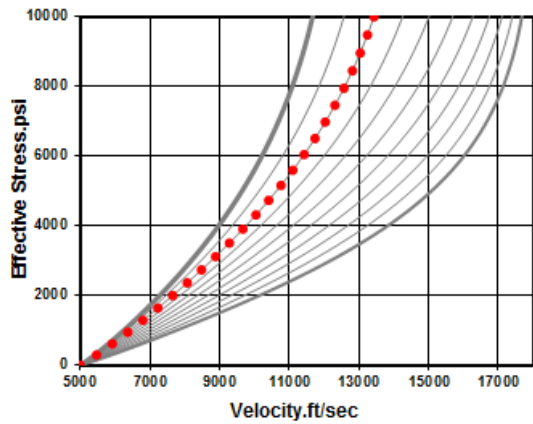
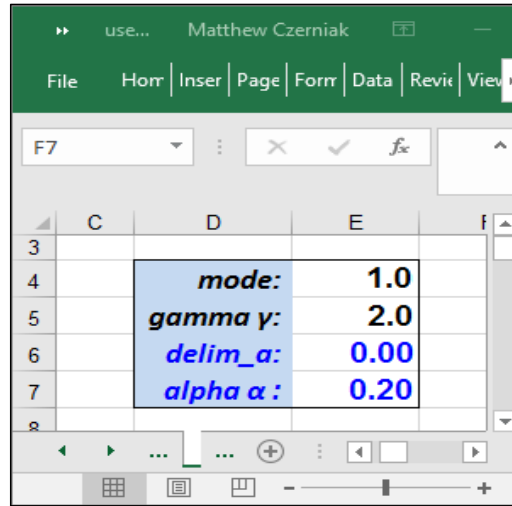
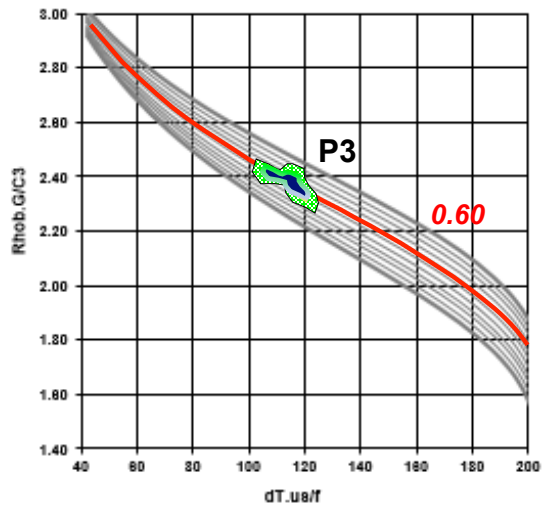




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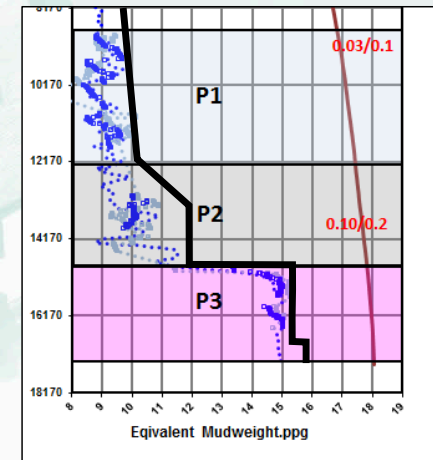
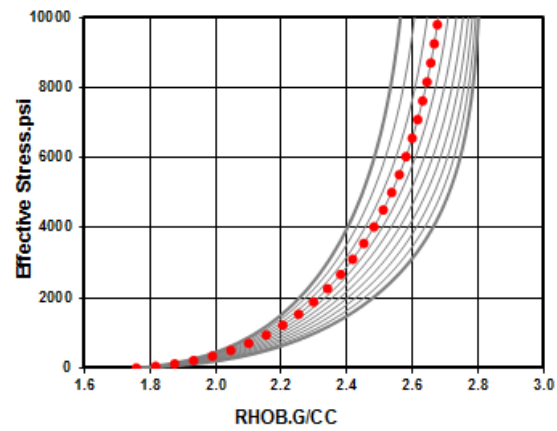
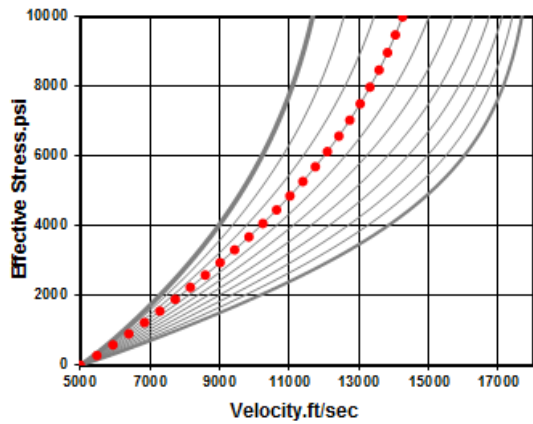
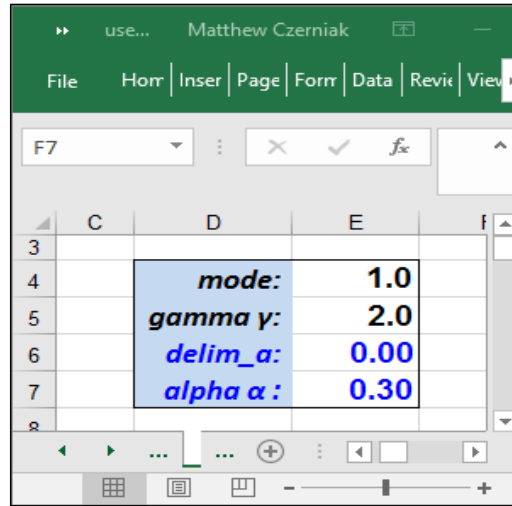
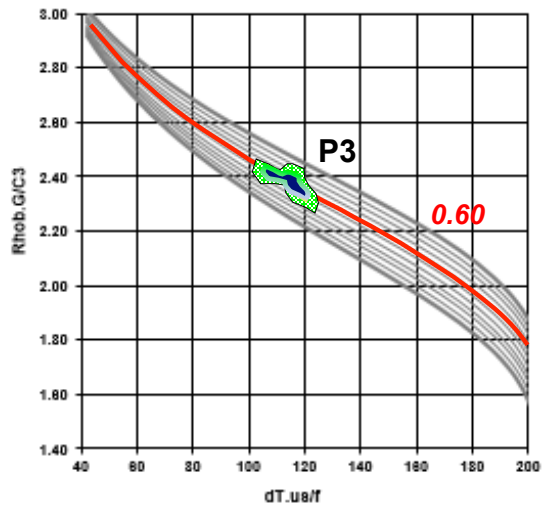






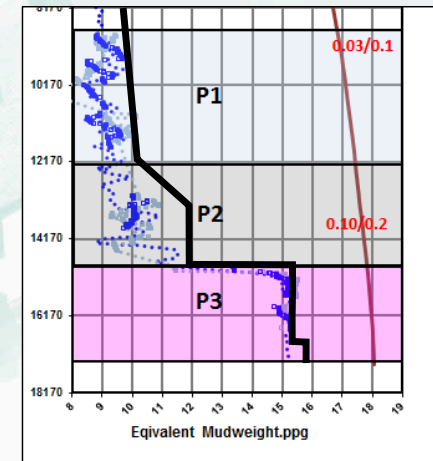
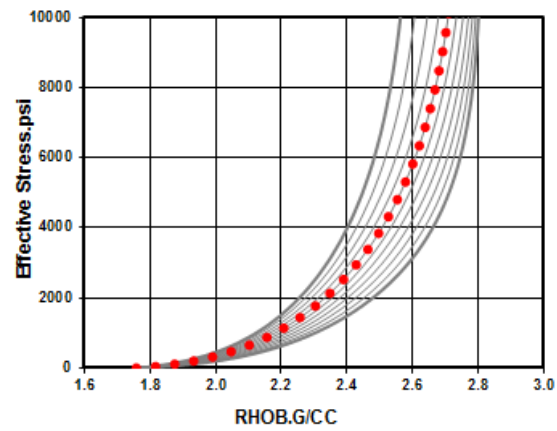
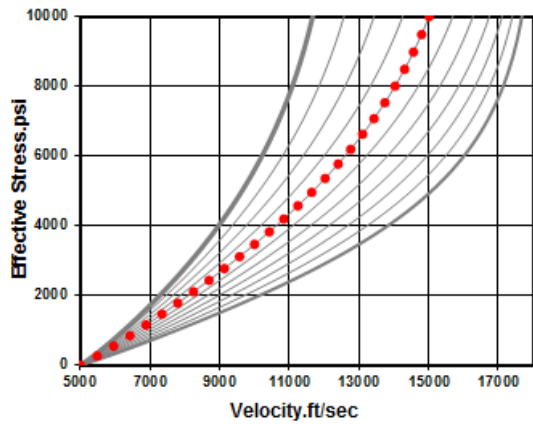
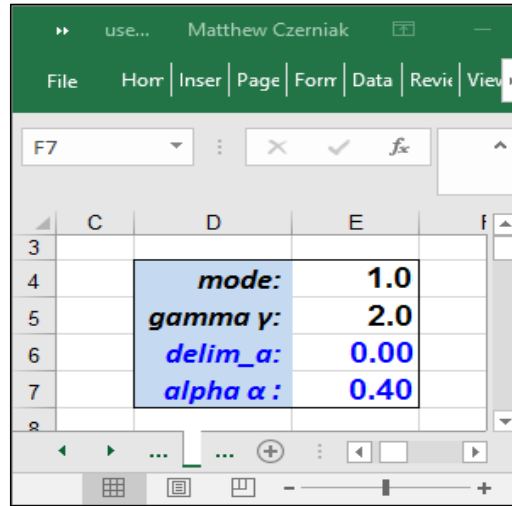
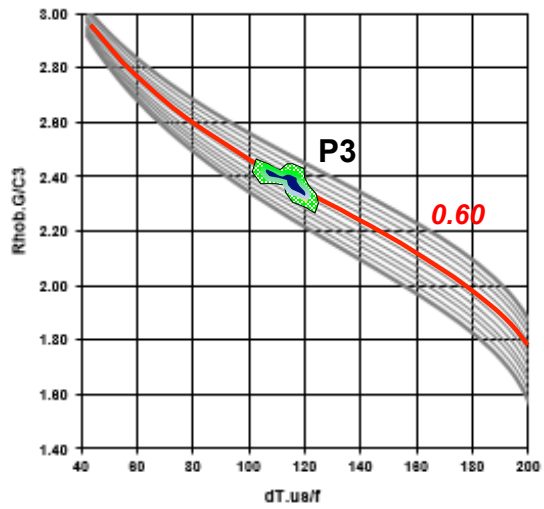
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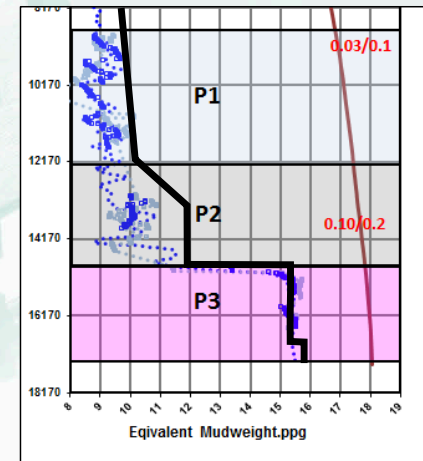
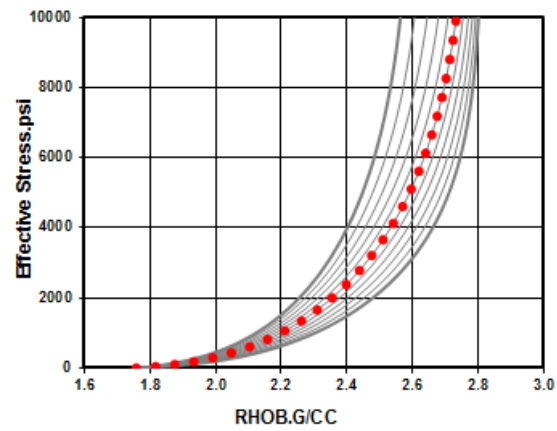
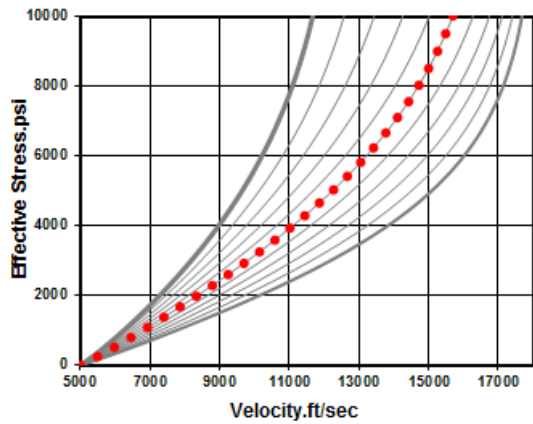
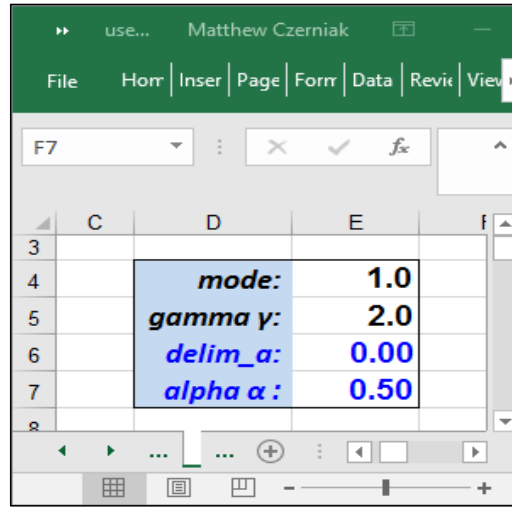
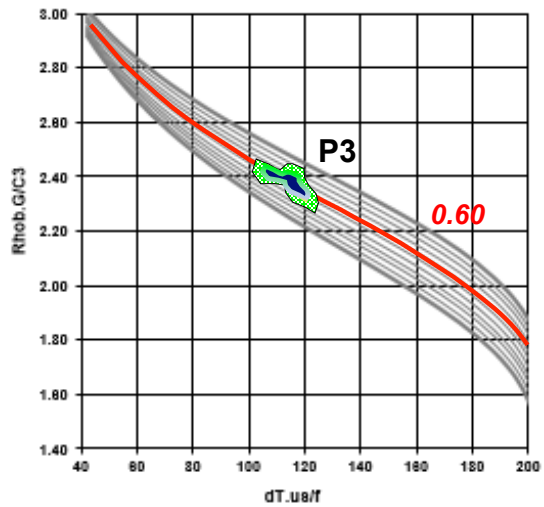
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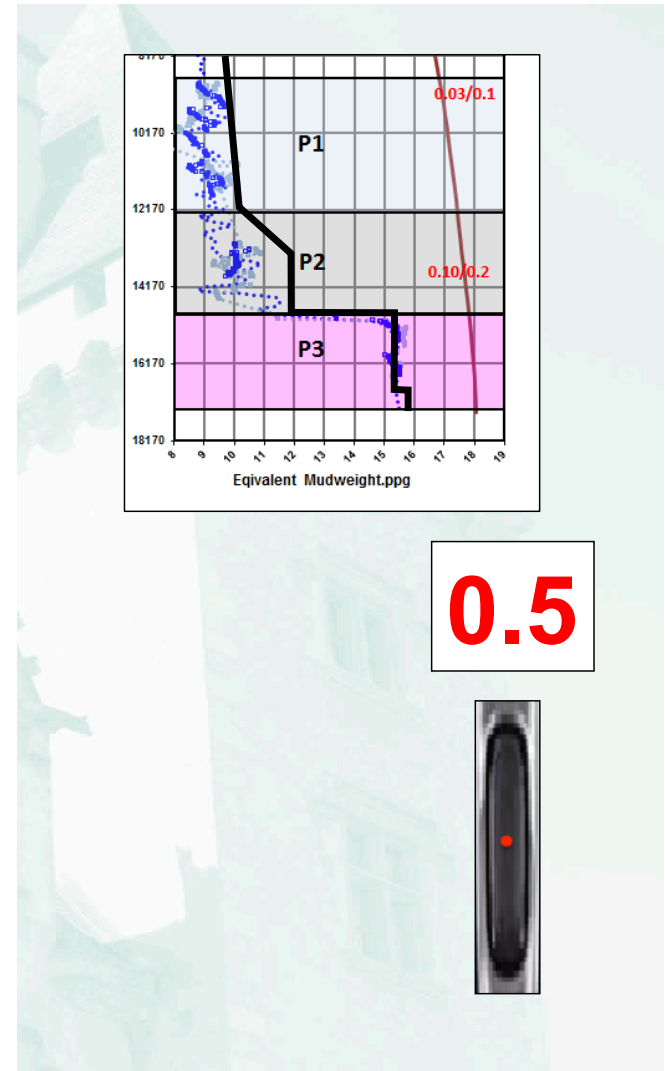


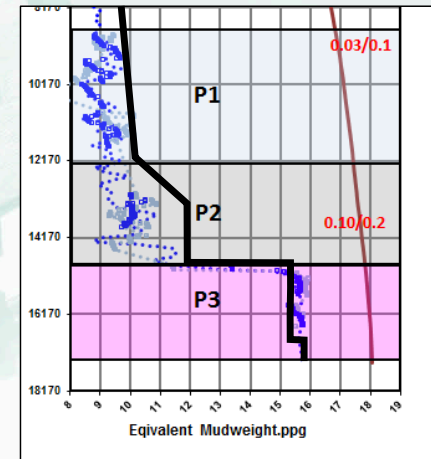
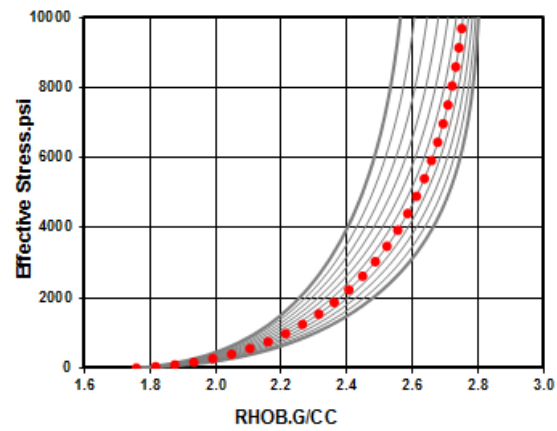
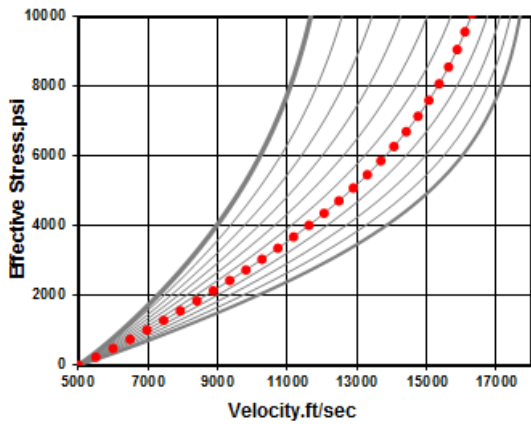
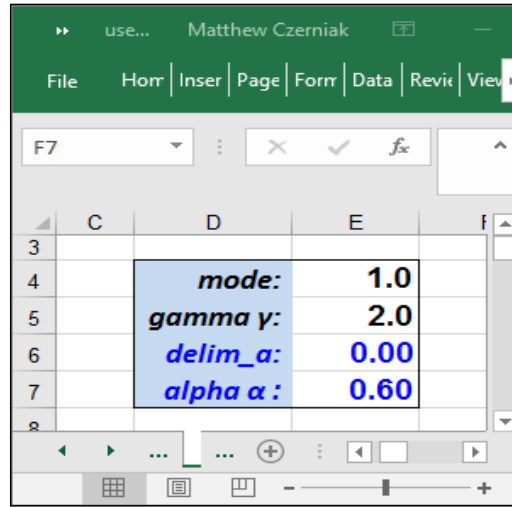
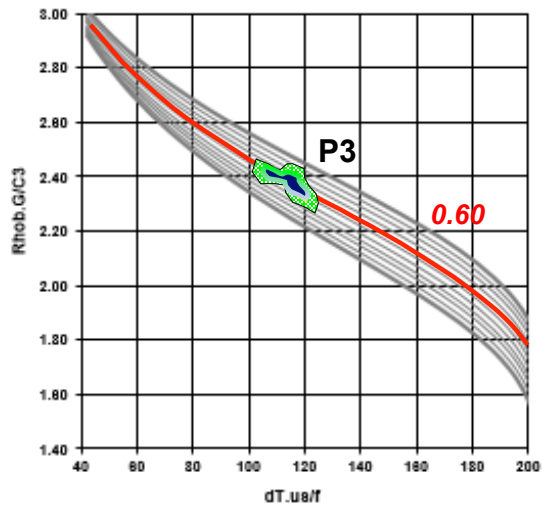
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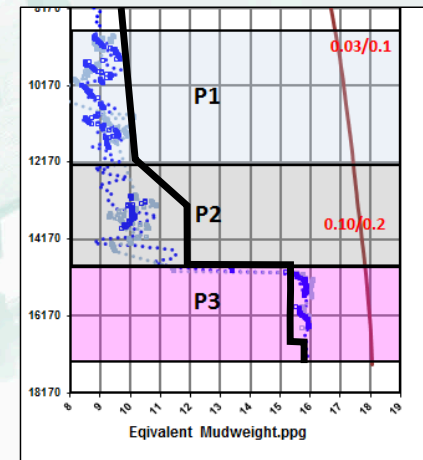
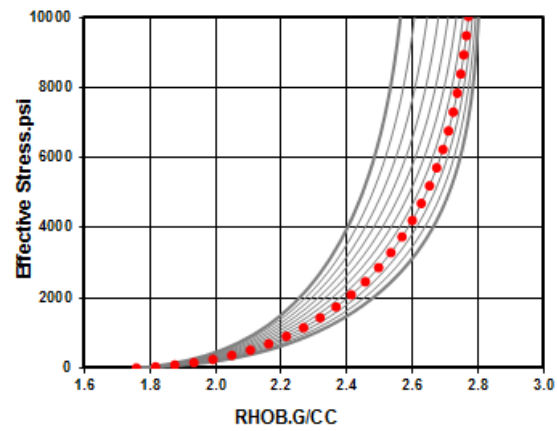
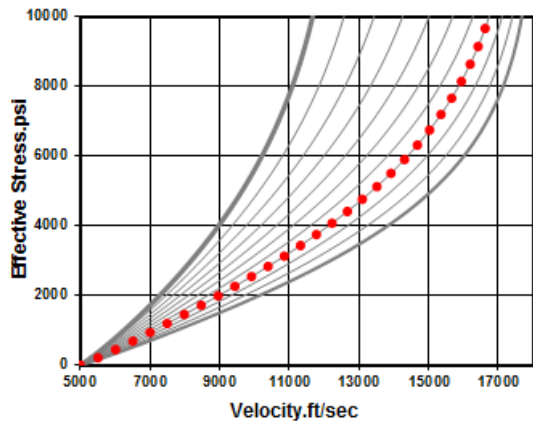
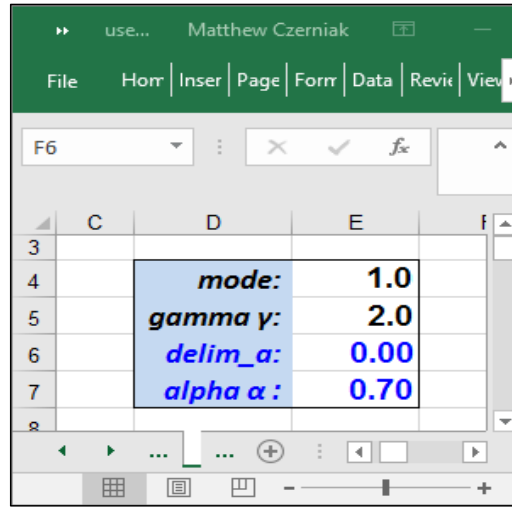
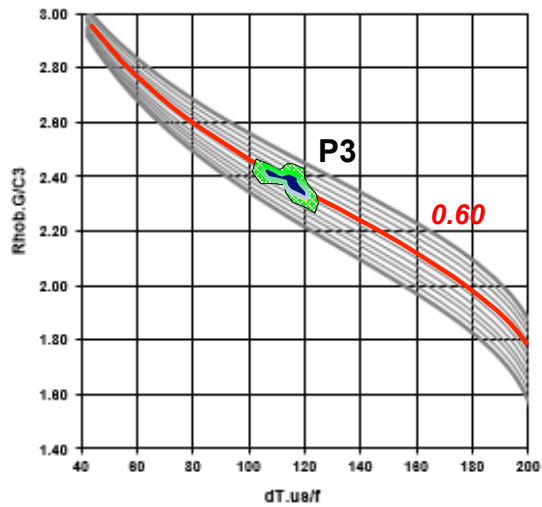




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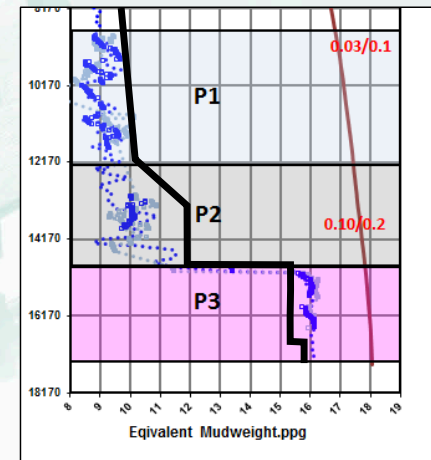
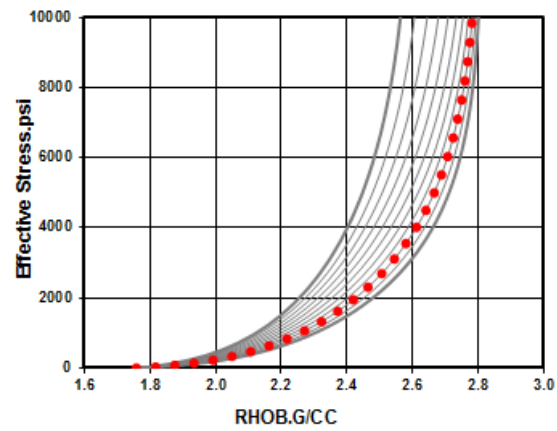
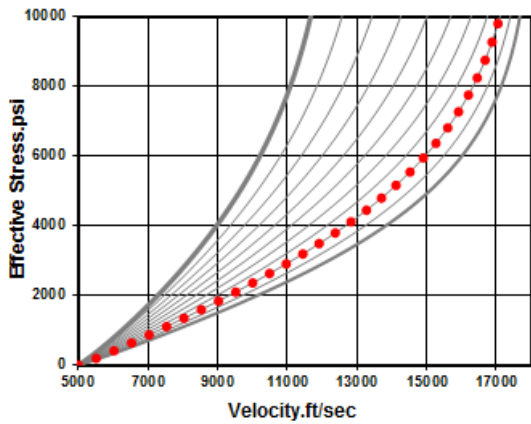
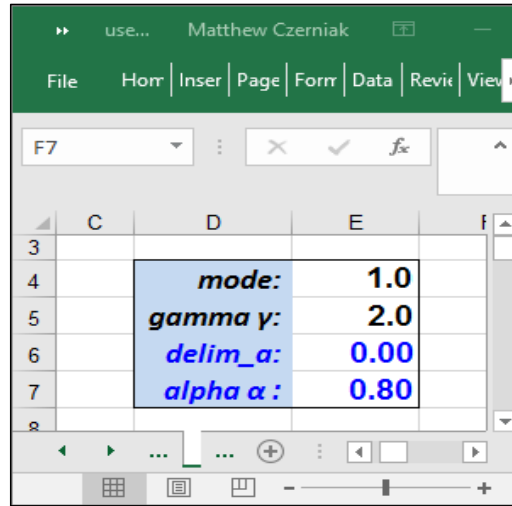
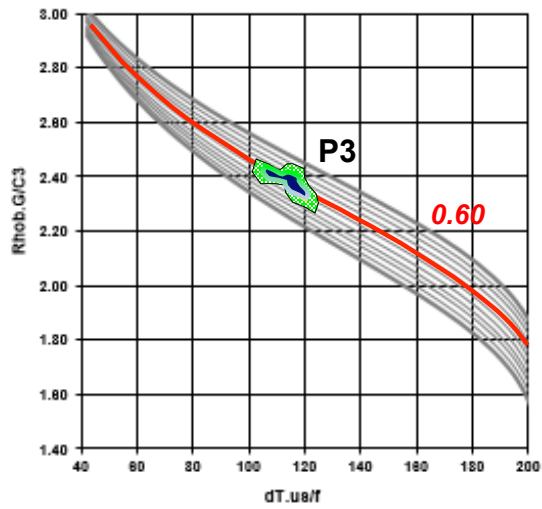






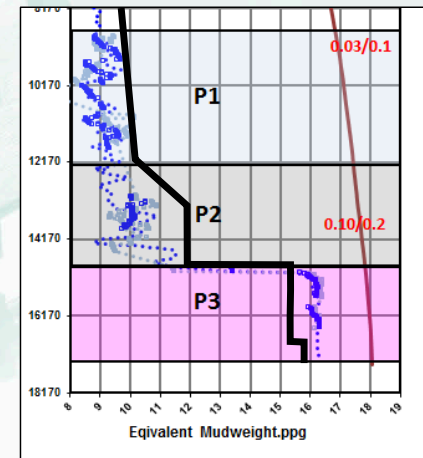
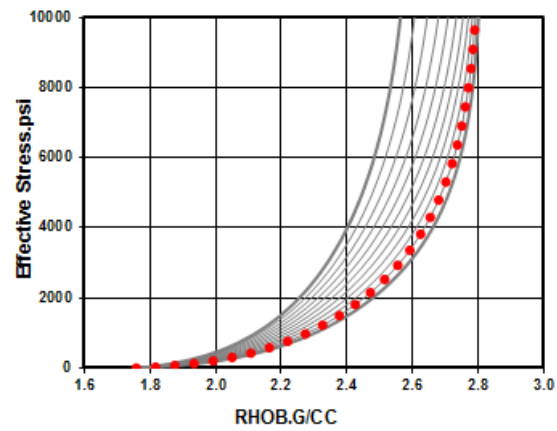
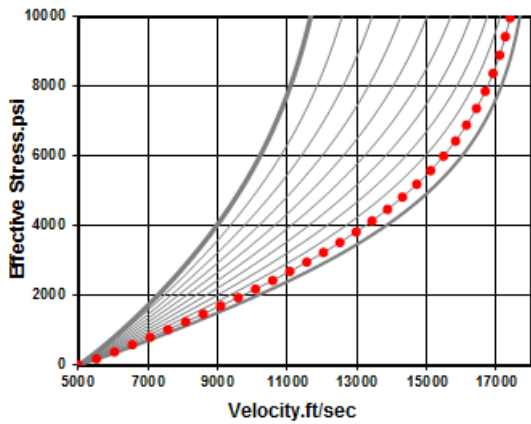
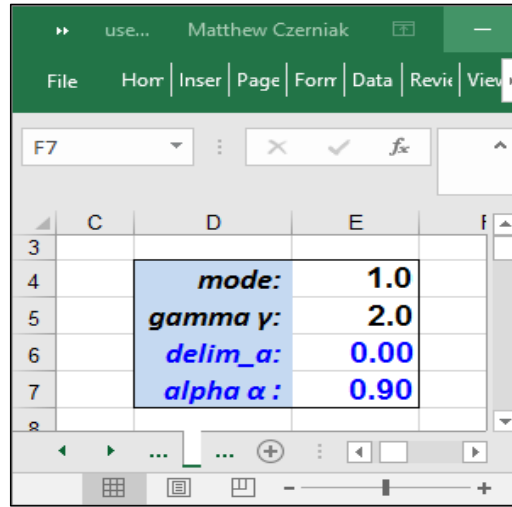
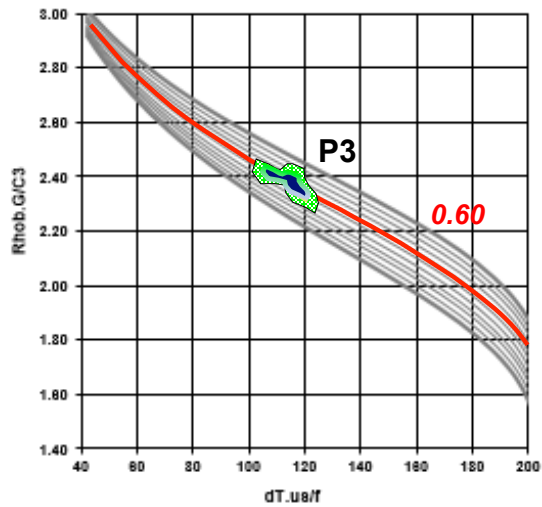
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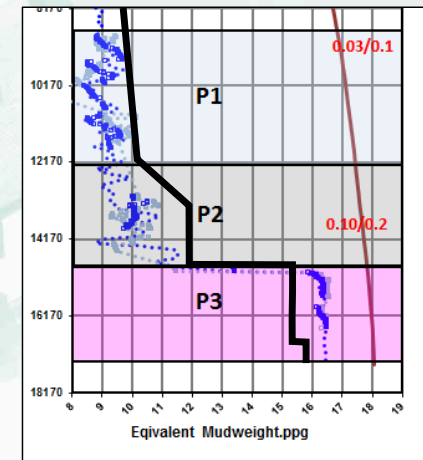
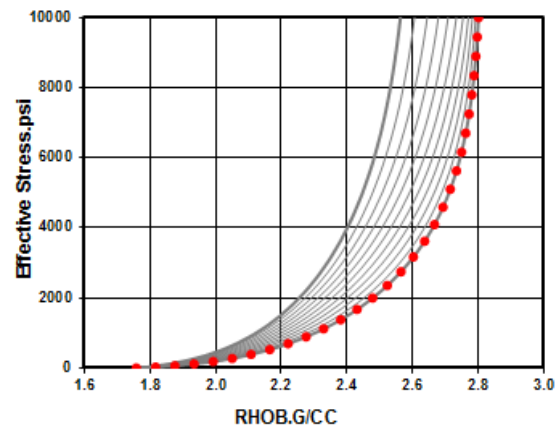
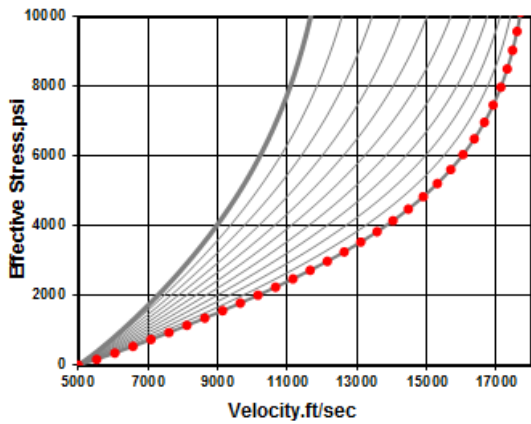
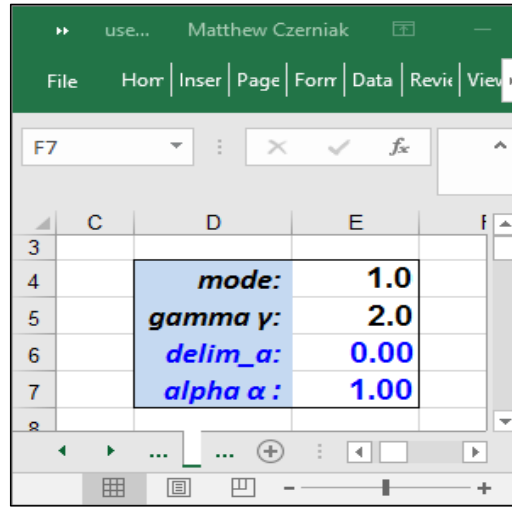
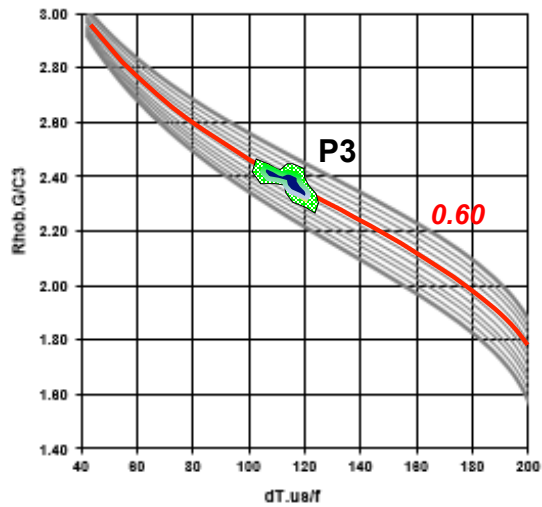
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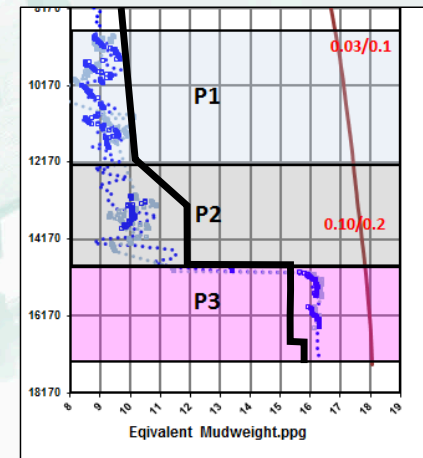
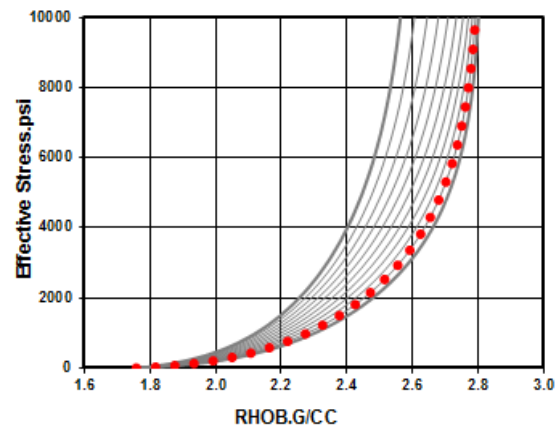
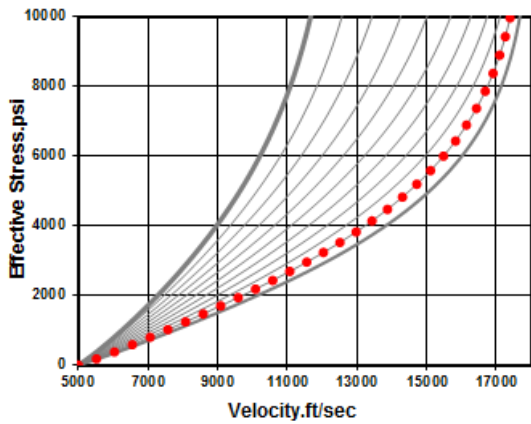
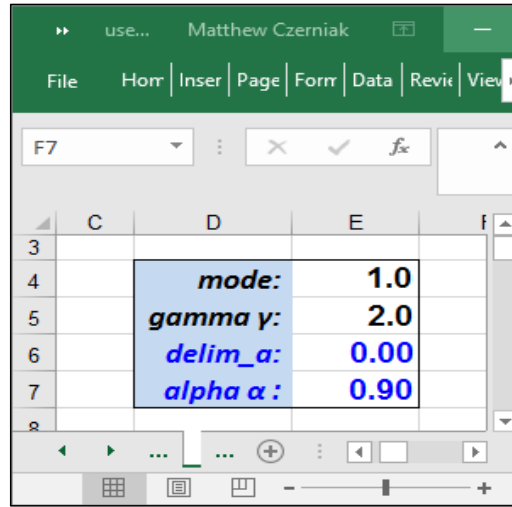
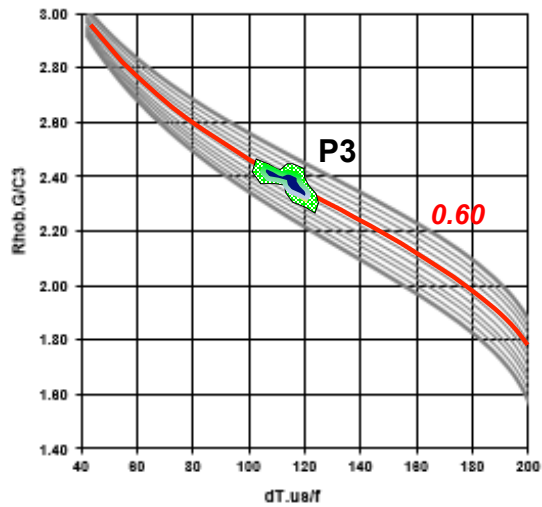
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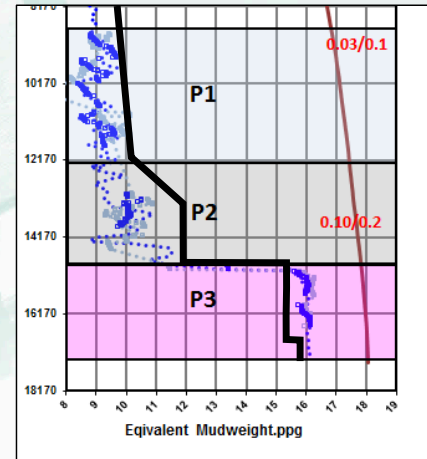
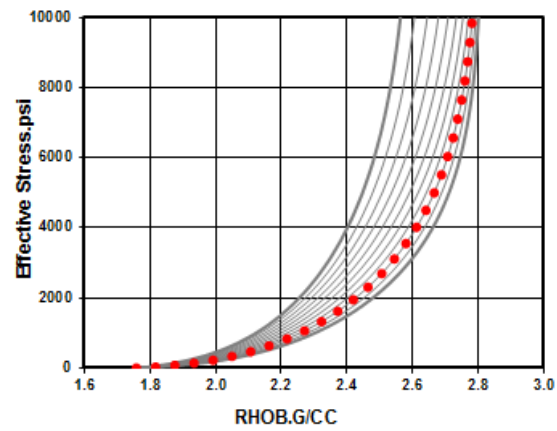
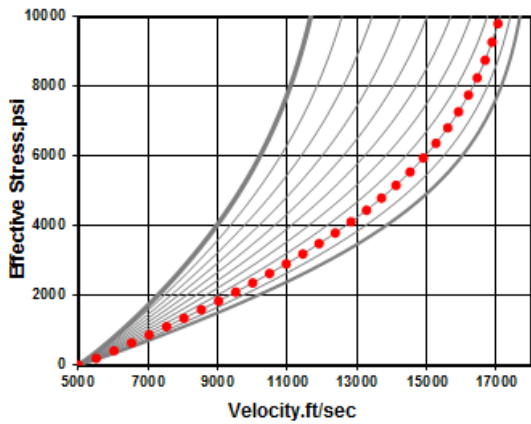
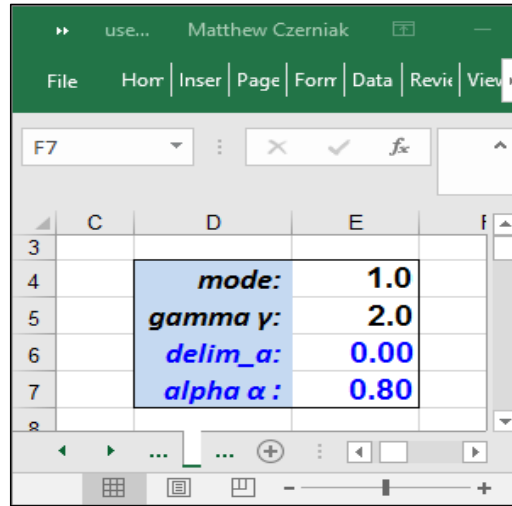
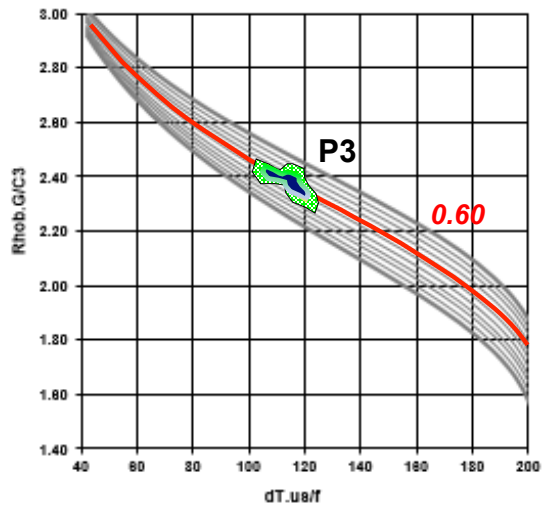
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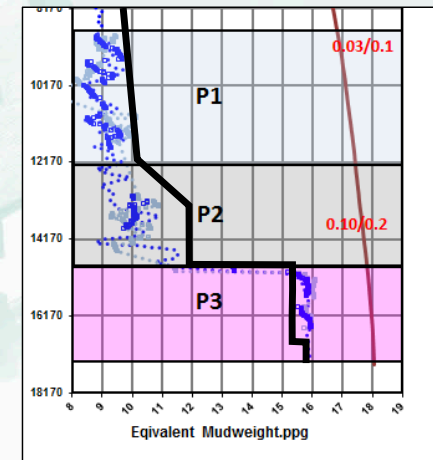
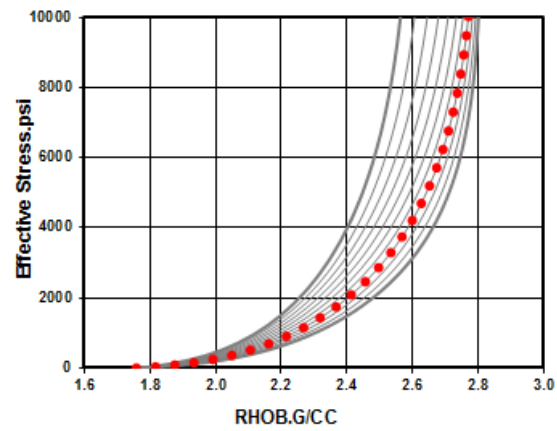
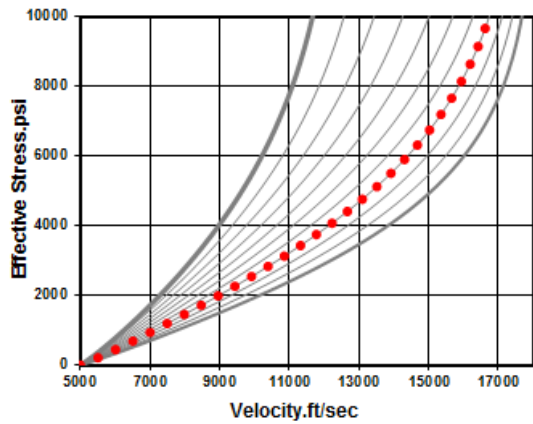
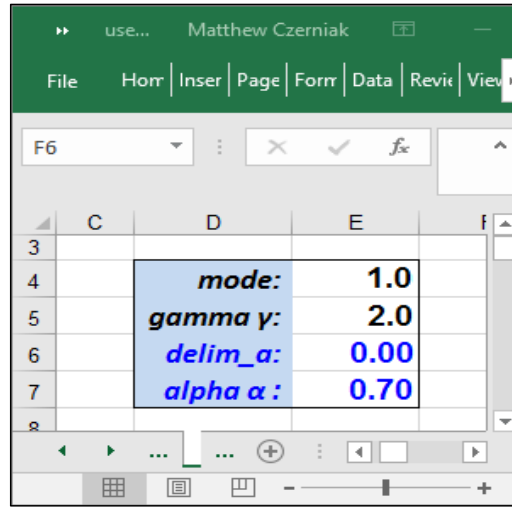
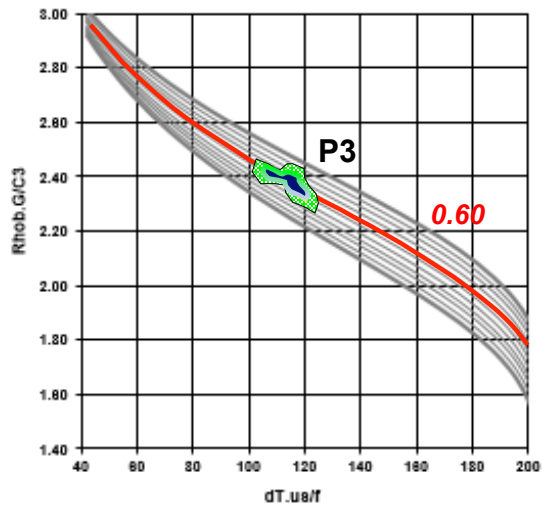
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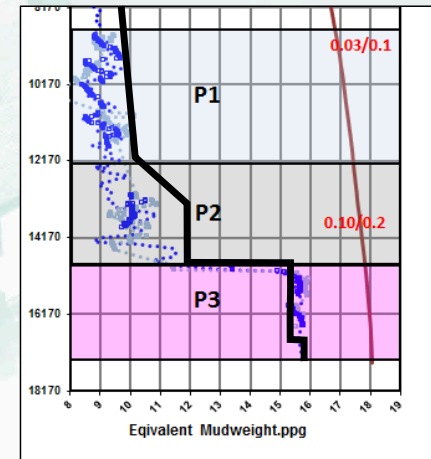
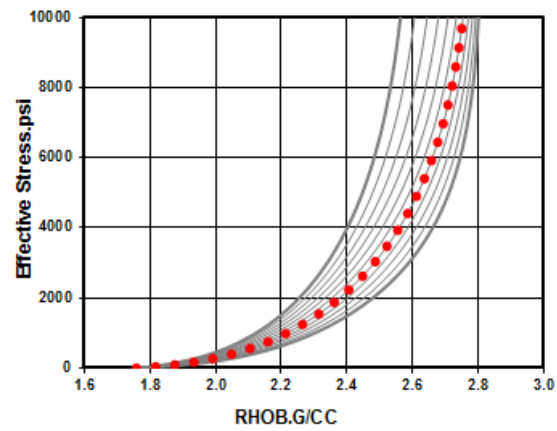
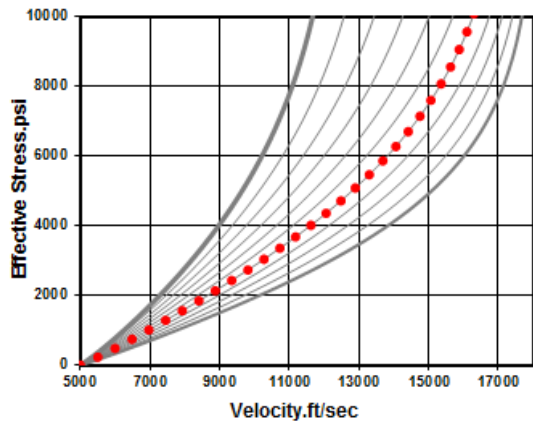
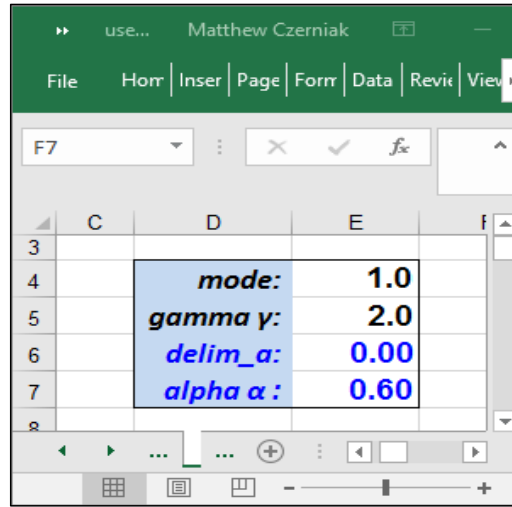
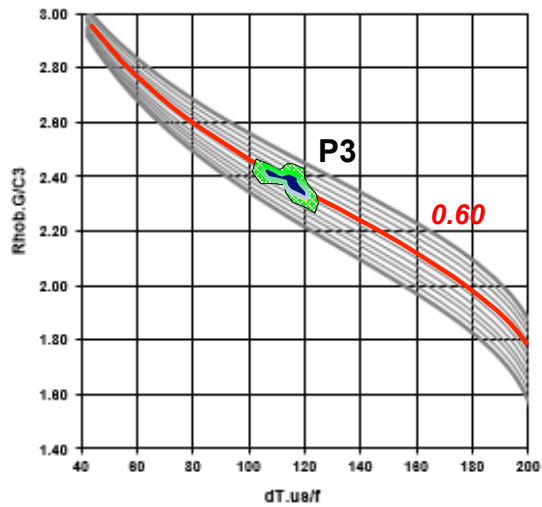




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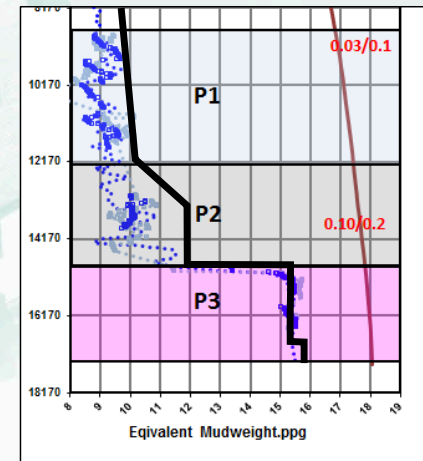
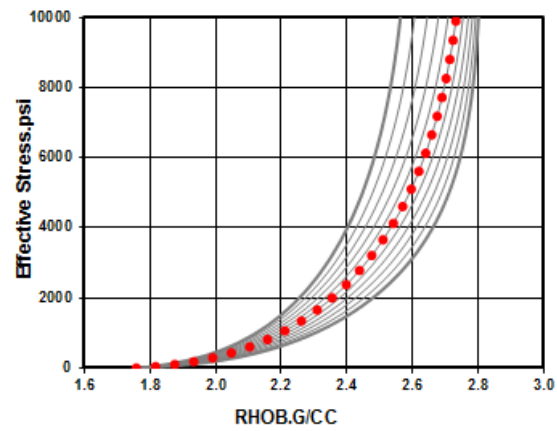
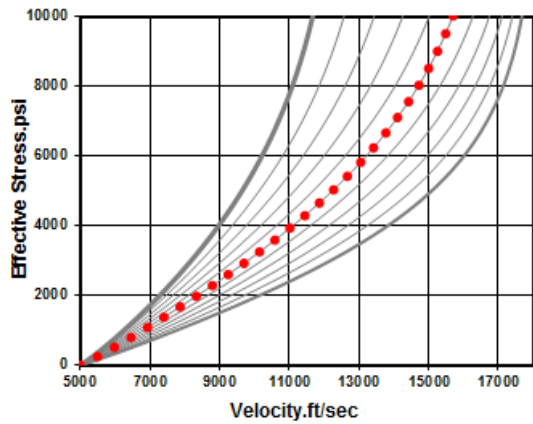
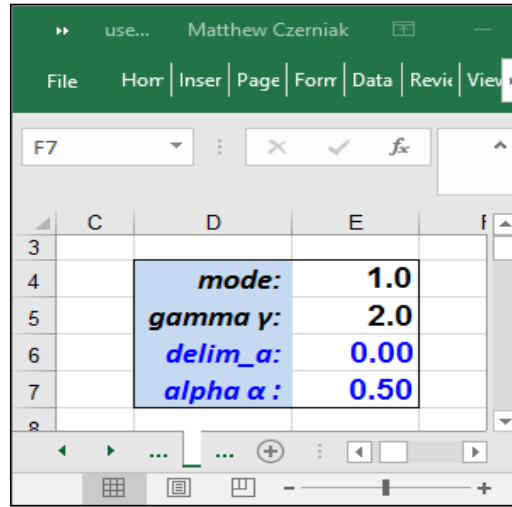
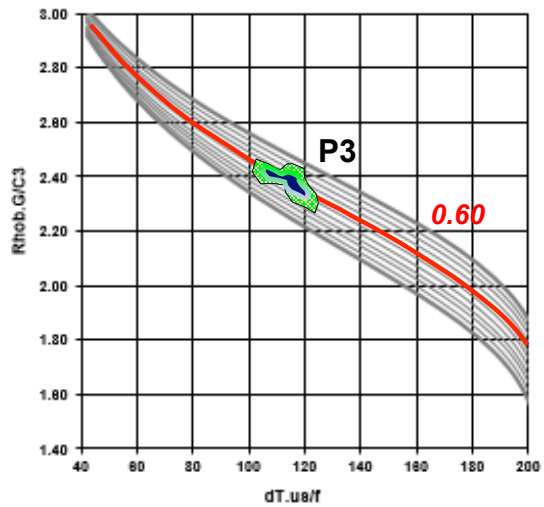




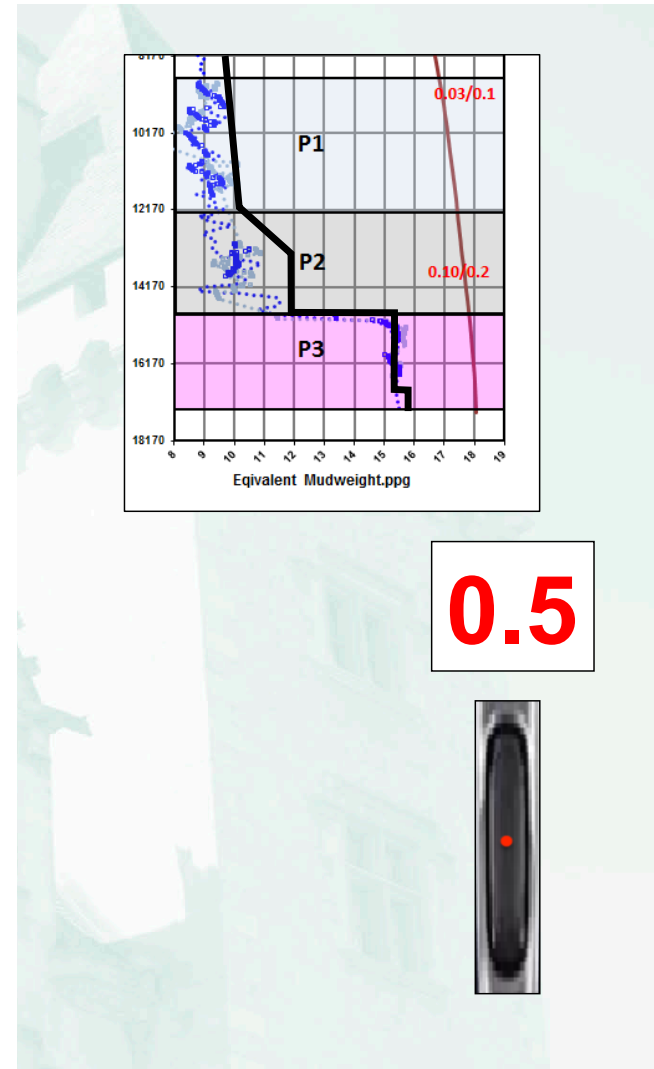
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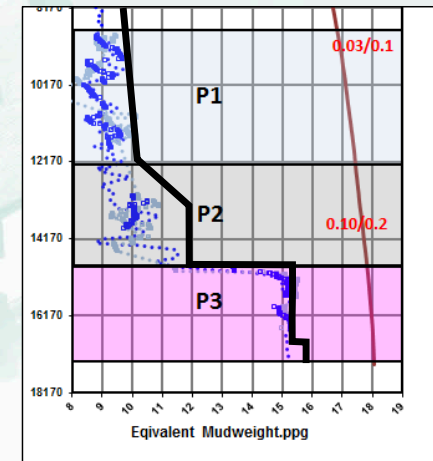
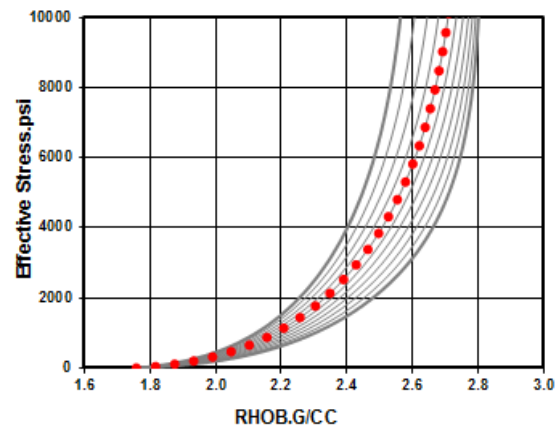
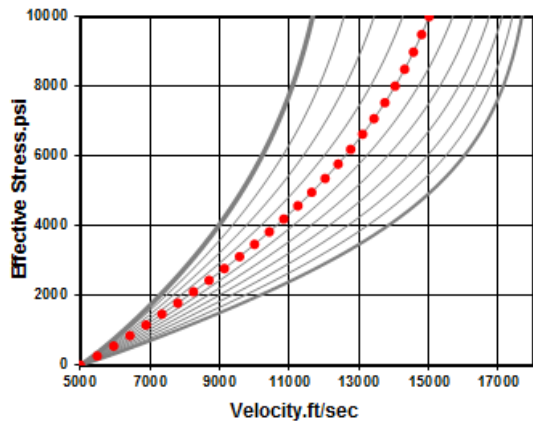
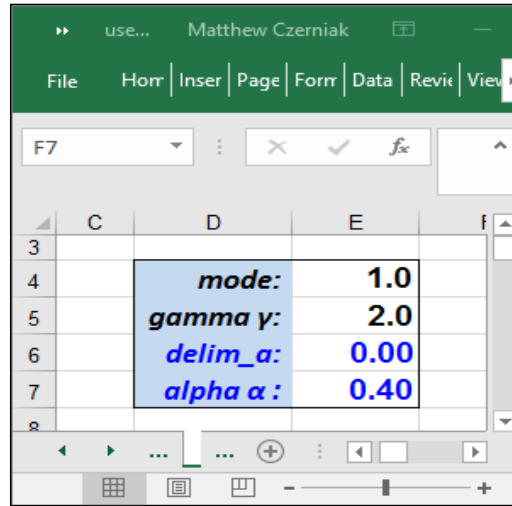
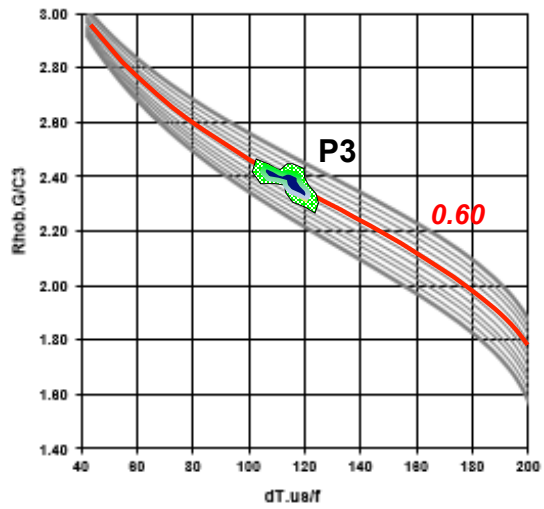






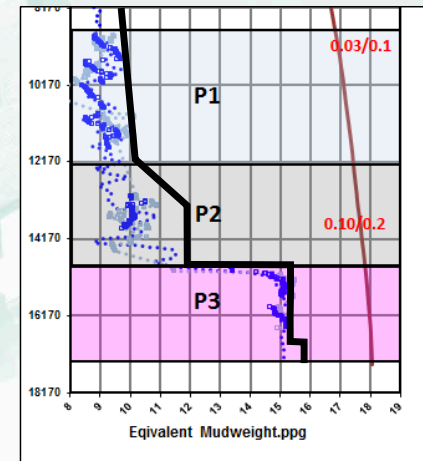
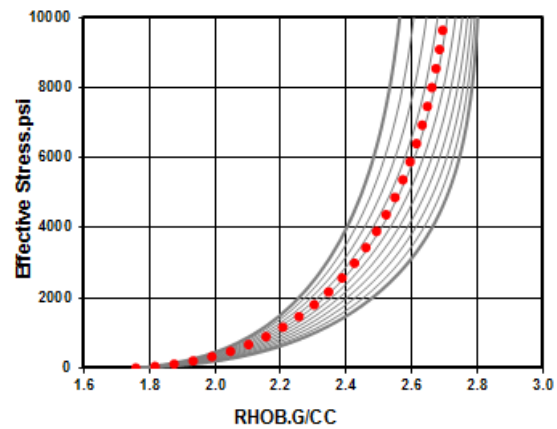
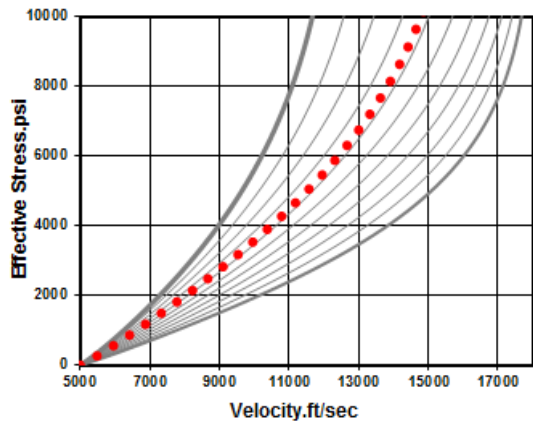
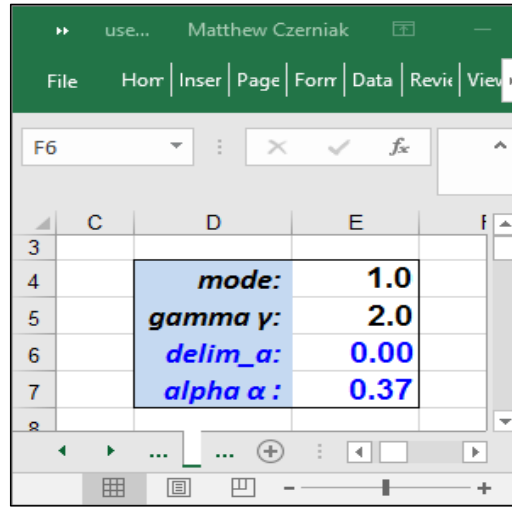
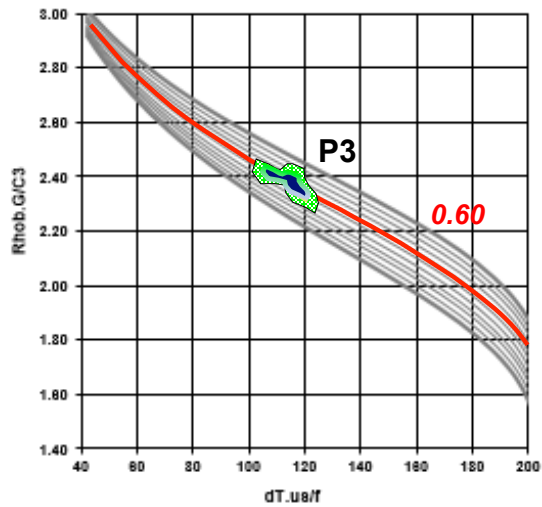
**0.5**





**0.4**





**0.37**



## OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTORY DEMO

PREVIOUS WORK - THEORY

- Mechanical vs Chemical Compaction
- Smectite – Illite Conversion

RHOVE METHOD

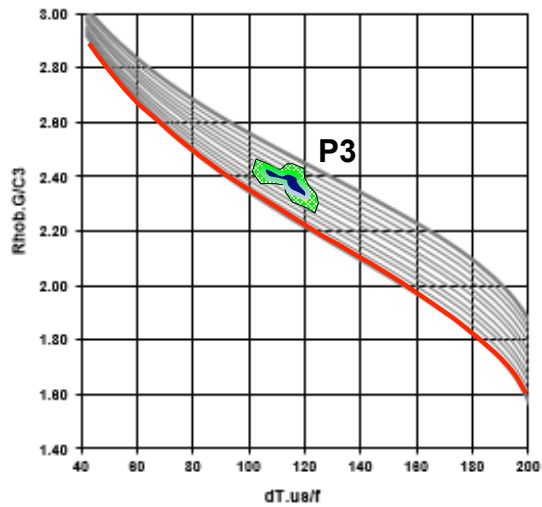
- Summary
- Virtual Model
- Alpha – A-Term
- Shale Discrimination

### **SUMMARY DEMOS**

- Untethered Mode
- **Tethered Mode**

WELL EXAMPLES using RHOVE METHOD

ADVANTAGES of RHOVE Method

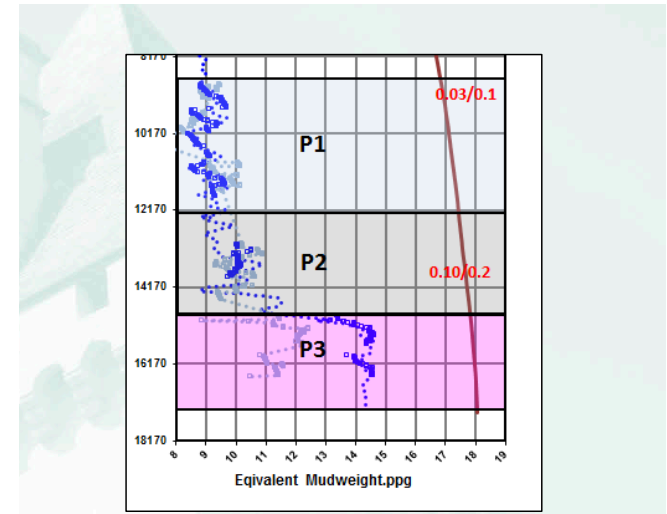


Matthew Czerniak

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View

F6

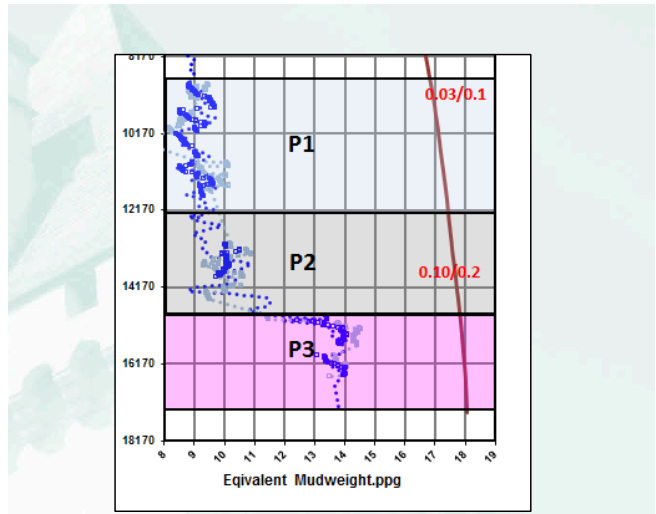
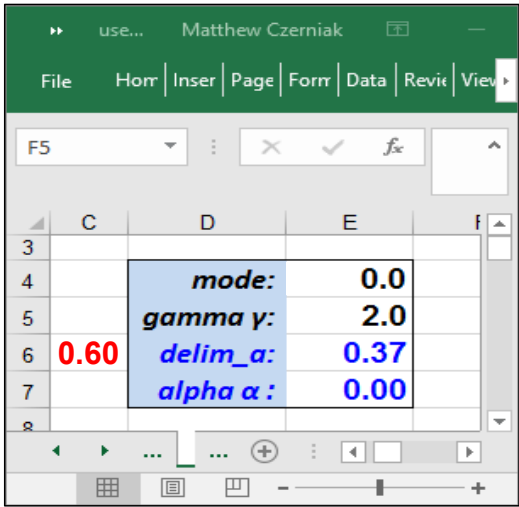
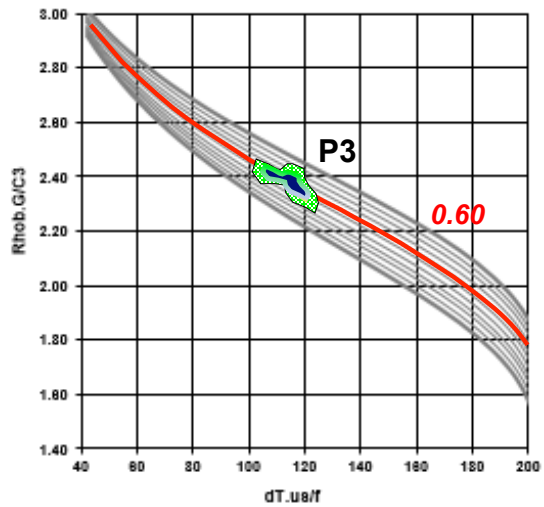
	C	D	E	F
3				
4		mode:	0.0	
5		gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0	
6		delim $\alpha$ :	0.00	
7		alpha $\alpha$ :	0.00	
8				



0.0



RhoVe interm:  $\alpha$  \* (RhoVE- $\epsilon$  - RhoVE-S) + RhoVE-S

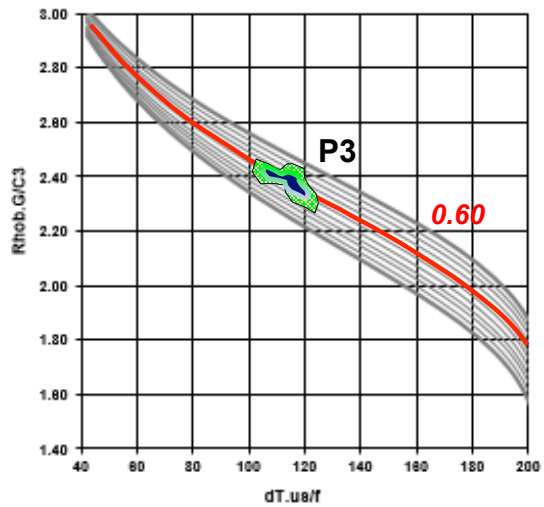


**0.0**



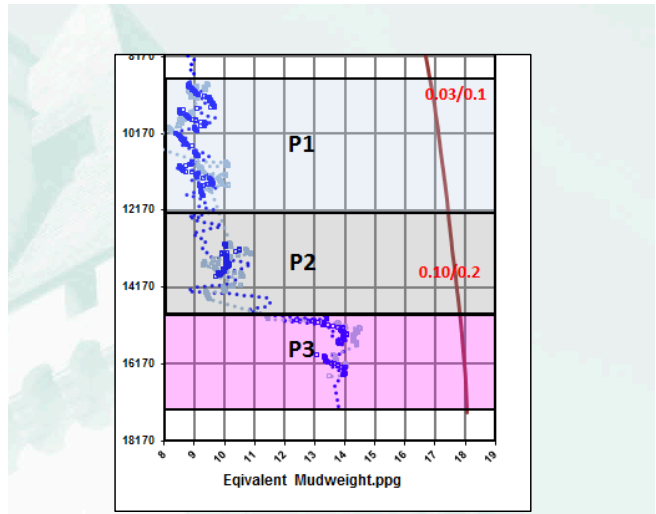
RhoVe interm:  $\alpha * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$





Matthew Czerniak

mode:	0.0
gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
0.60 delim_a:	0.37
alpha $\alpha$ :	0.00

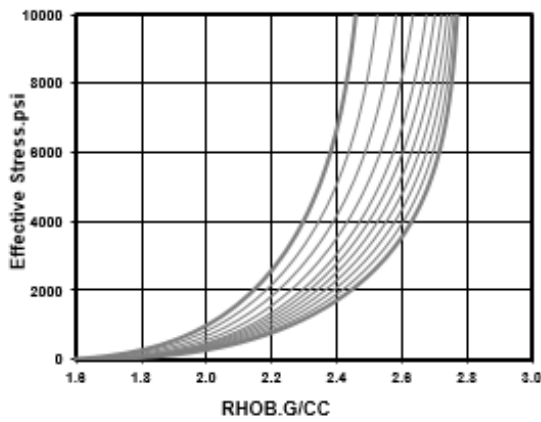
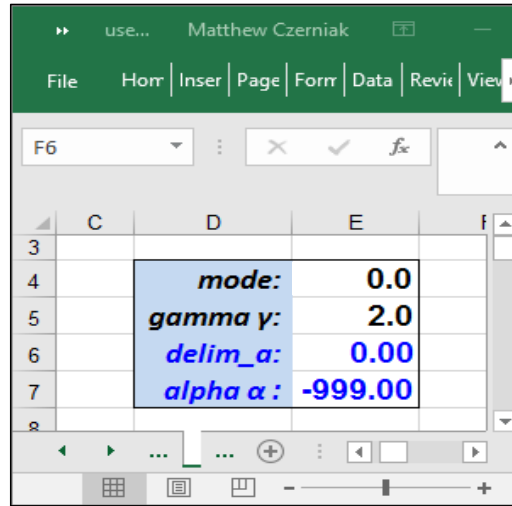
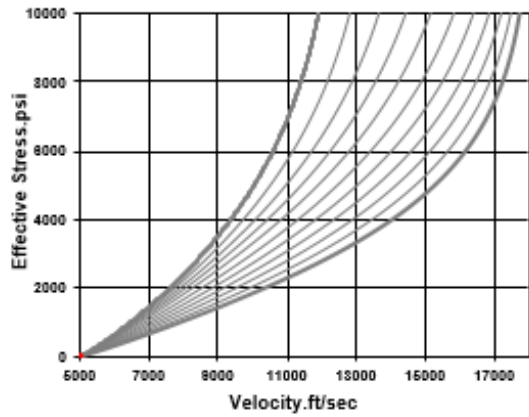
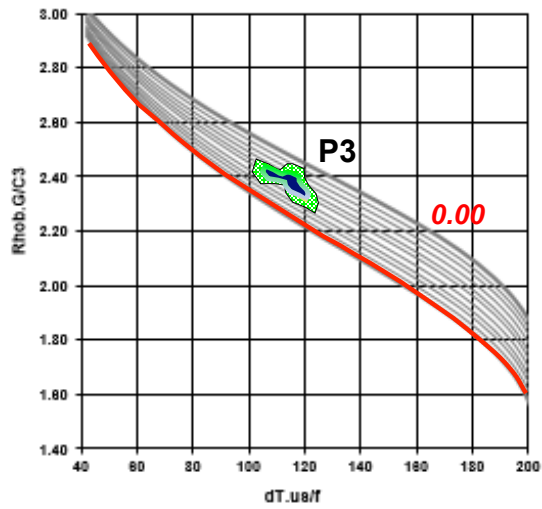


0.0



RhoVe interm:  $f(\alpha) * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

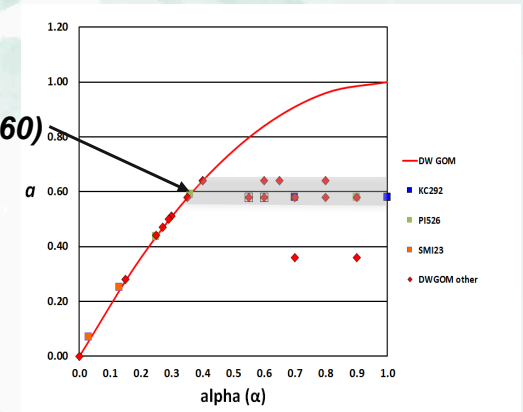


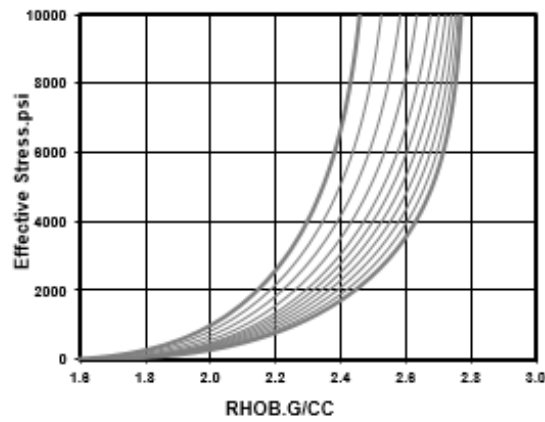
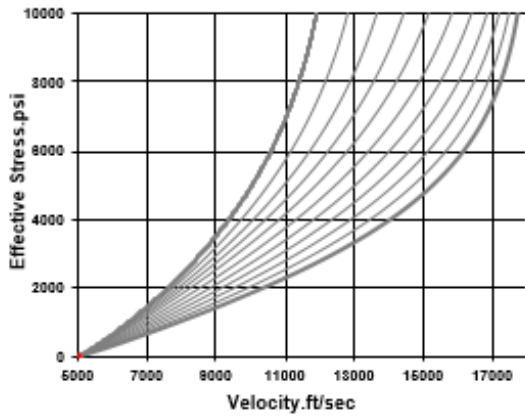
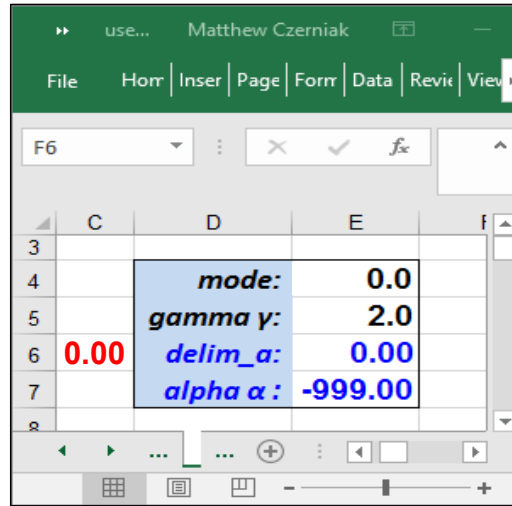
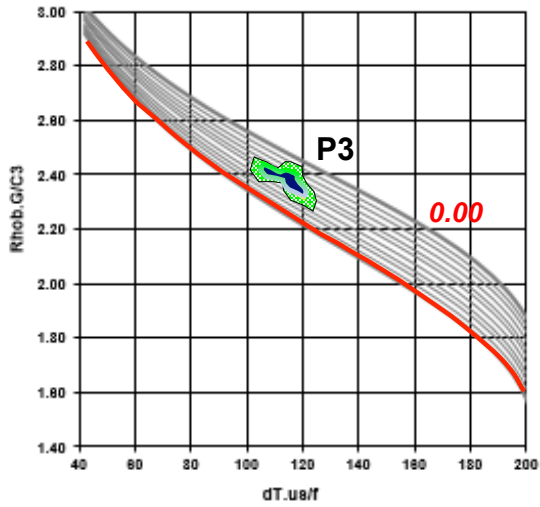


RhoVE interm:  $f(\alpha) * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

$$a = 2\alpha - \alpha^2$$

(0.37, 0.60)



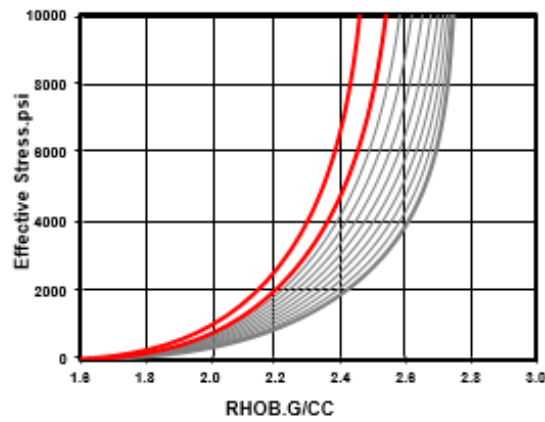
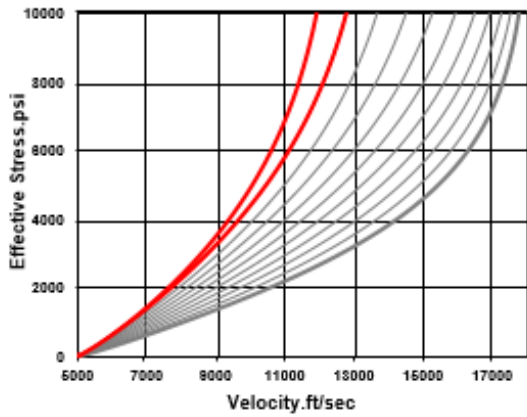
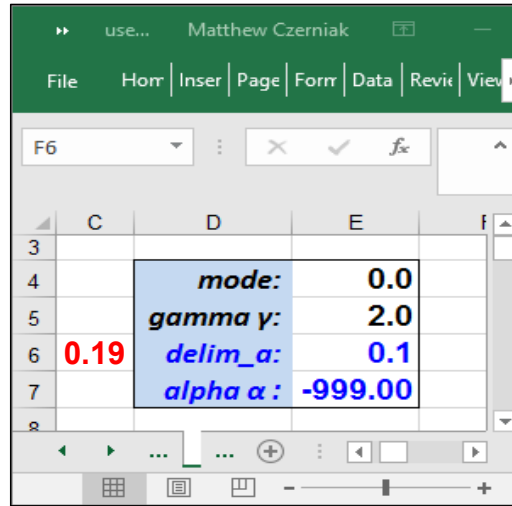
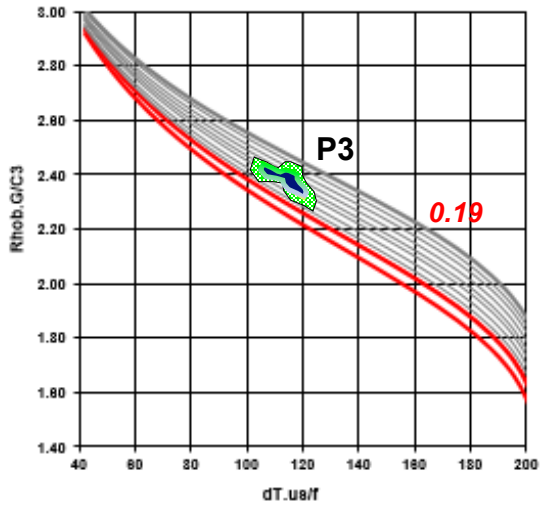


RhoVE interm:  $f(\alpha) * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

$$a = 2\alpha - \alpha^2$$

0.0



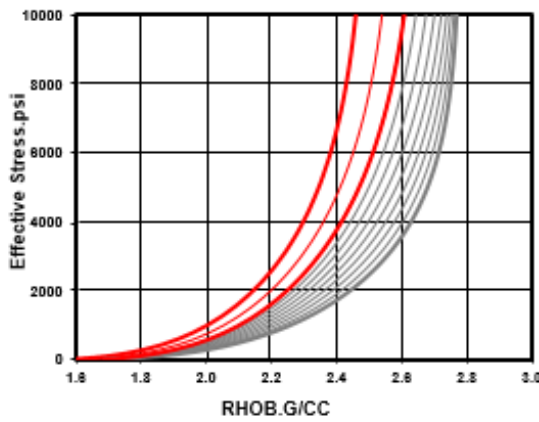
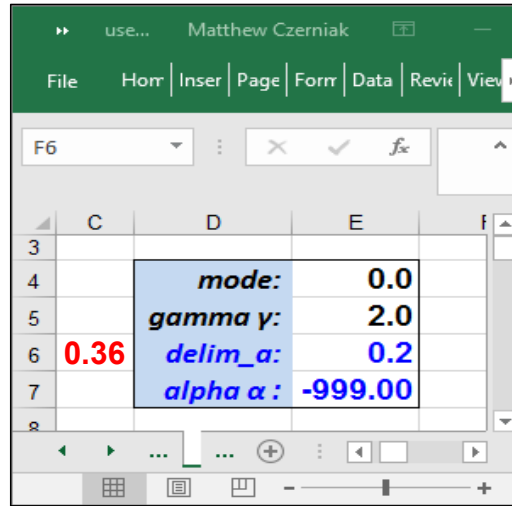
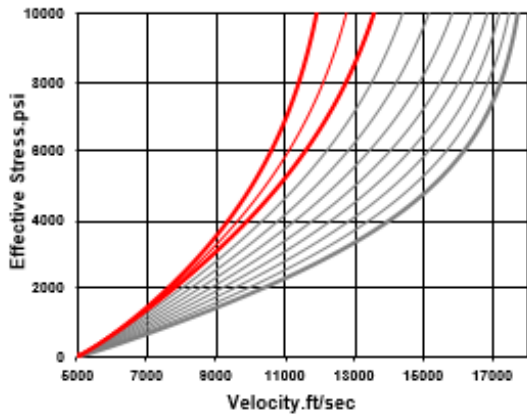
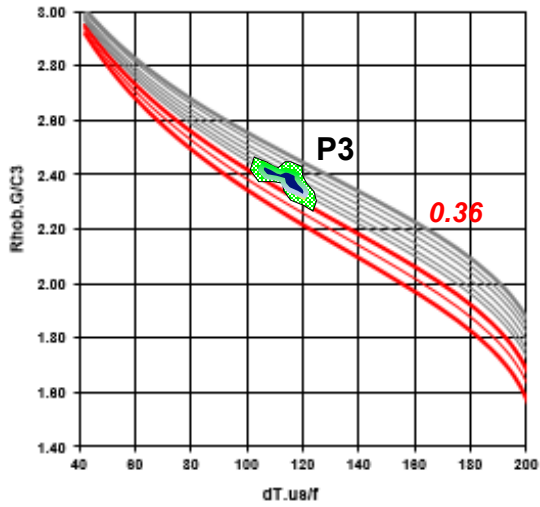


RhoVE interm:  $f(\alpha) * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

$$a = 2\alpha - \alpha^2$$

0.0



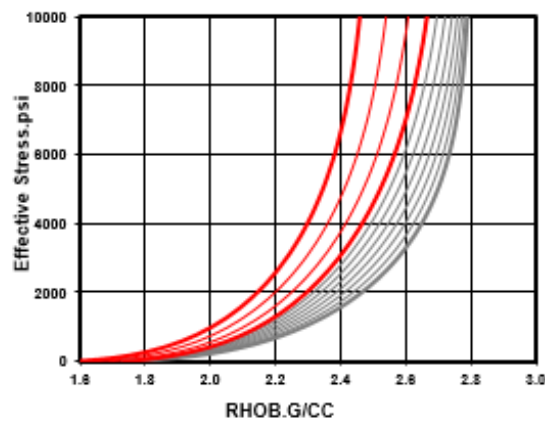
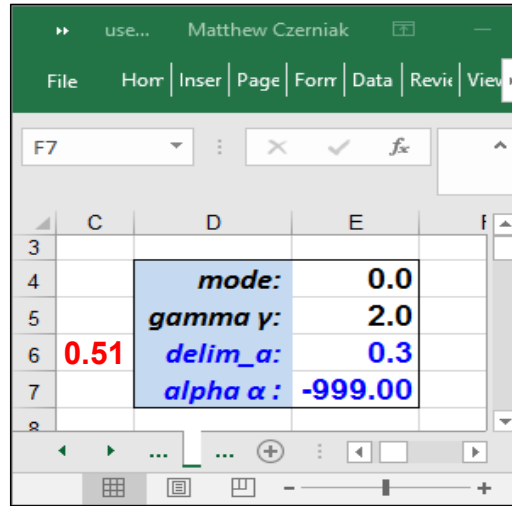
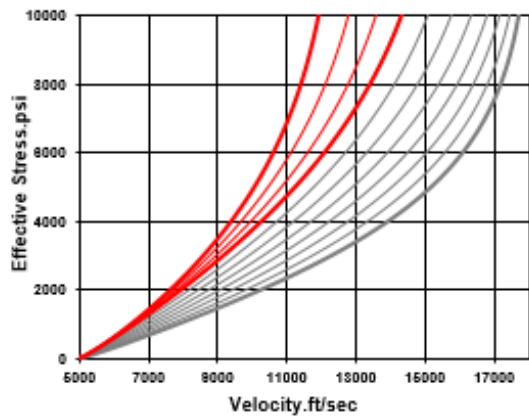
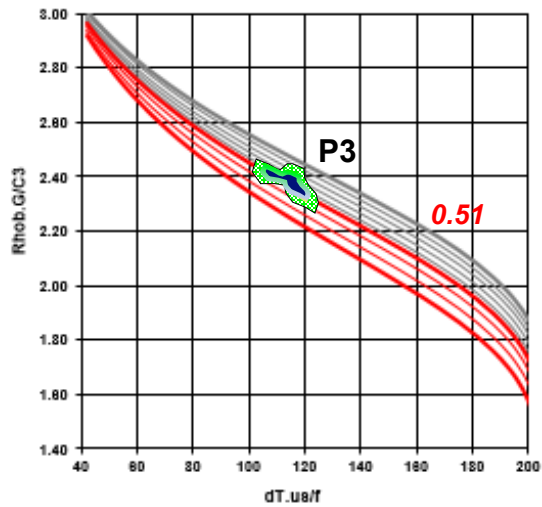


RhoVE interm:  $f(\alpha) * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

$$a = 2\alpha - \alpha^2$$

0.0



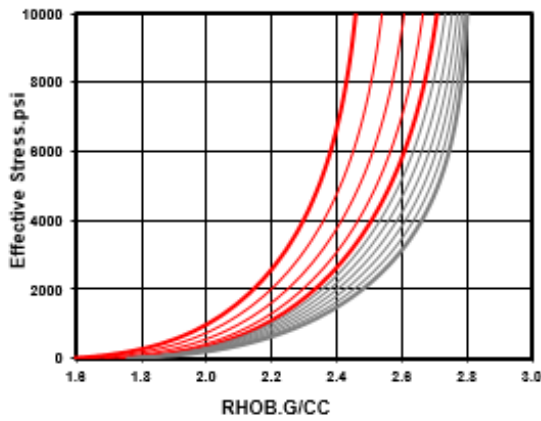
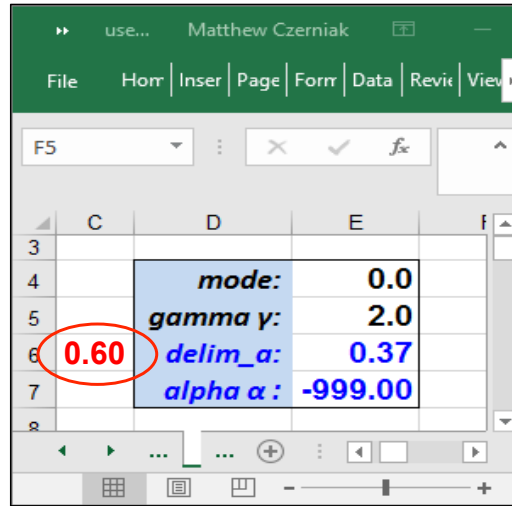
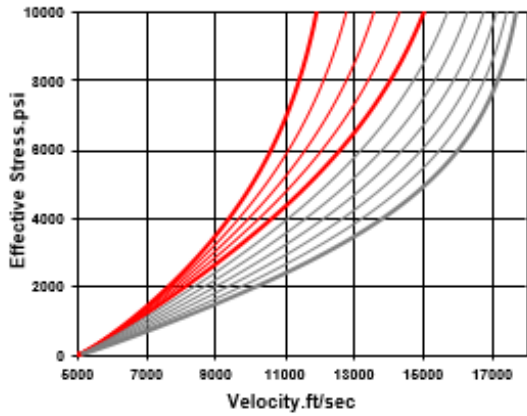
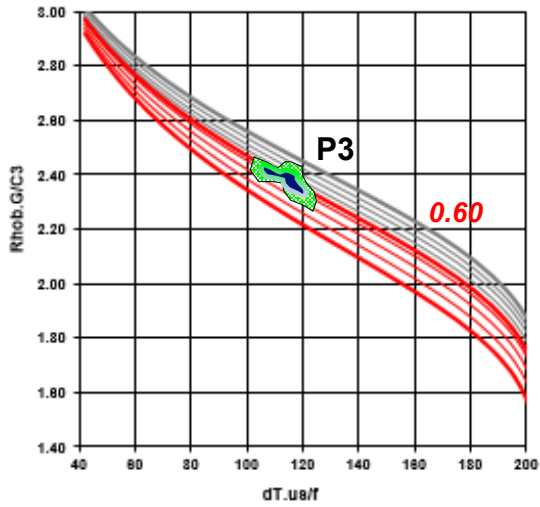


RhoVE interm:  $f(\alpha) * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

$$a = 2\alpha - \alpha^2$$

0.0



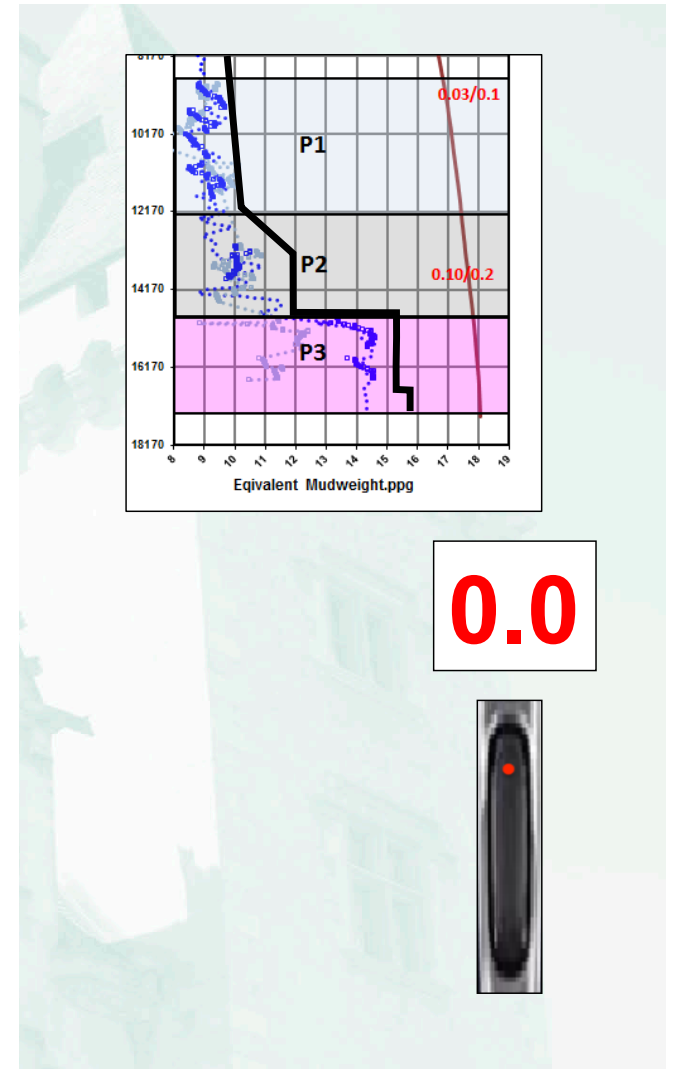
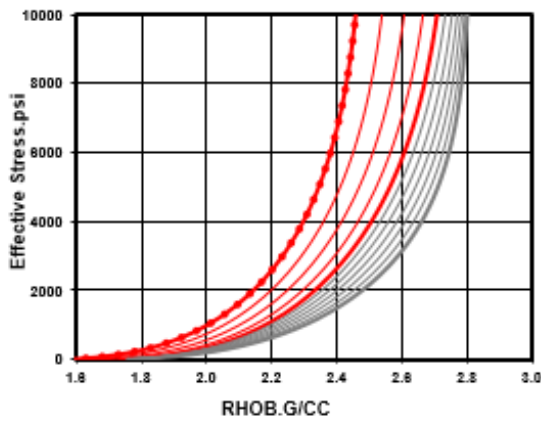
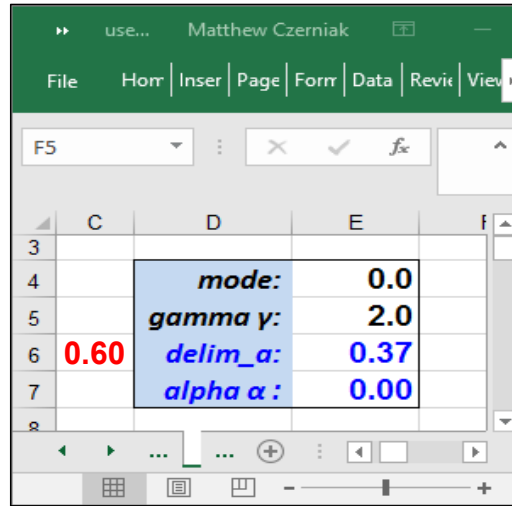
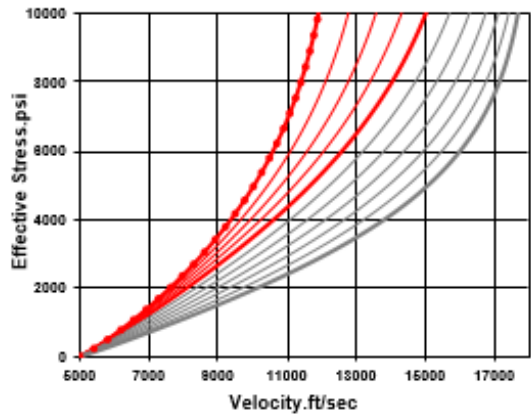
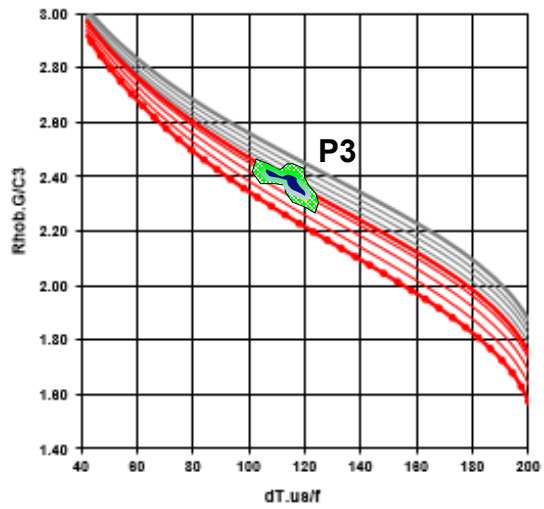


RhoVE interm:  $f(\alpha) * (\text{RhoVE-}\epsilon - \text{RhoVE-S}) + \text{RhoVE-S}$

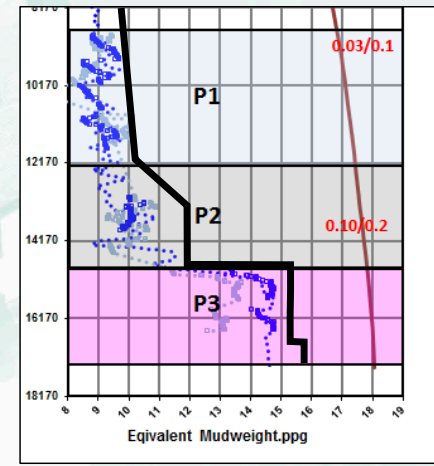
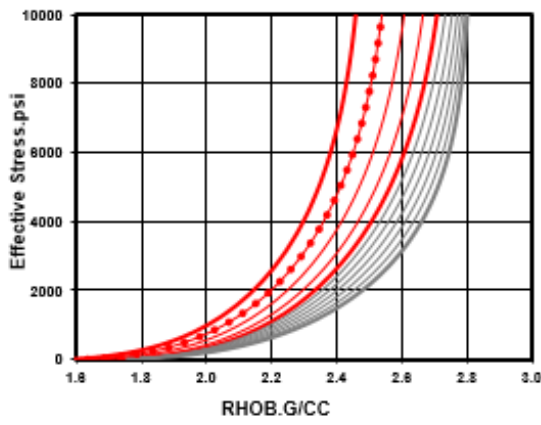
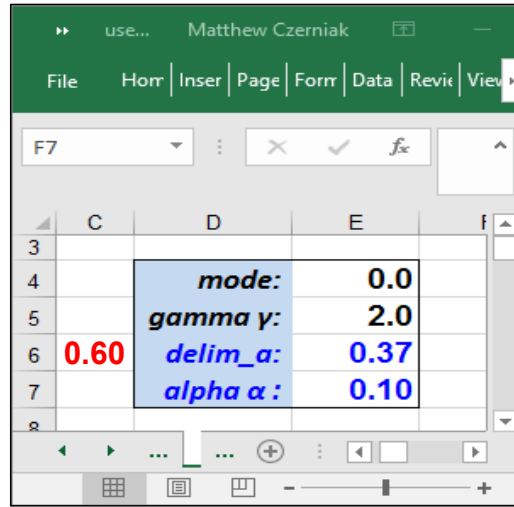
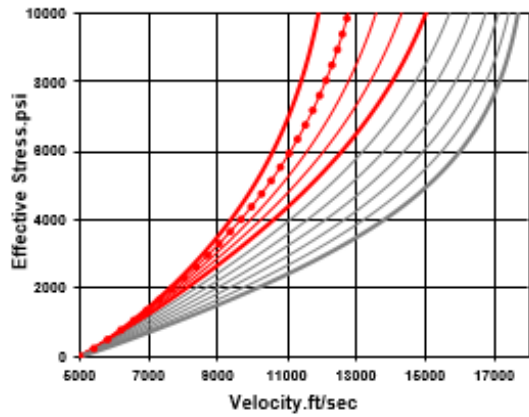
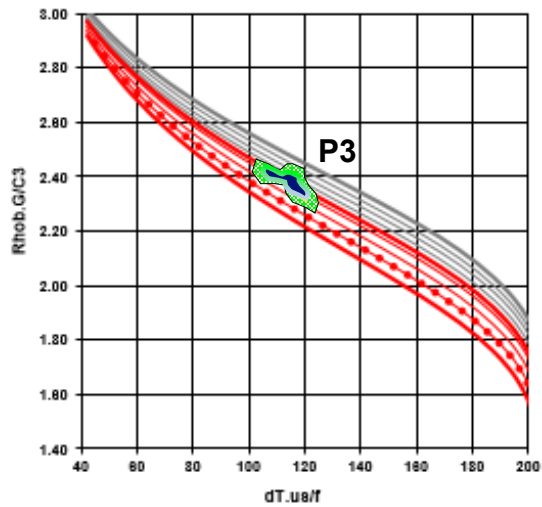
$$a = 2\alpha - \alpha^2$$

0.0



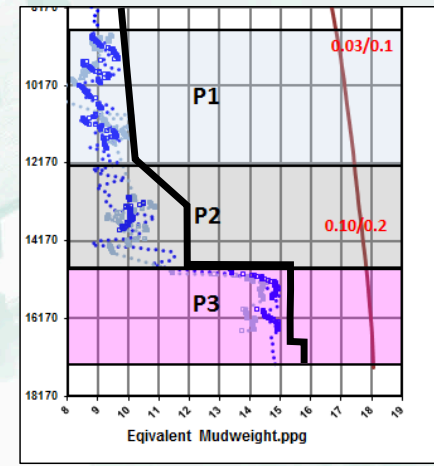
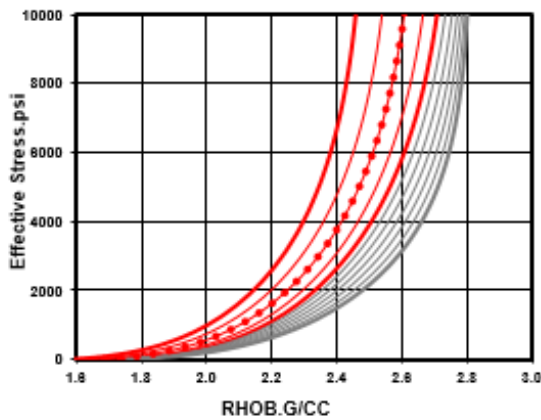
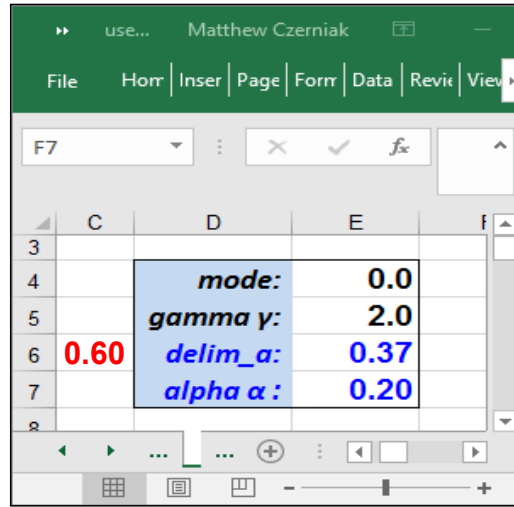
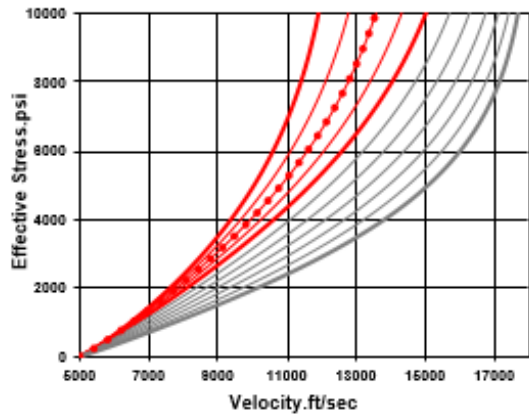
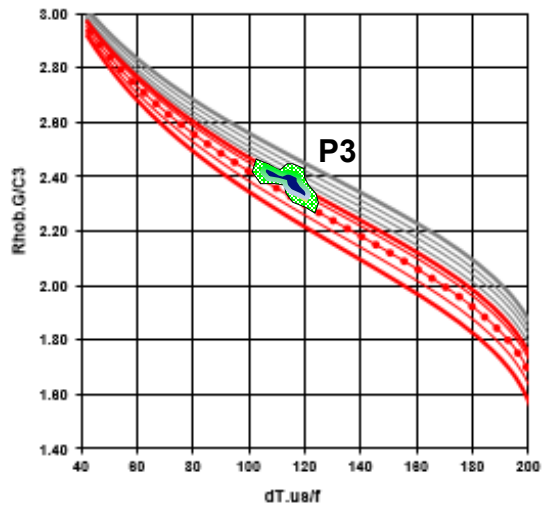






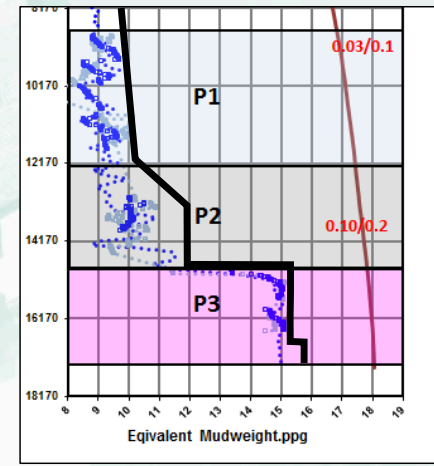
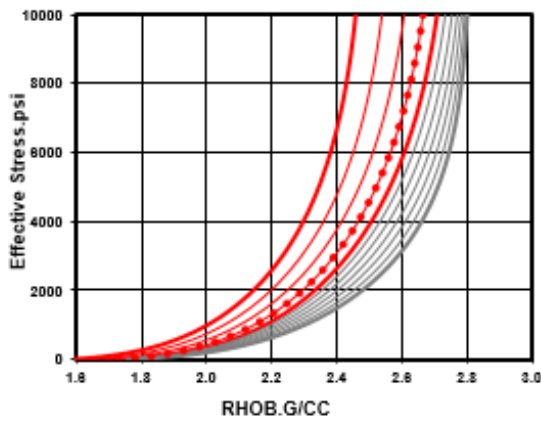
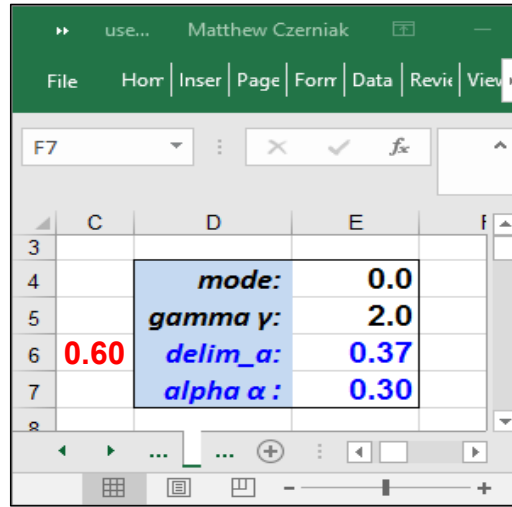
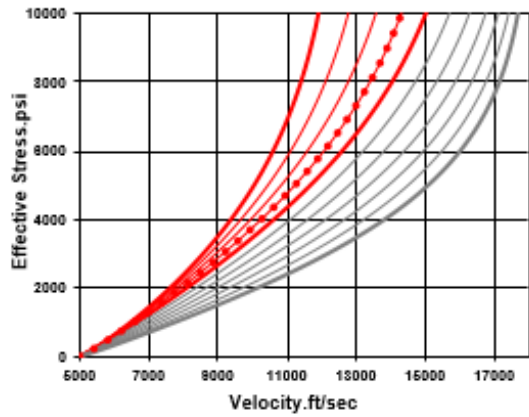
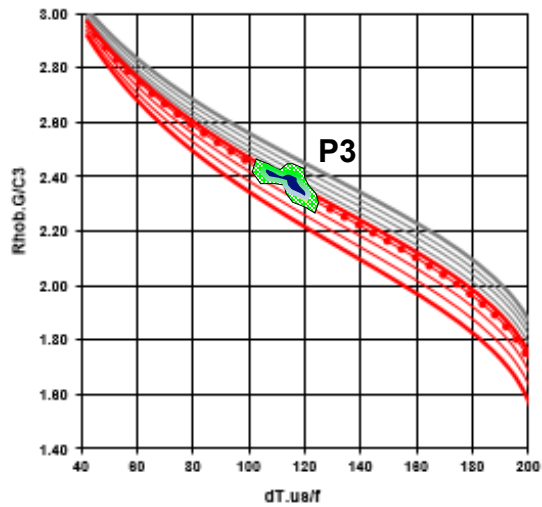
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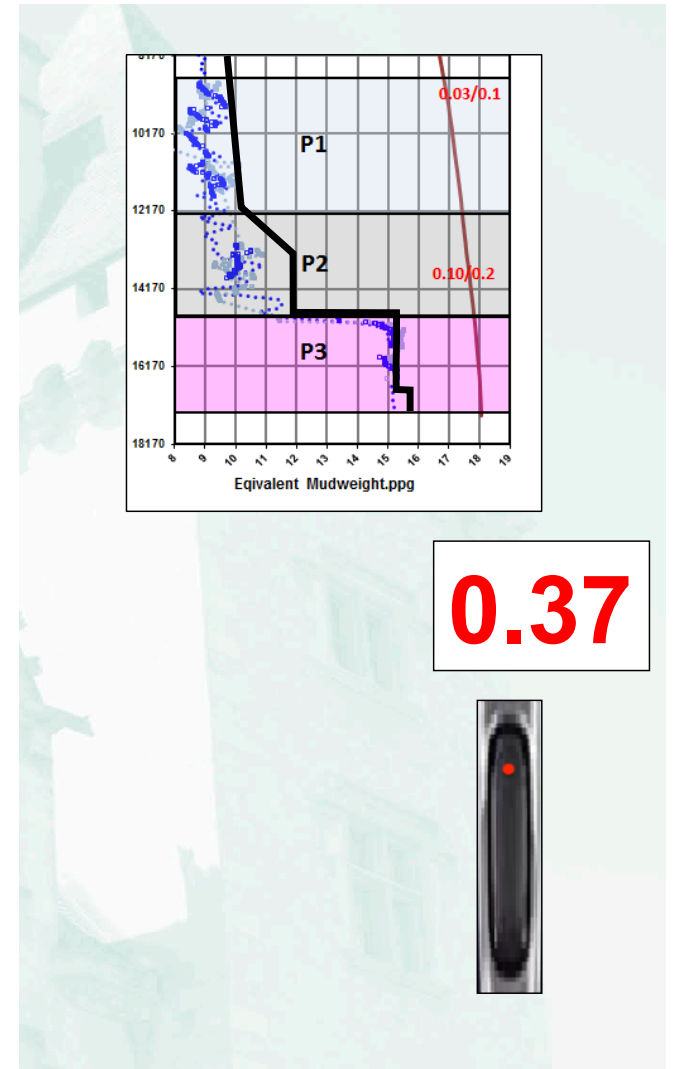
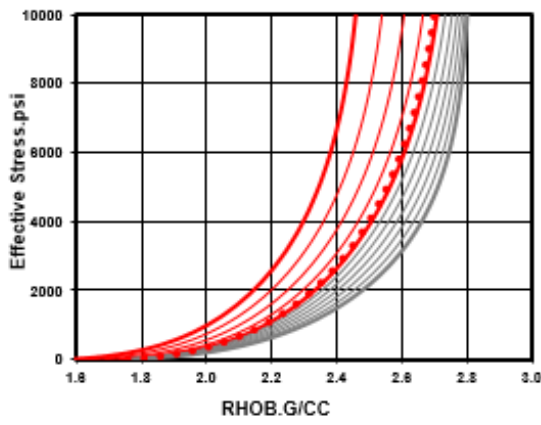
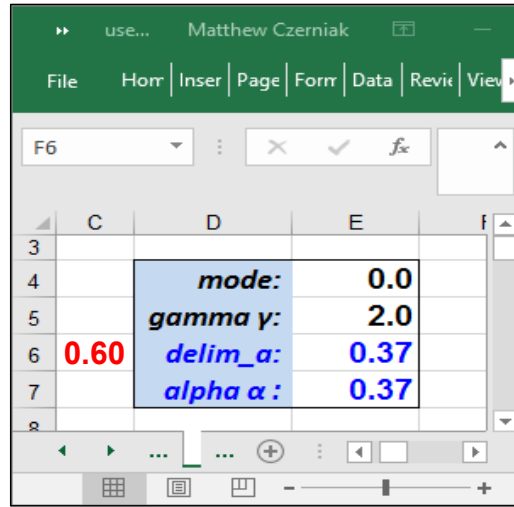
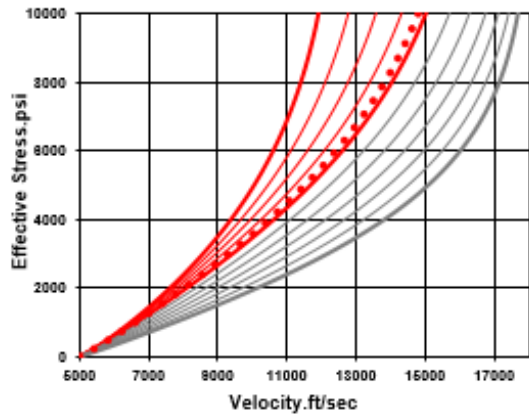
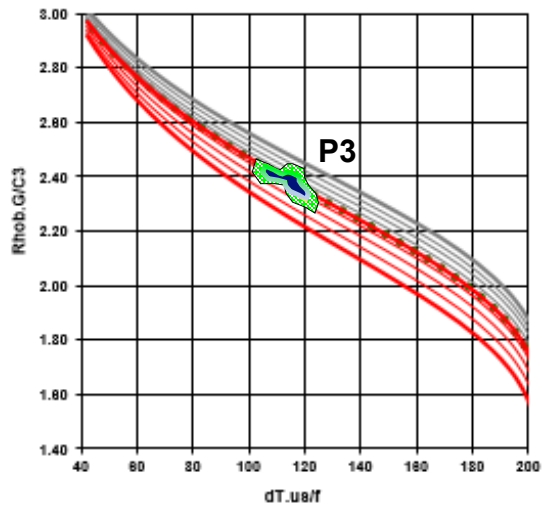
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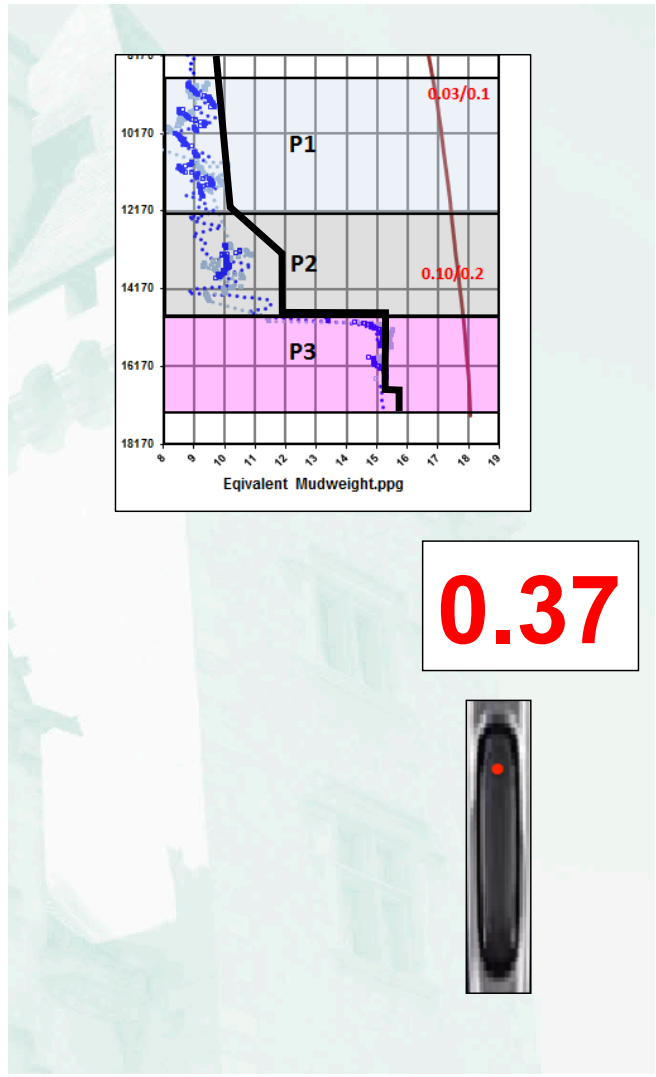
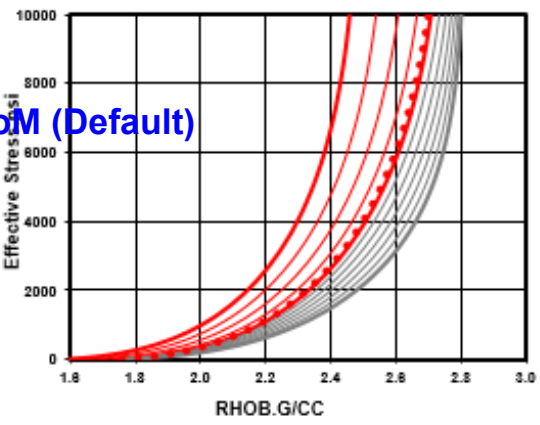
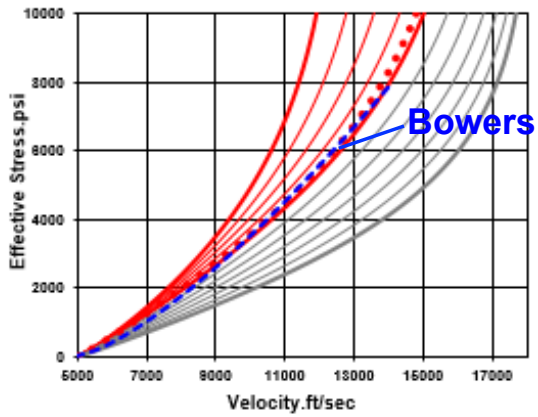
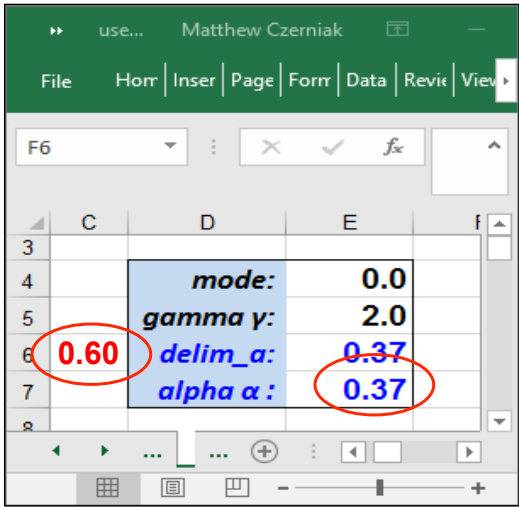
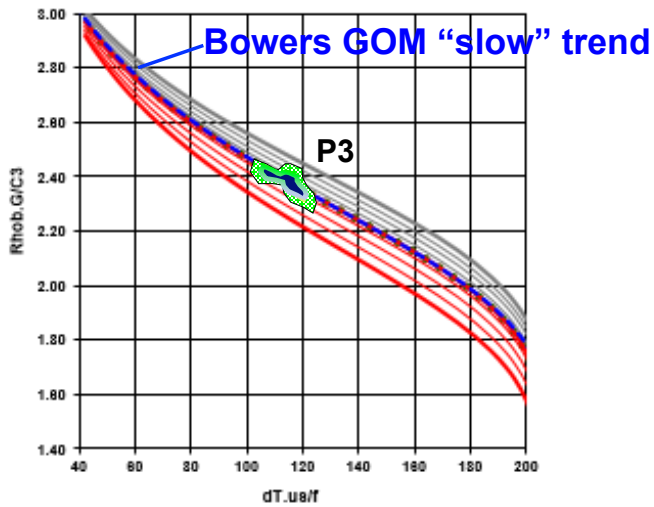




**0.3**







## OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTORY DEMO

PREVIOUS WORK - THEORY

- Mechanical vs Chemical Compaction
- Smectite – Illite Conversion

RHOVE METHOD

- Summary
- Virtual Model
- Alpha – A-Term
- Shale Discrimination

SUMMARY DEMOS

- Untethered Mode
- Tethered Mode

**WELL EXAMPLES using RHOVE METHOD**

ADVANTAGES of RHOVE Method

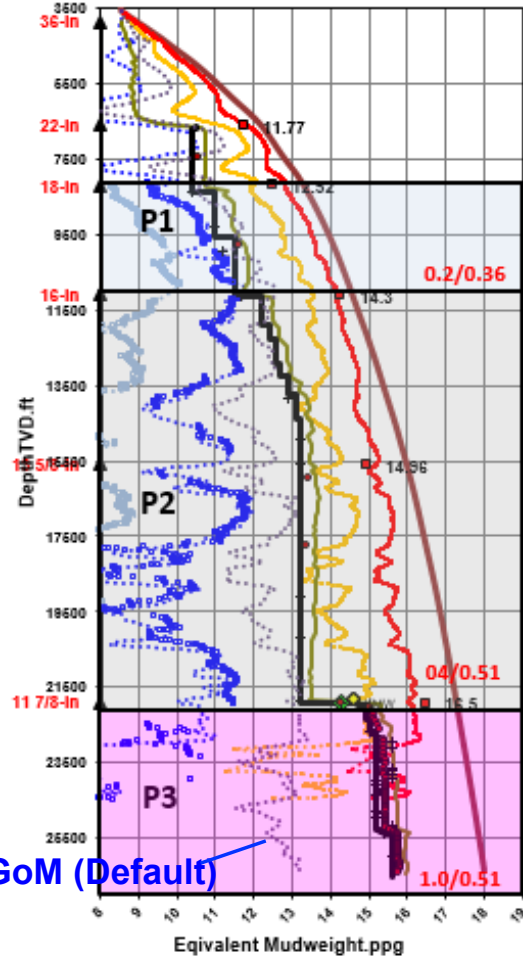
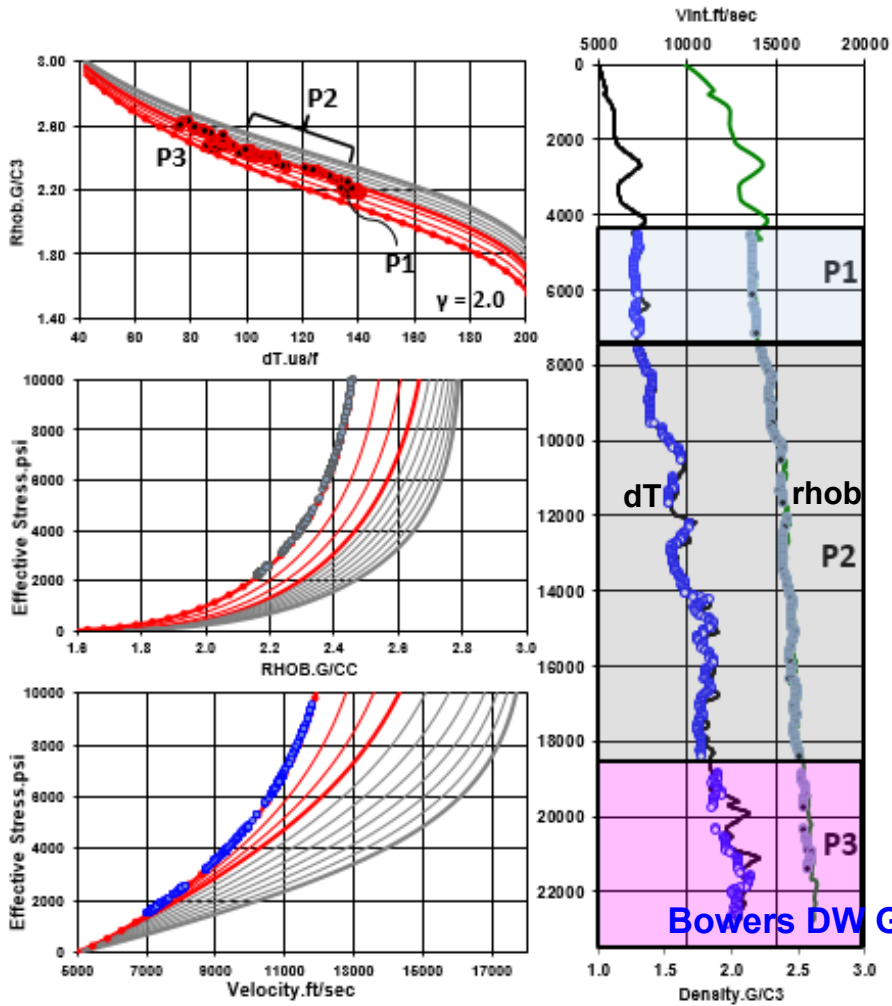




PI526-1 Jack Hays  
DW Gulf of Mexico,  
U.S.A.



AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



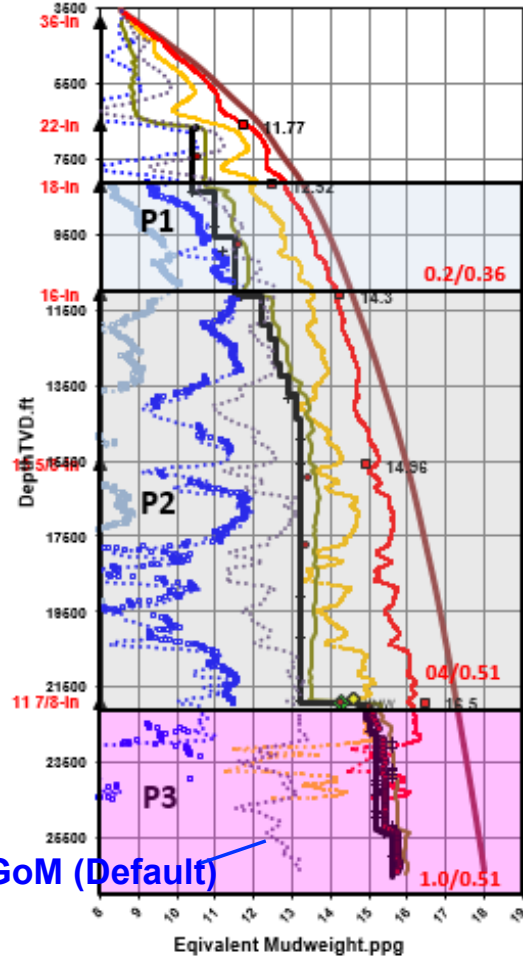
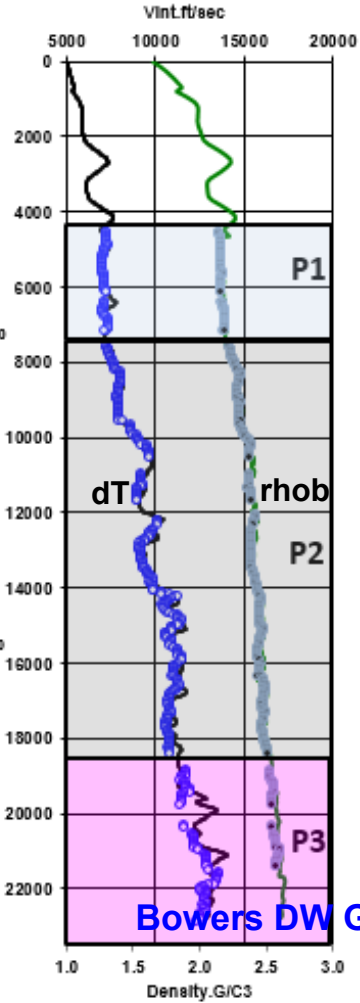
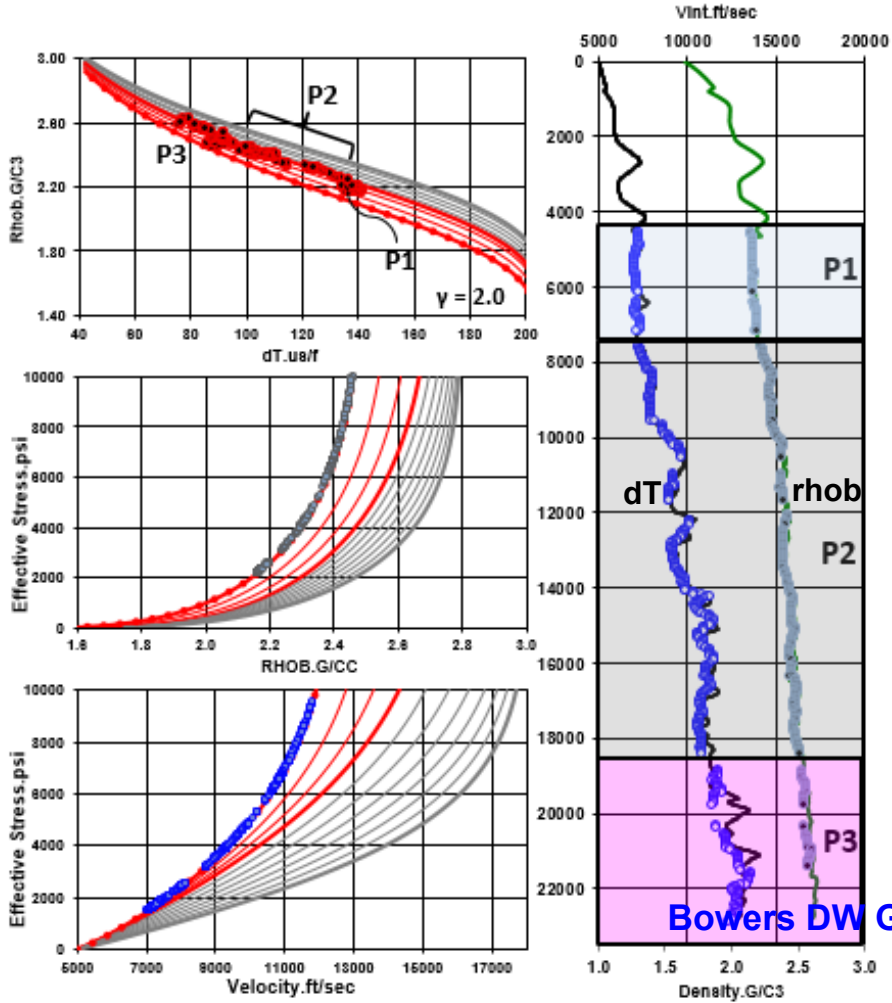
usetemplate8\_Jack...

	C	D	E
E7			
3			
4		mode:	0.0
5		gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
6	0.51	delim_a:	0.3
7		alpha $\alpha$ :	0.00
8			

0.0



AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



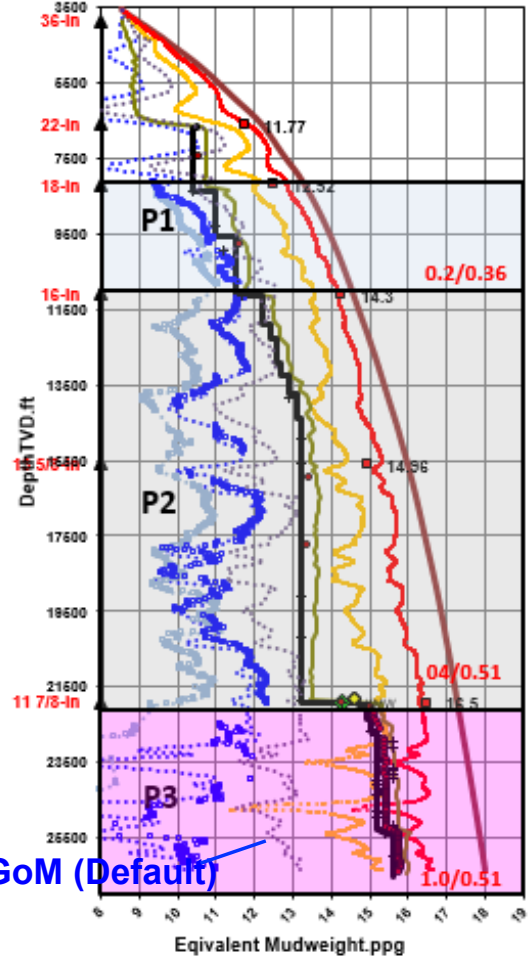
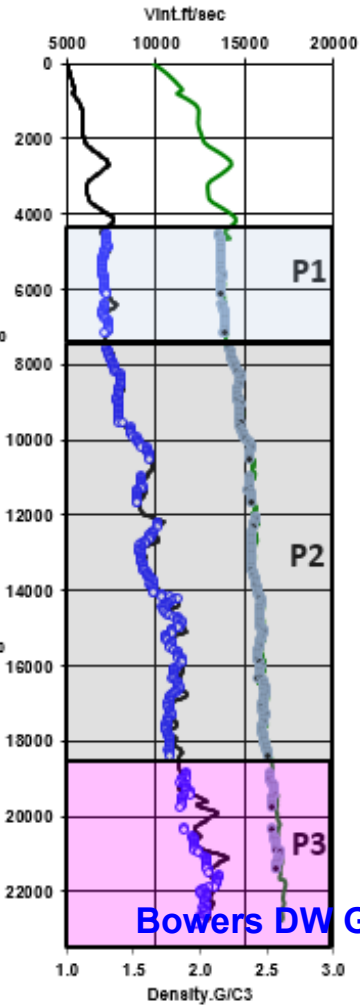
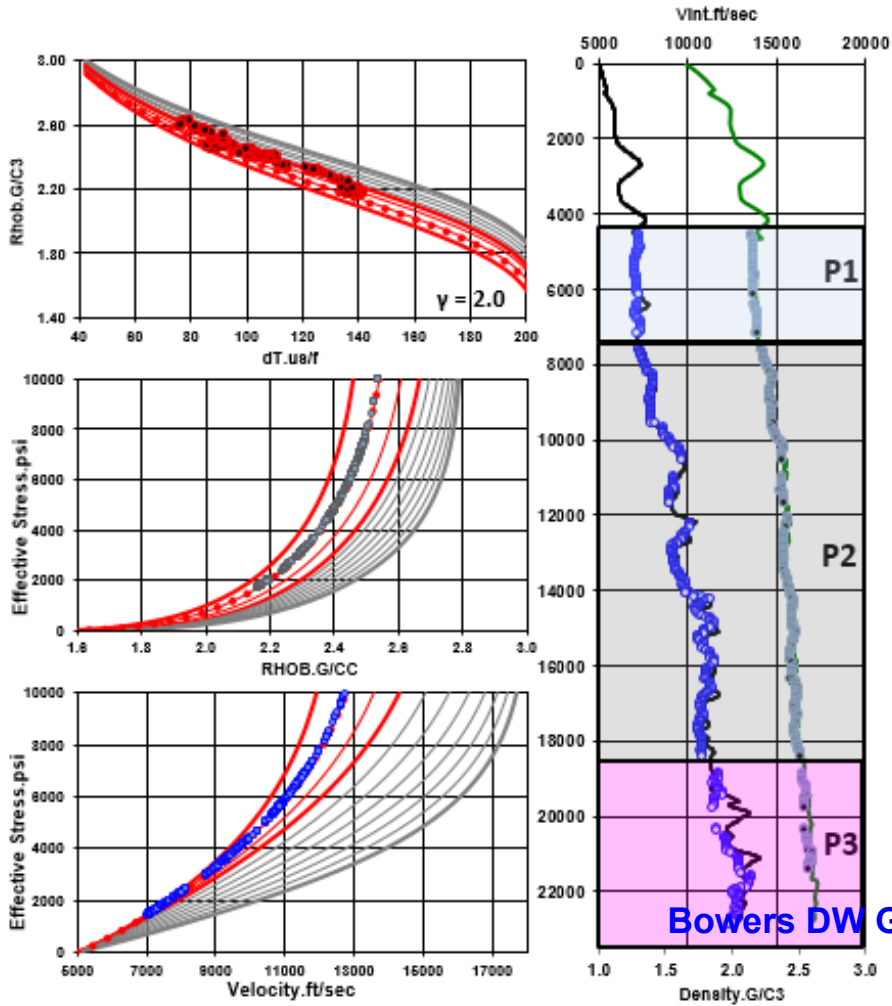
usetemplate8\_Jack...

	C	D	E
E7			
3			
4		mode:	0.0
5		gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
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7		alpha $\alpha$ :	0.00
8			

0.0



AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



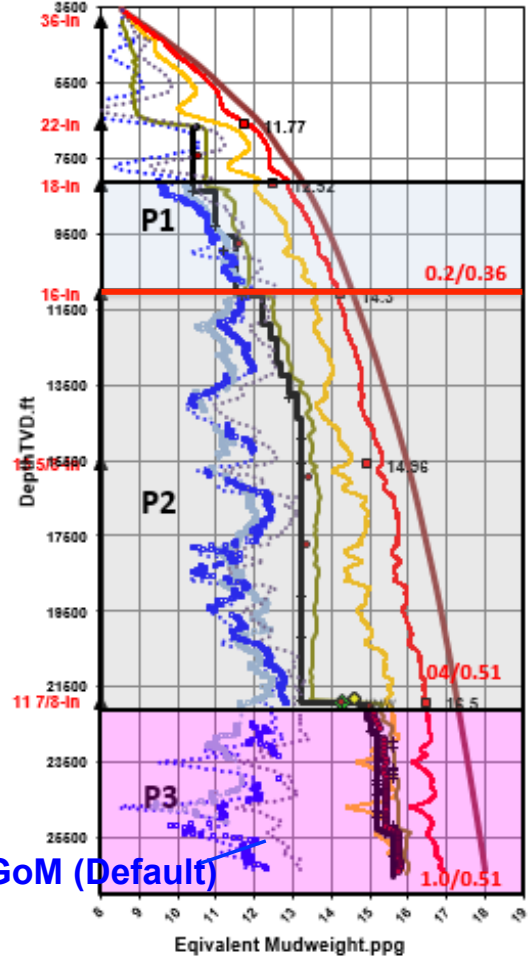
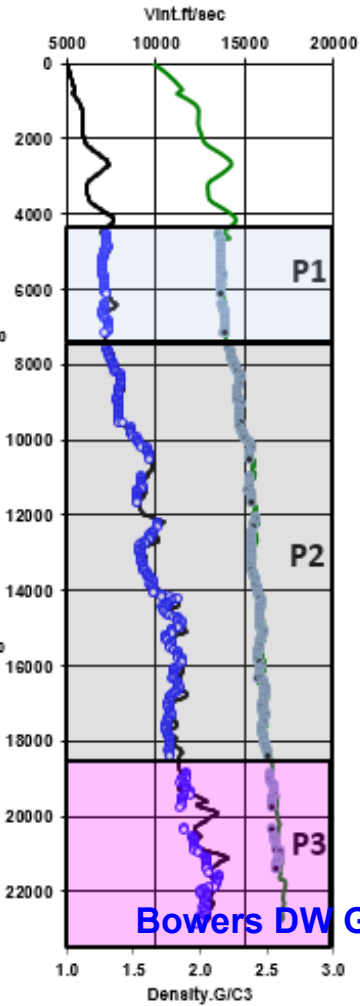
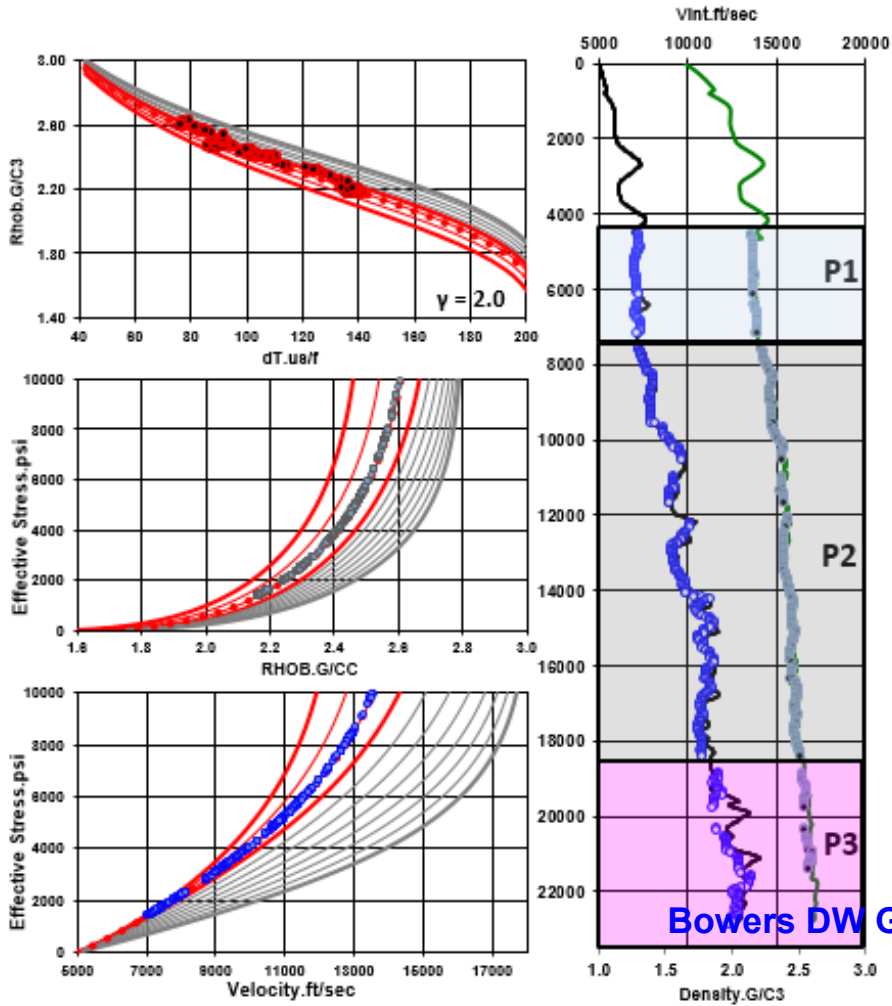
Bowers DW Gom (Default)

C	D	E
	mode:	0.0
	gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
0.51	delim_a:	0.3
	alpha $\alpha$ :	0.10

0.1



AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



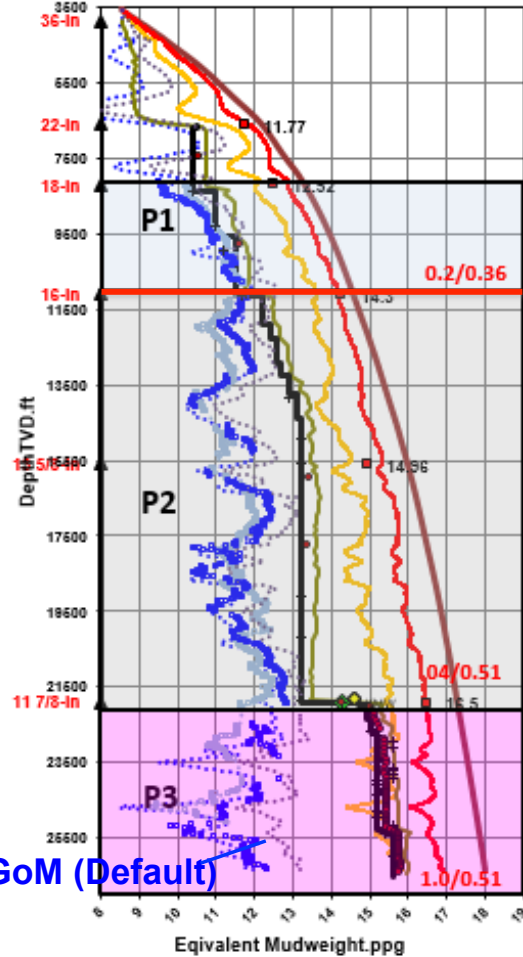
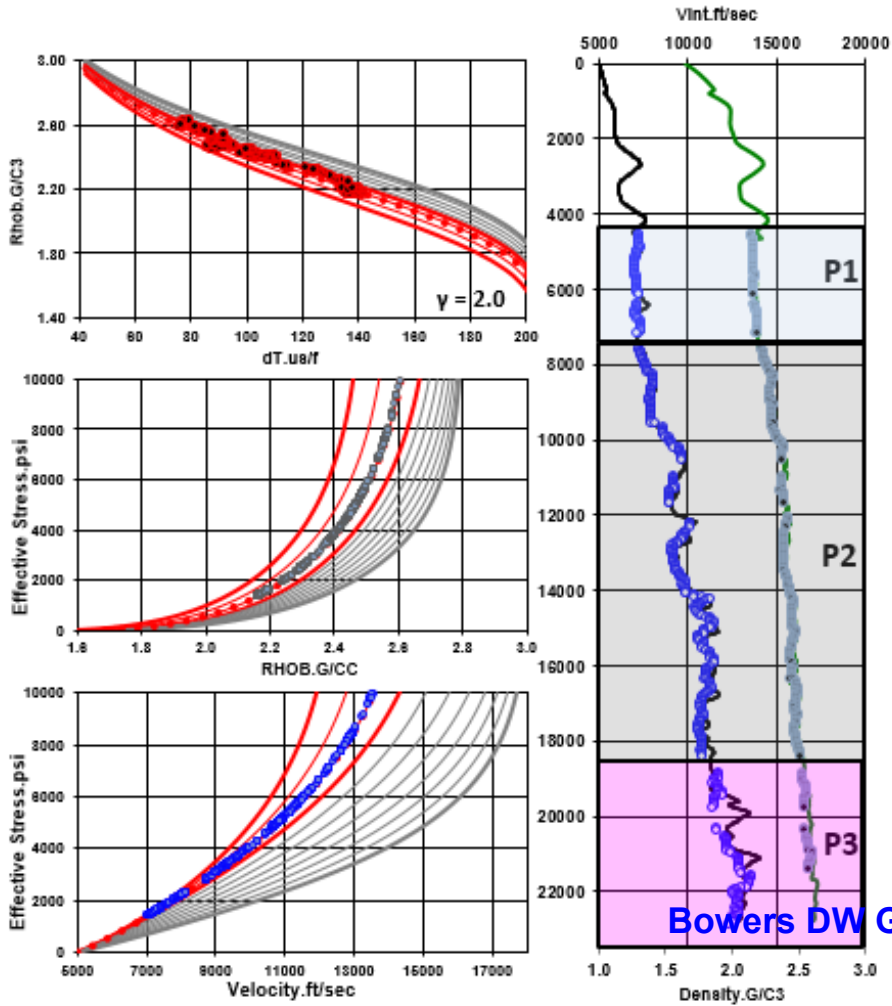
Bowers DW Gom (Default)

C	D	E
3		
4	mode:	0.0
5	gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
6	0.51 delimit_a:	0.3
7	alpha $\alpha$ :	0.20
8		

0.2



AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



usetemplate8\_Jack...

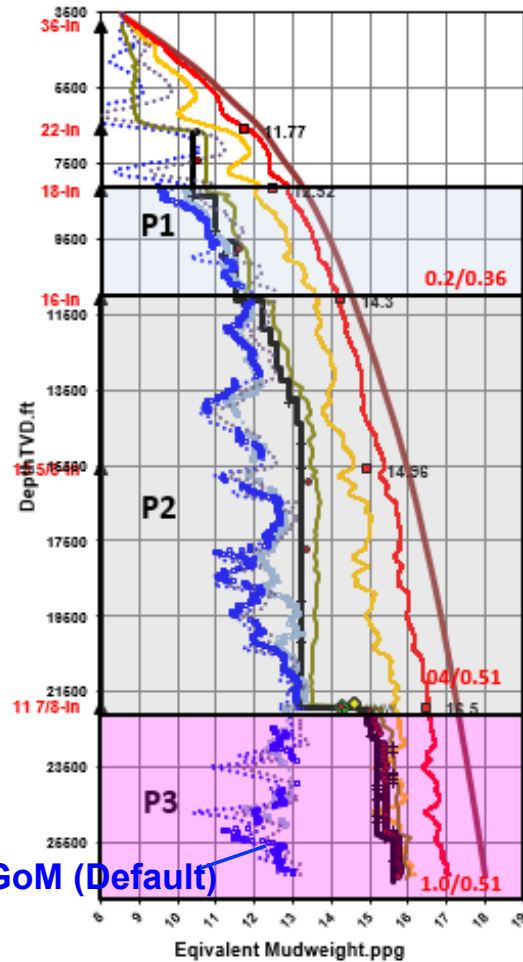
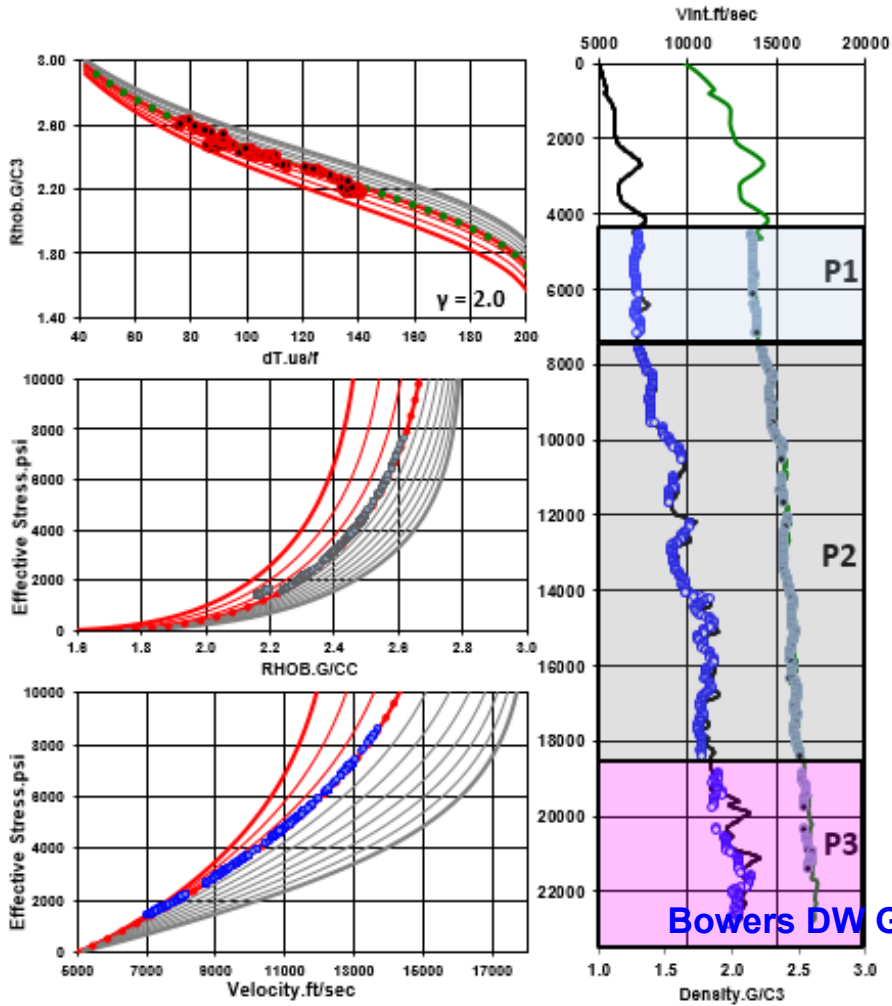
E7			
	C	D	E
3			
4		mode:	0.0
5		gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
6	0.51	delim_a:	0.3
7		alpha $\alpha$ :	0.20
8			

**0.2**



Bowers DW Gom (Default)

AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



Bowers DW Gom (Default)

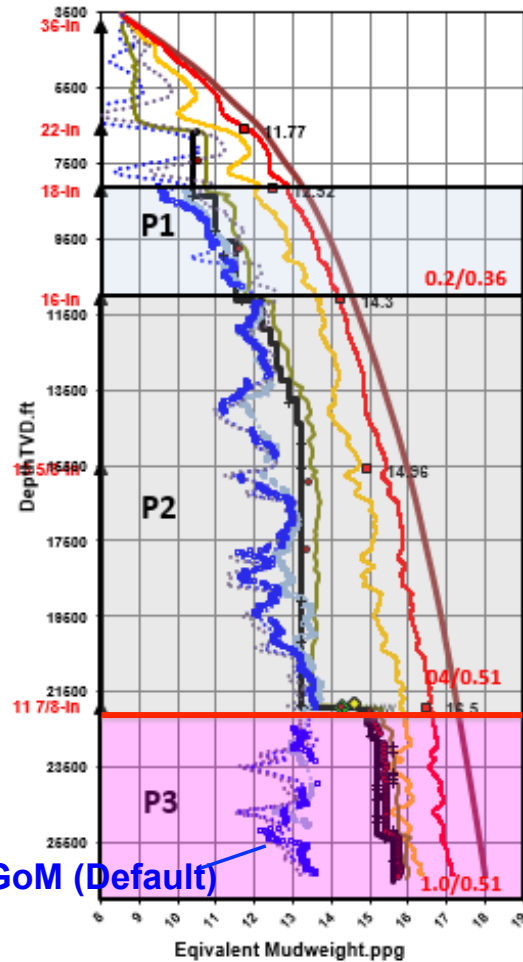
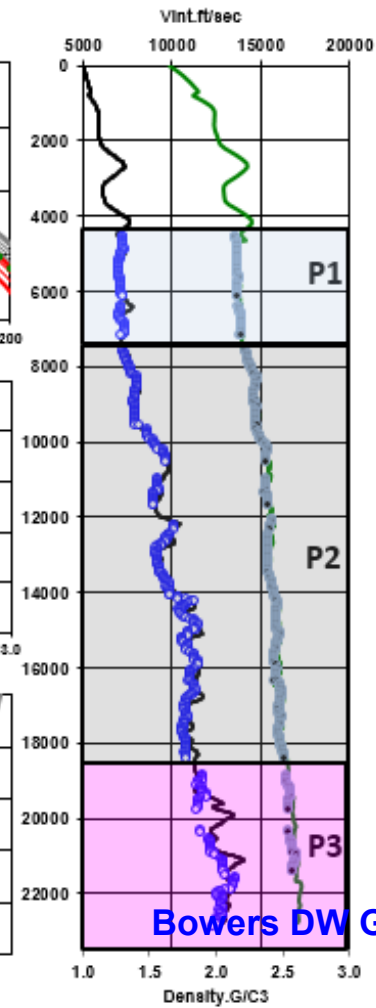
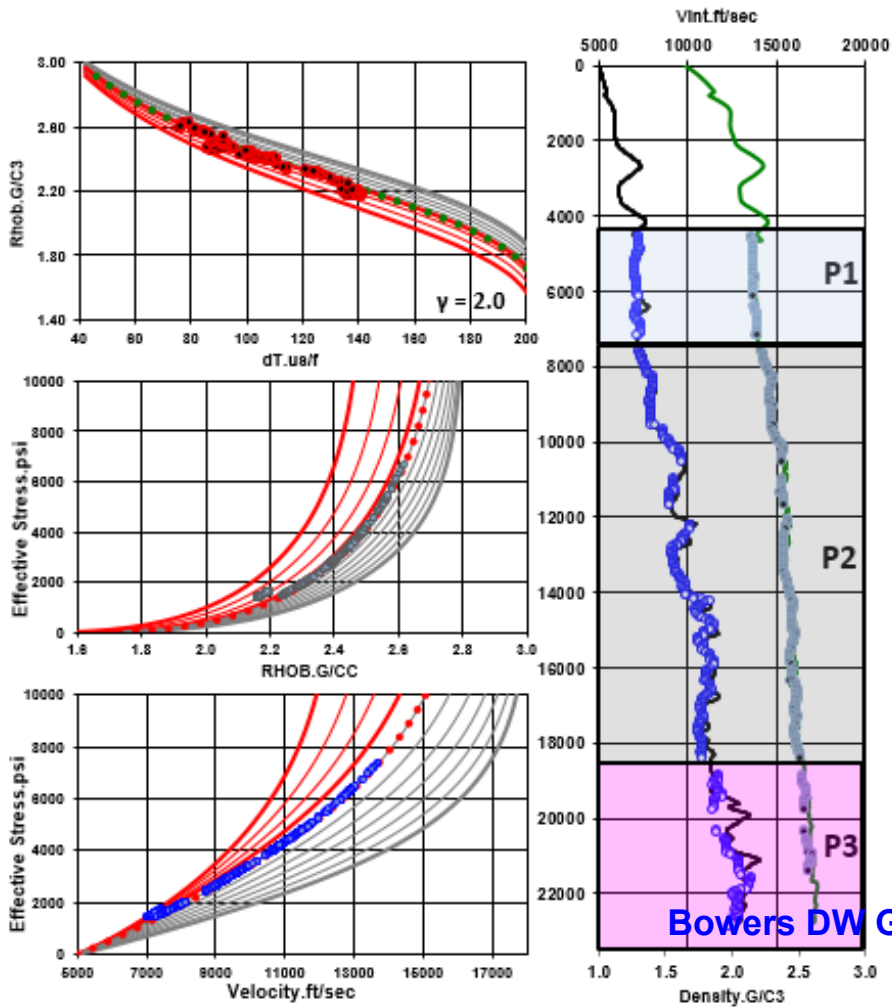
C	D	E
	mode:	0.0
	gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
0.51	delim_a:	0.3
	alpha $\alpha$ :	0.30

0.3





AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



usetemplate8\_Jack...

	C	D	E
E7			
3			
4		mode:	0.0
5		gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
6	0.51	delim_a:	0.3
7		alpha $\alpha$ :	0.40
8			

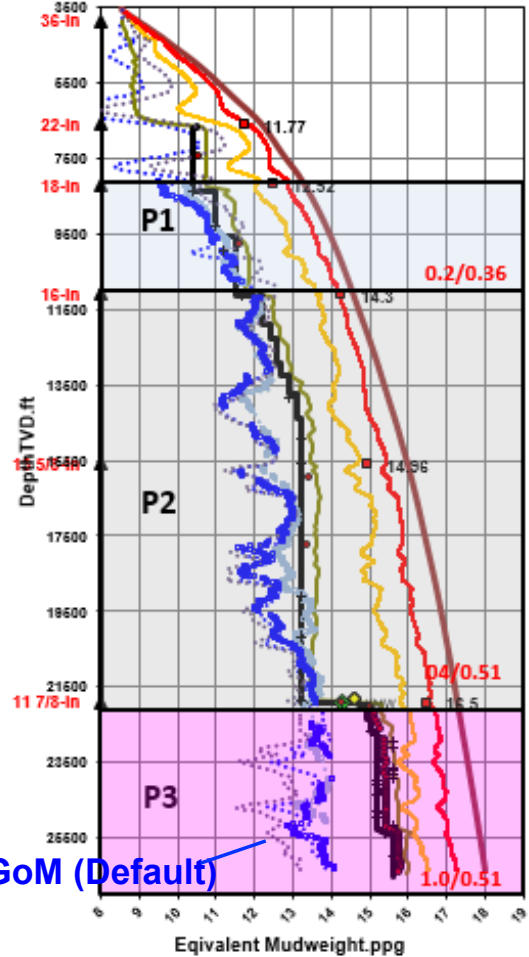
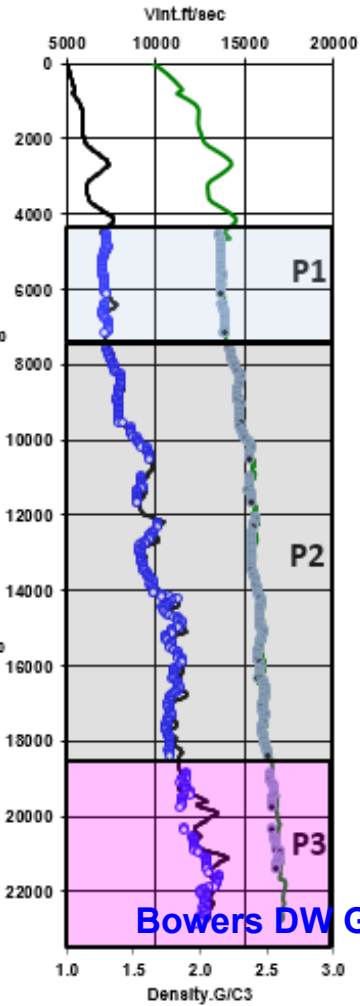
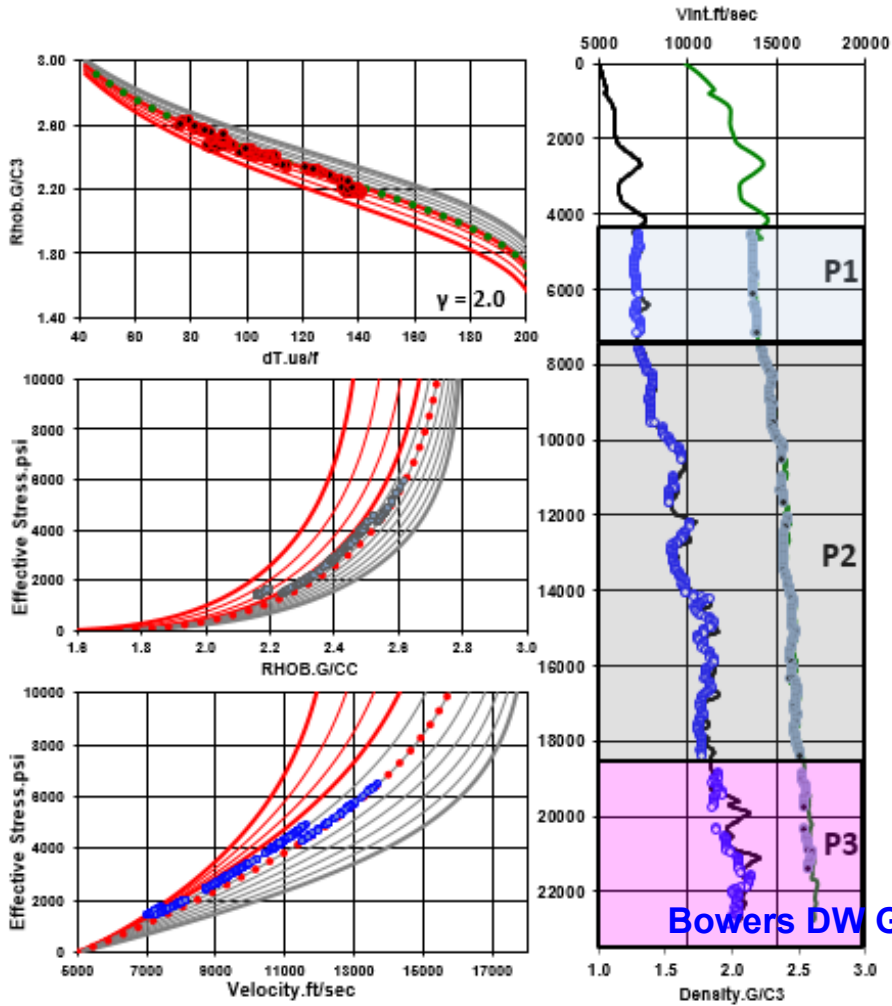
0.4



Bowers DW Gom (Default)



AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



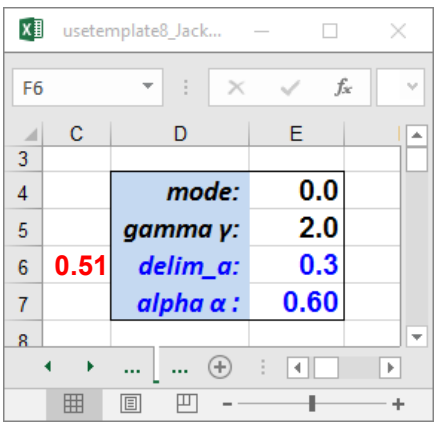
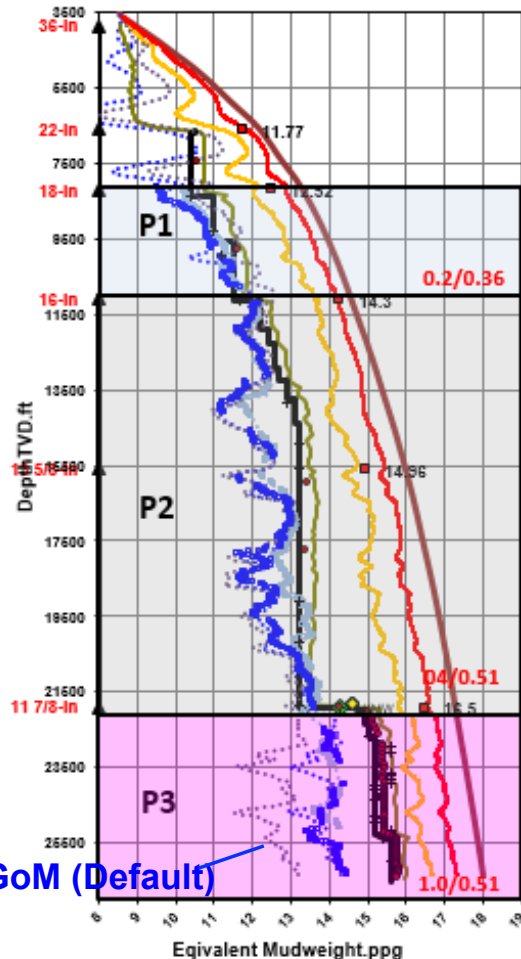
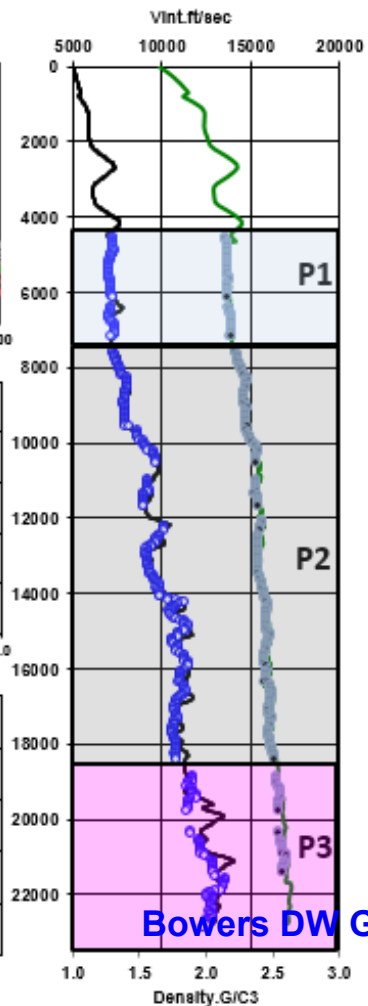
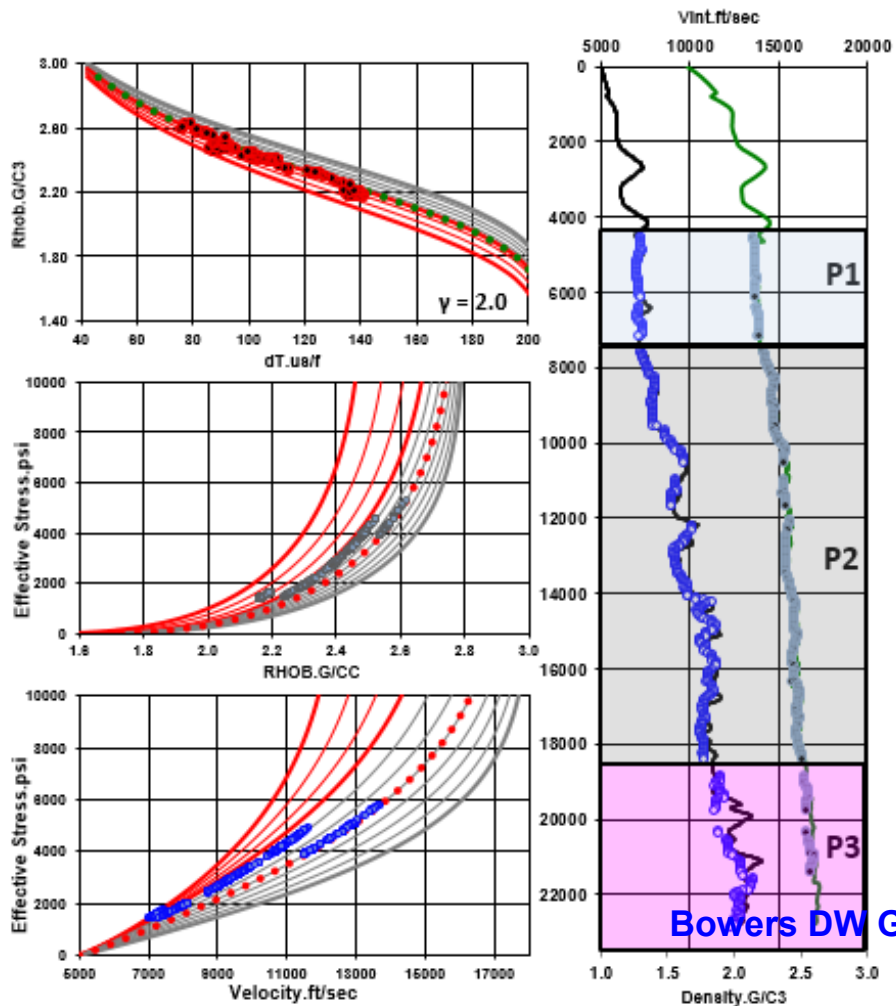
Bowers DW Gom (Default)

C	D	E
	mode:	0.0
	gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
0.51	delim_a:	0.3
	alpha $\alpha$ :	0.50

0.5



AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526

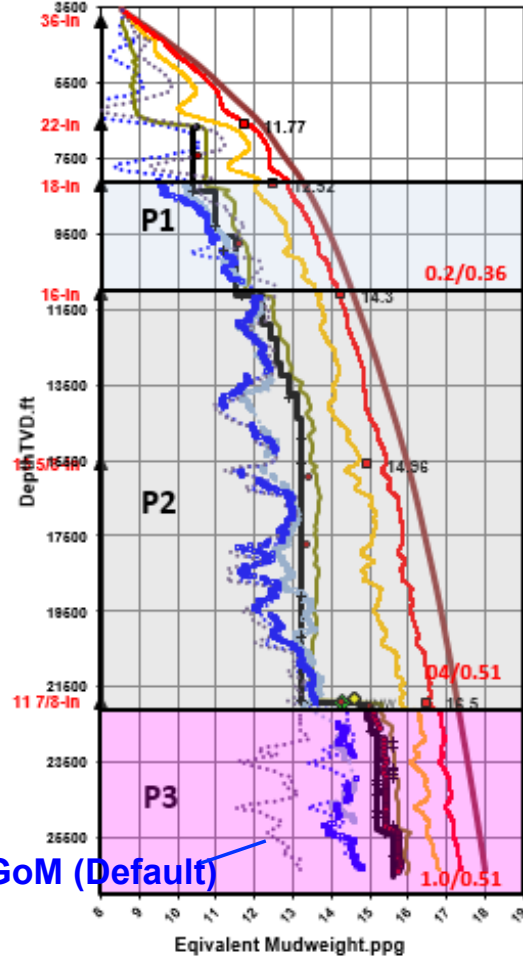
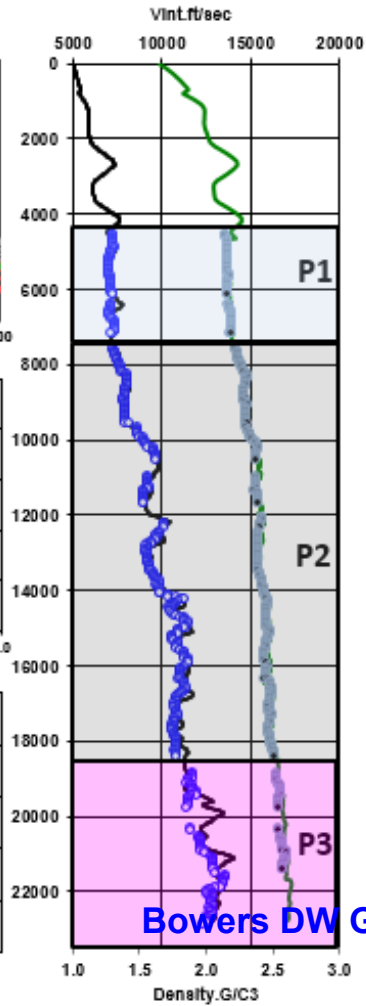
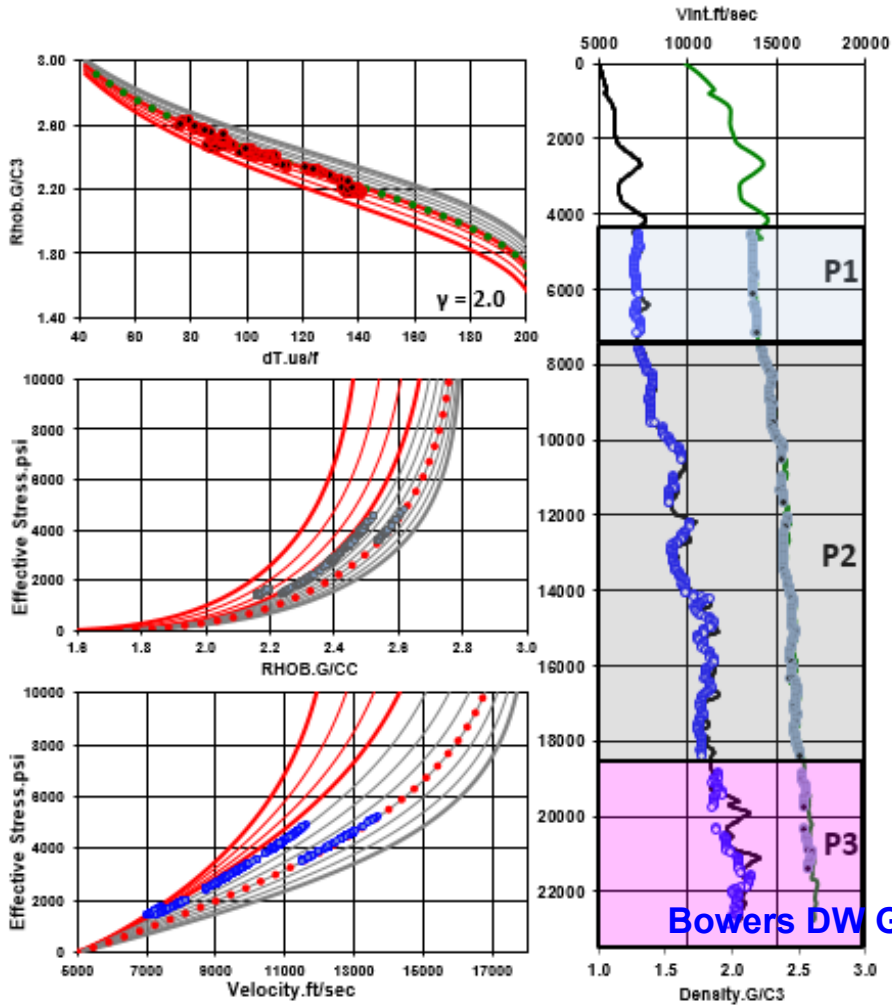


0.6



Bowers DW Gom (Default)

AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



usetemplate8\_Jack...

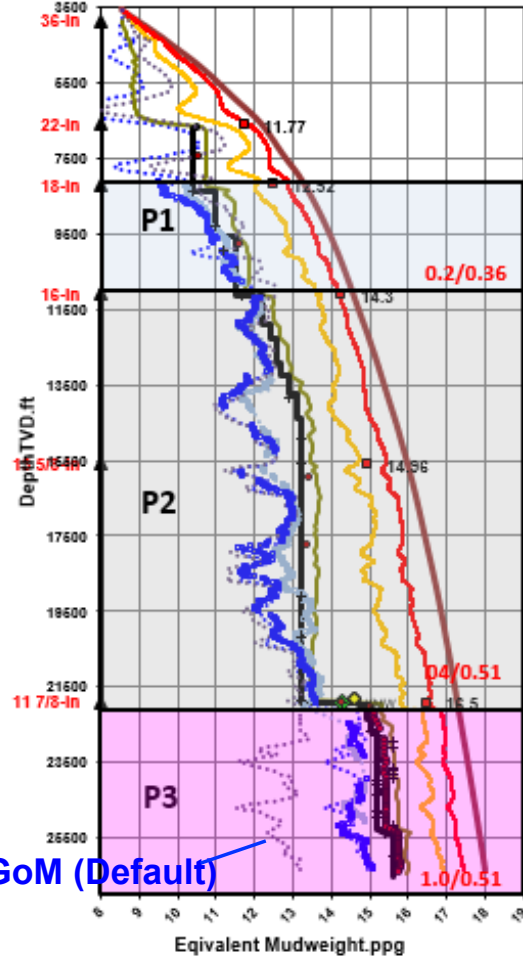
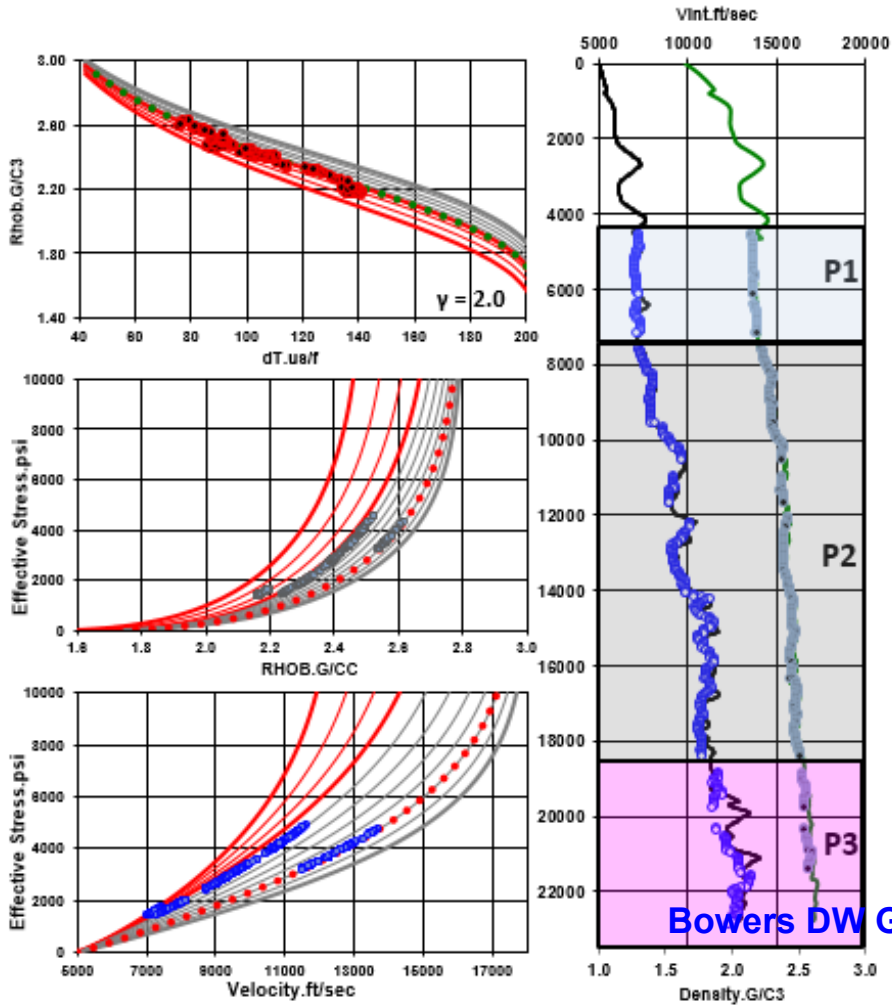
C	D	E
E7		
3		
4		mode: 0.0
5		gamma $\gamma$ : 2.0
6	0.51	delim_a: 0.3
7		alpha $\alpha$ : 0.70
8		

0.7



Bowers DW Gom (Default)

AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



usetemplate8\_Jack...

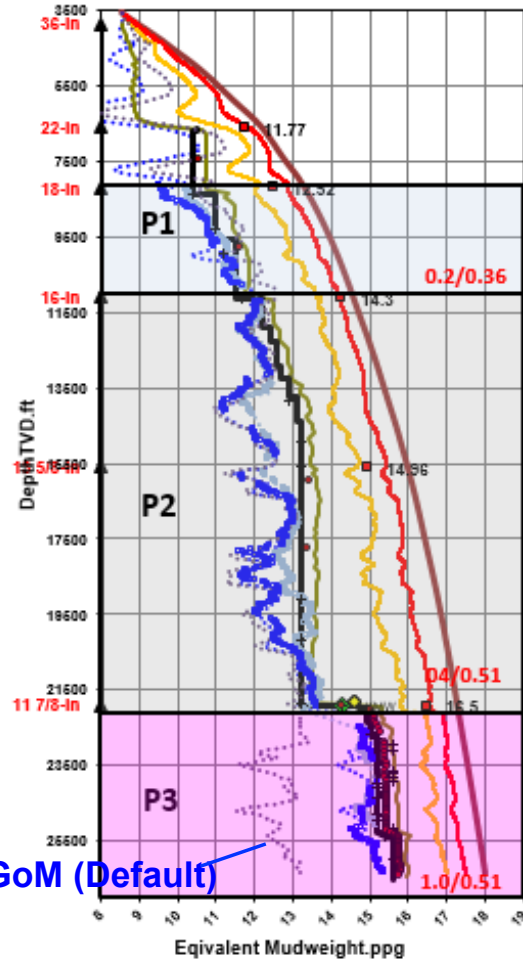
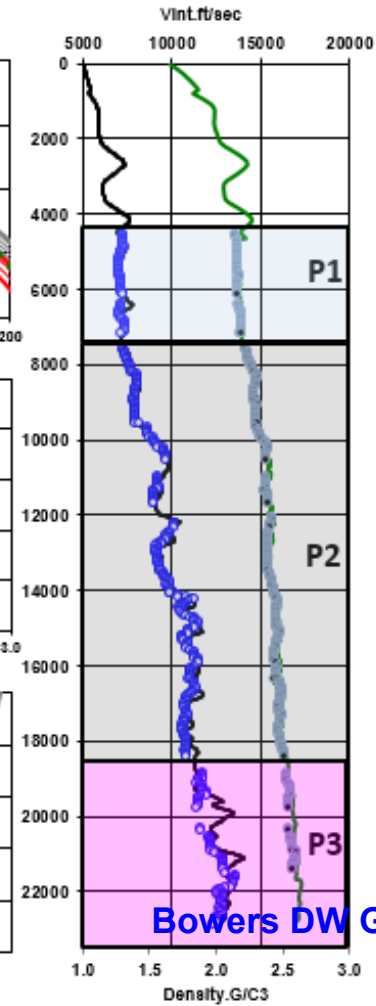
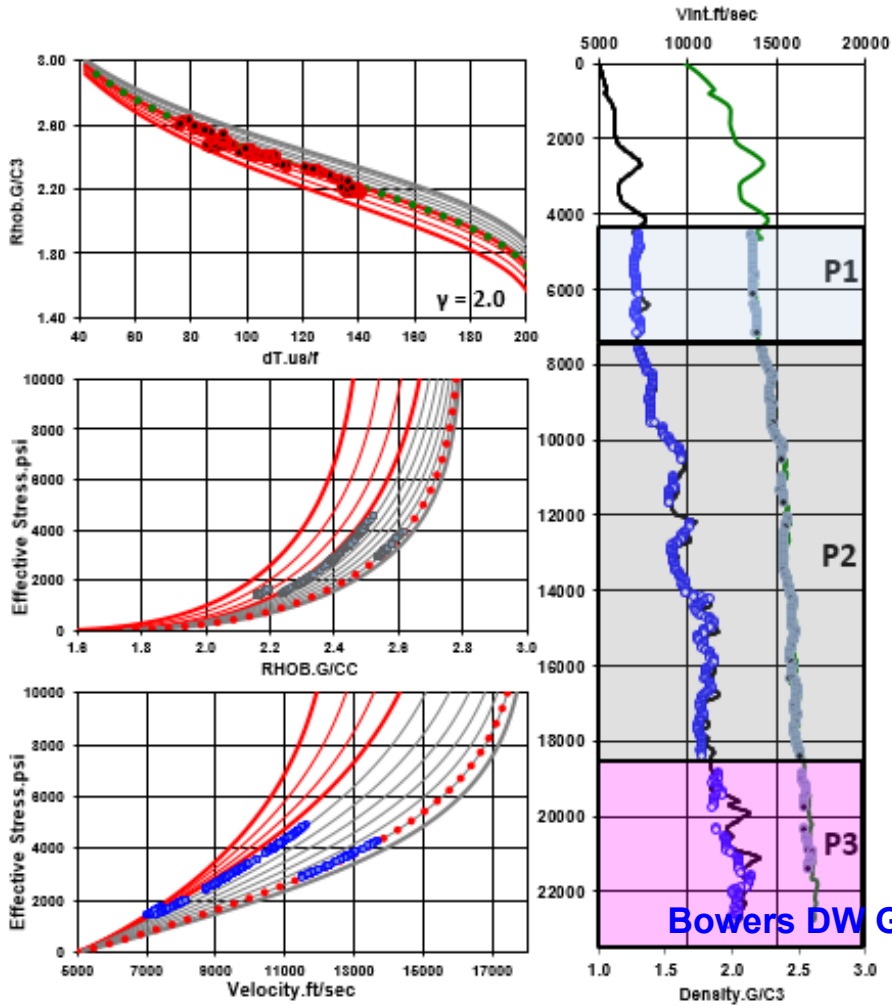
C	D	E
E6		
3		
4		mode: 0.0
5		gamma $\gamma$ : 2.0
6	0.51	delim_a: 0.3
7		alpha $\alpha$ : 0.80
8		

0.8



Bowers DW Gom (Default)

AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



usetemplate8\_Jack...

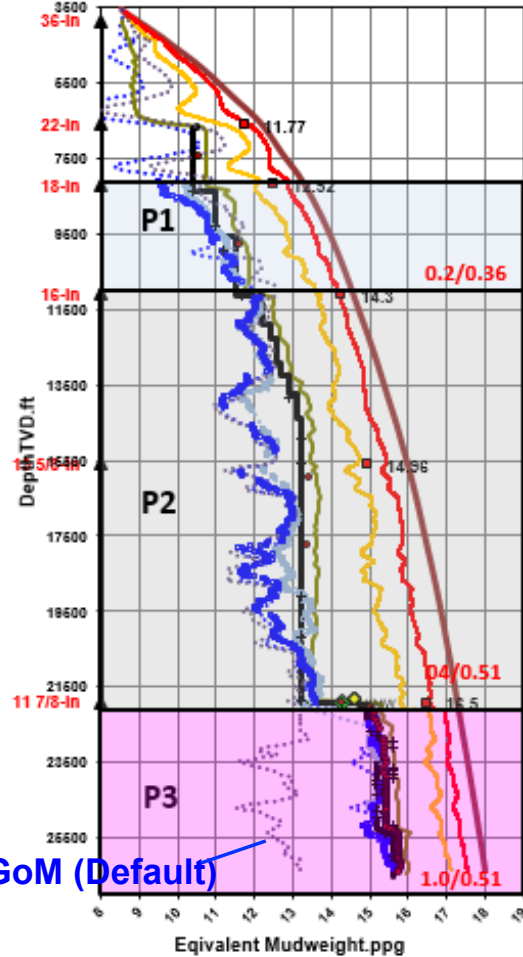
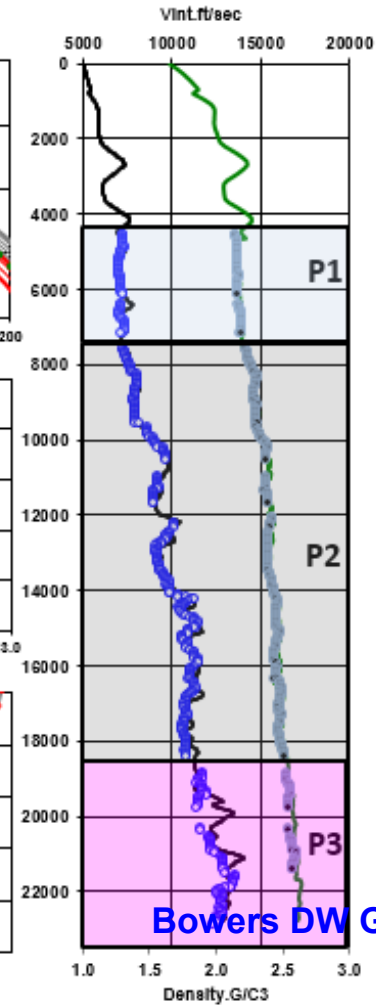
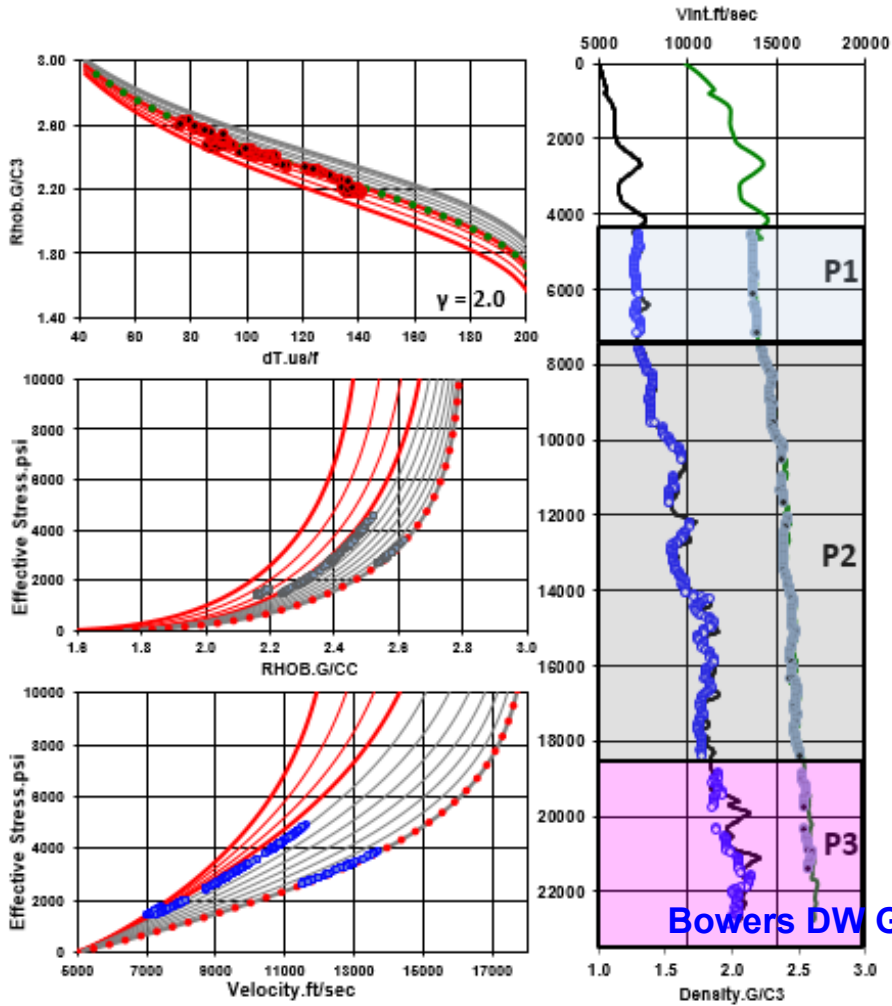
C	D	E
F6		
3		
4		mode: 0.0
5		gamma $\gamma$ : 2.0
6	0.51	delim_a: 0.3
7		alpha $\alpha$ : 0.90
8		

0.9



Bowers DW Gom (Default)

AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



Bowers DW Gom (Default)

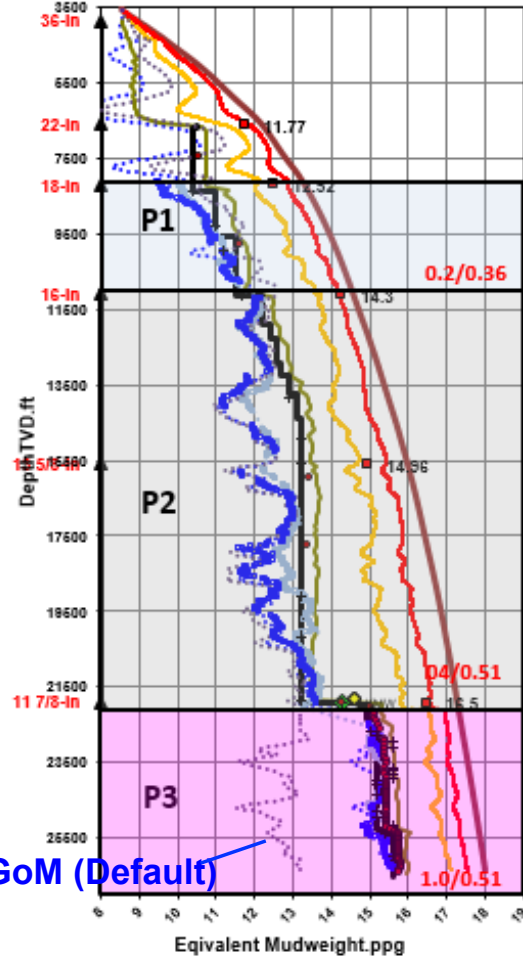
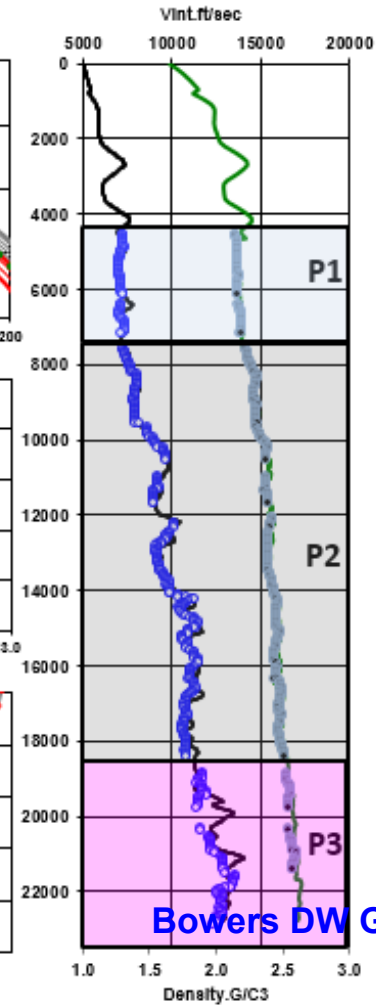
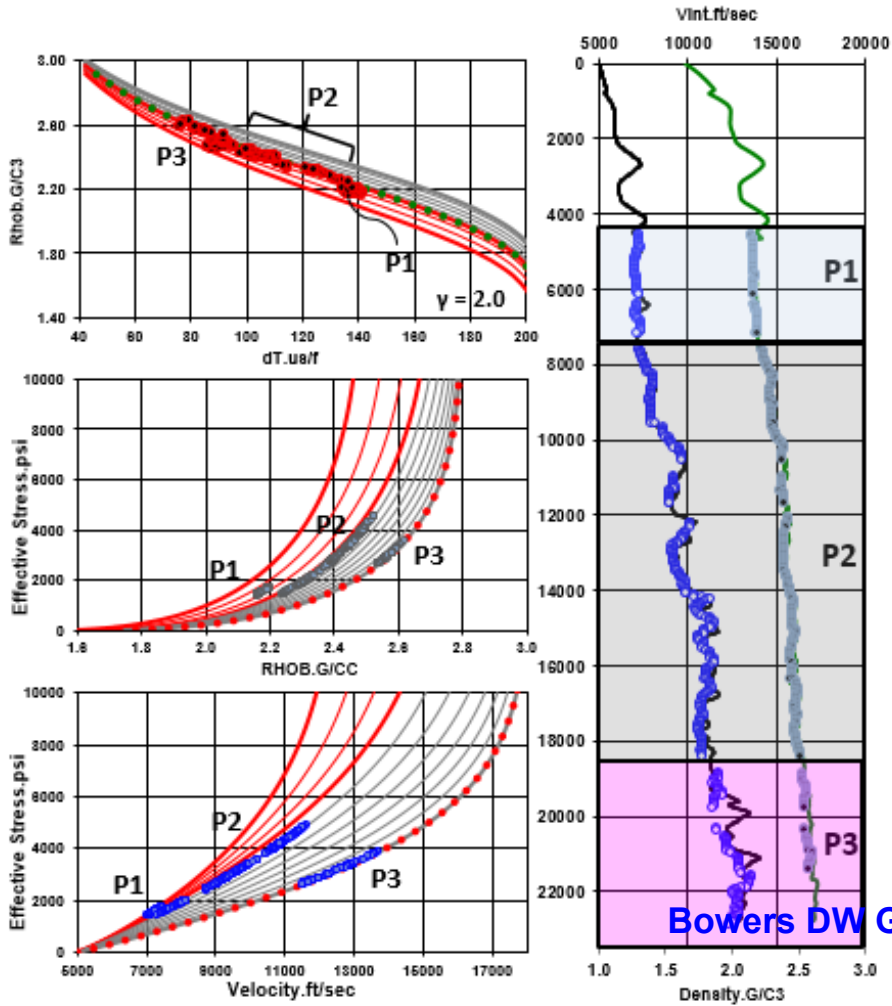
Cell	Value
E7	$f_x$
D4	mode: 0.0
D5	gamma $\gamma$ : 2.0
D6	0.51 delimit_a: 0.3
D7	alpha $\alpha$ : 1.00

1.0





AREA: W. DWGOM Jack Hays-1 PI526



usetemplate8\_Jack...

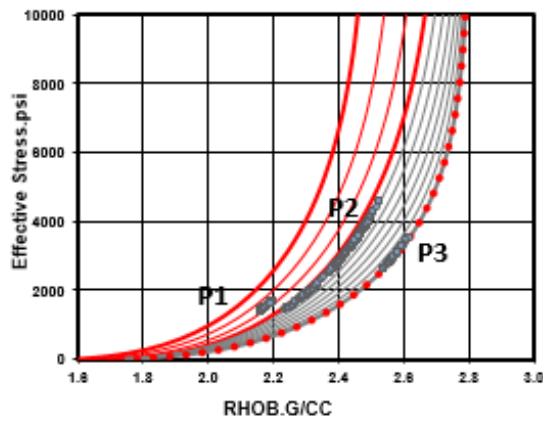
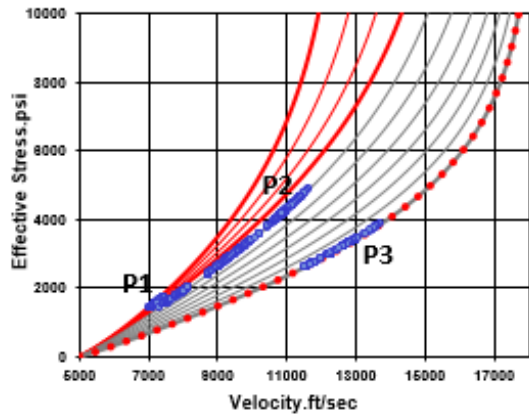
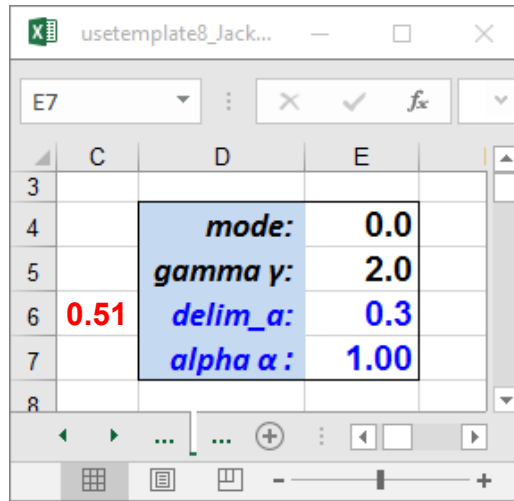
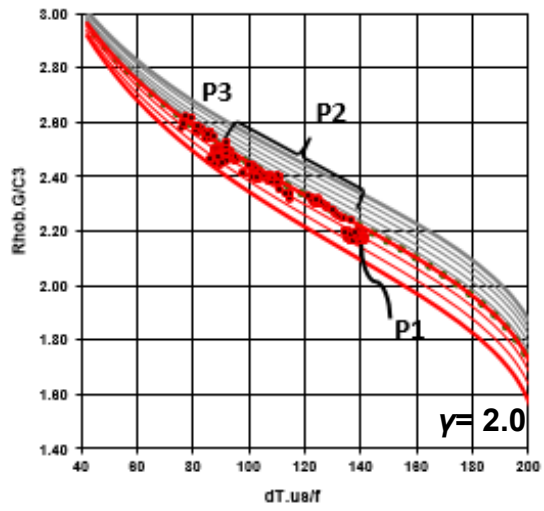
	C	D	E
3			
4		mode:	0.0
5		gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
6	0.51	delim_a:	0.3
7		alpha $\alpha$ :	1.00
8			

1.0



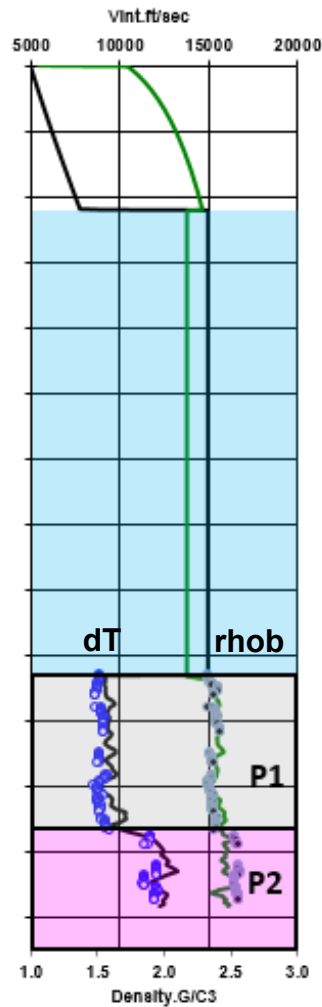
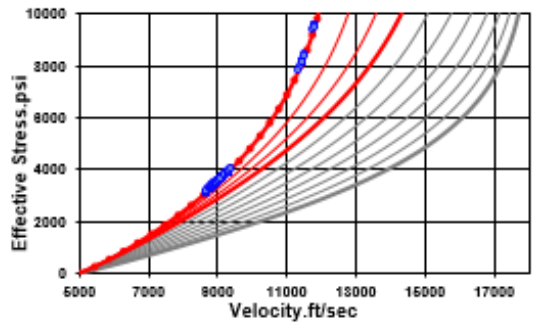
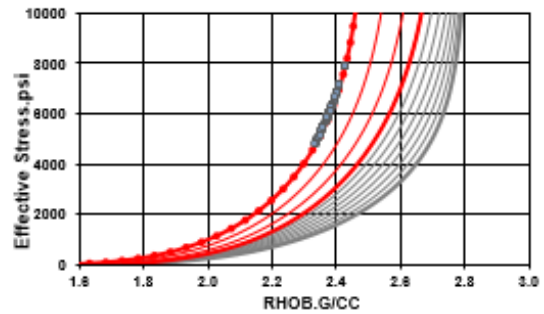
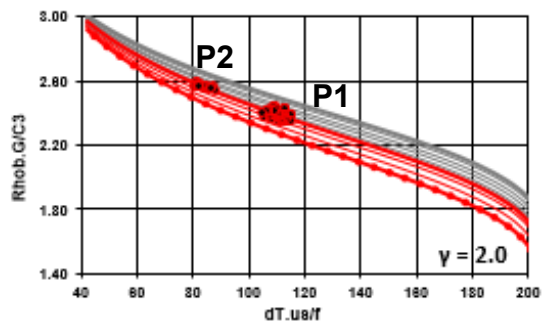
Bowers DW Gom (Default)



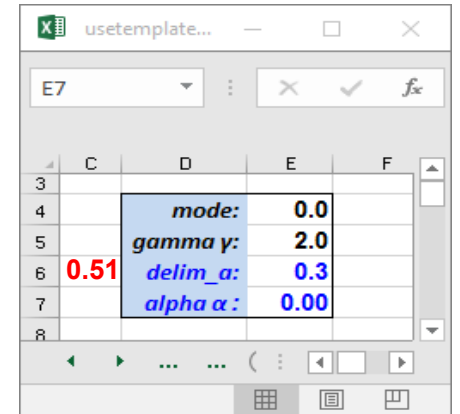
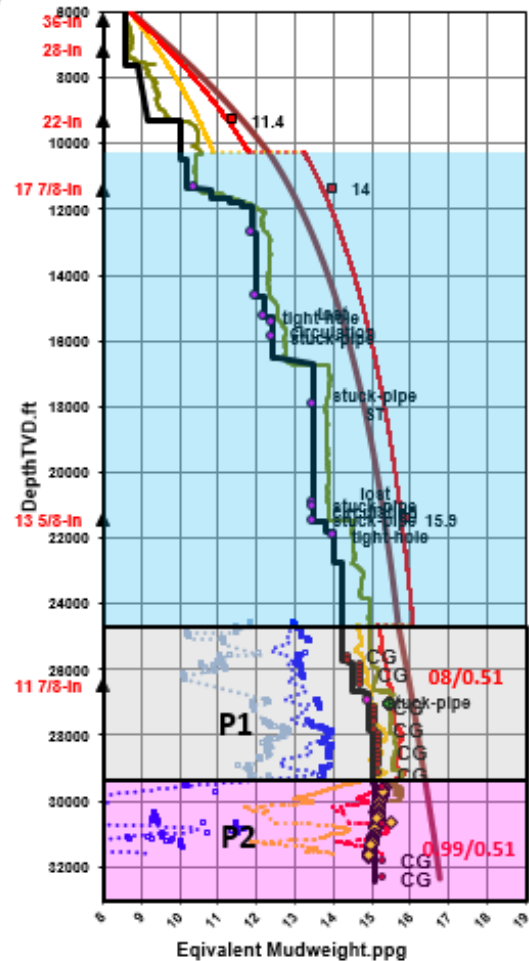




KC292-1BP2 Kaskida  
DW Gulf of Mexico  
U.S.A.

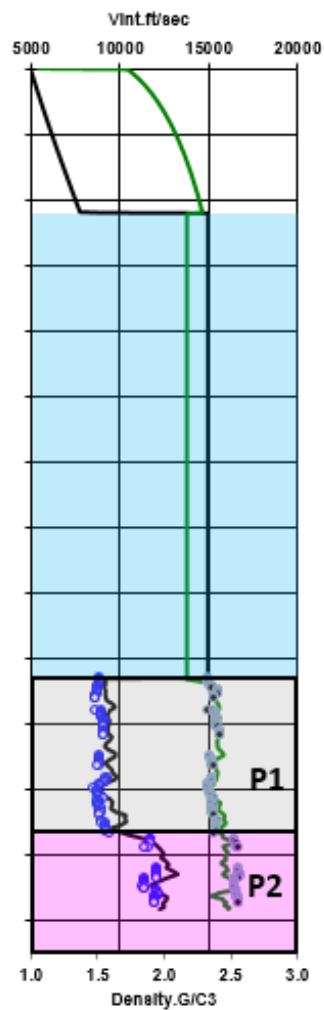
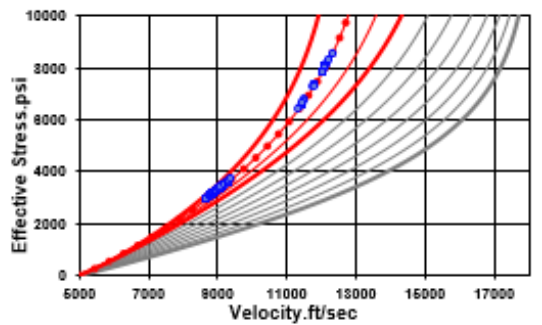
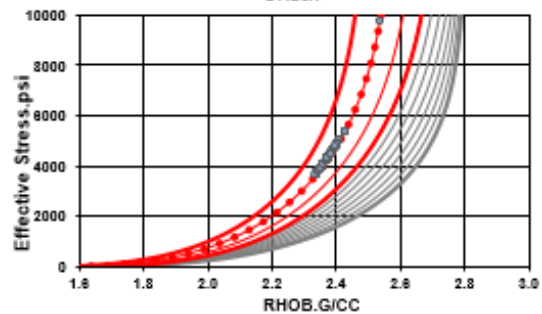
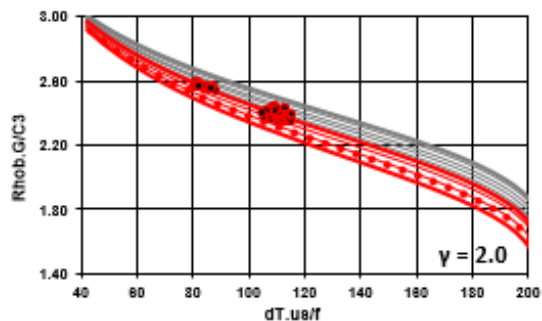


AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA

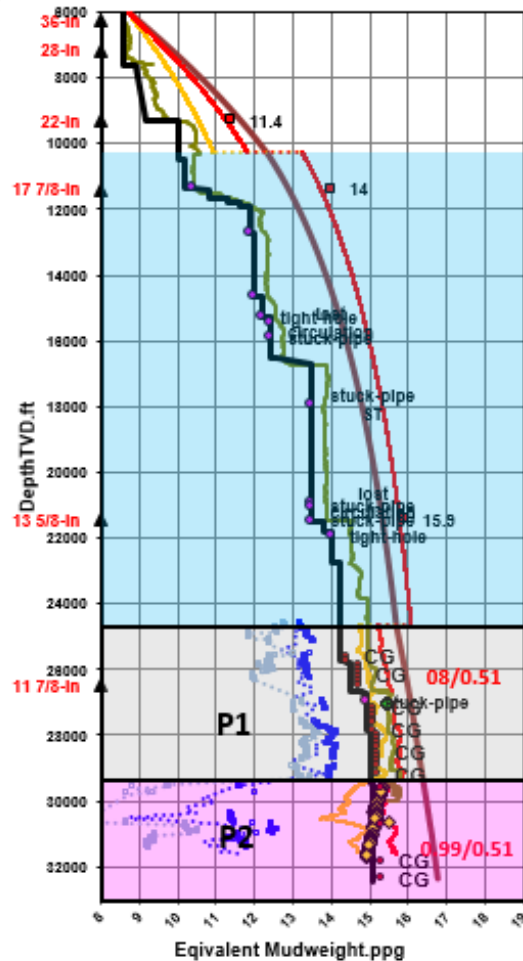


0.0





AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA



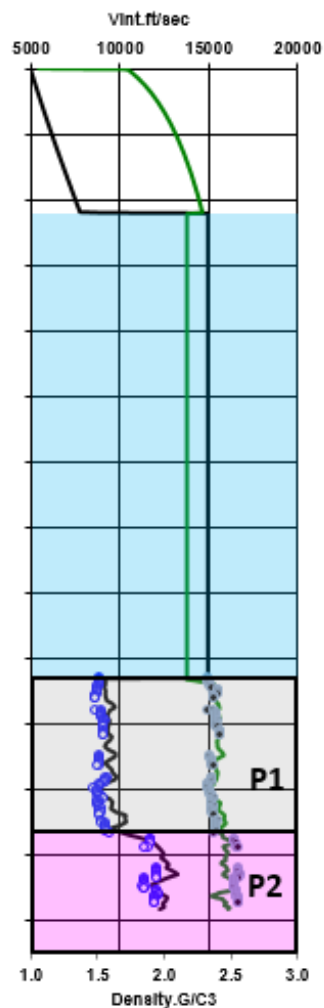
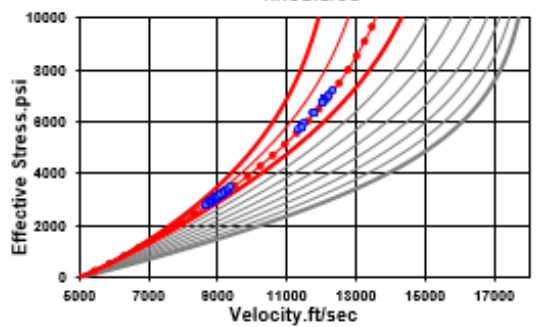
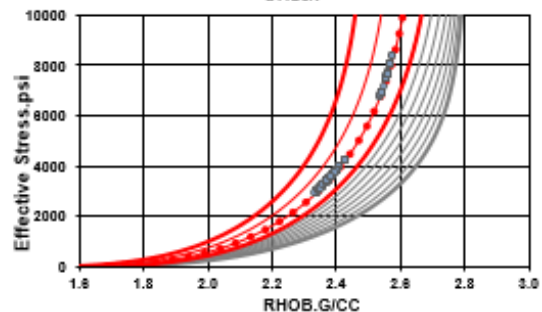
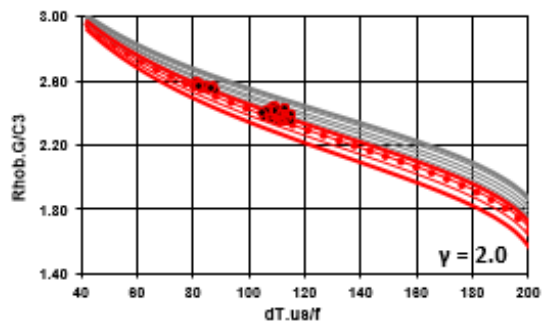
usetemplate...

F6

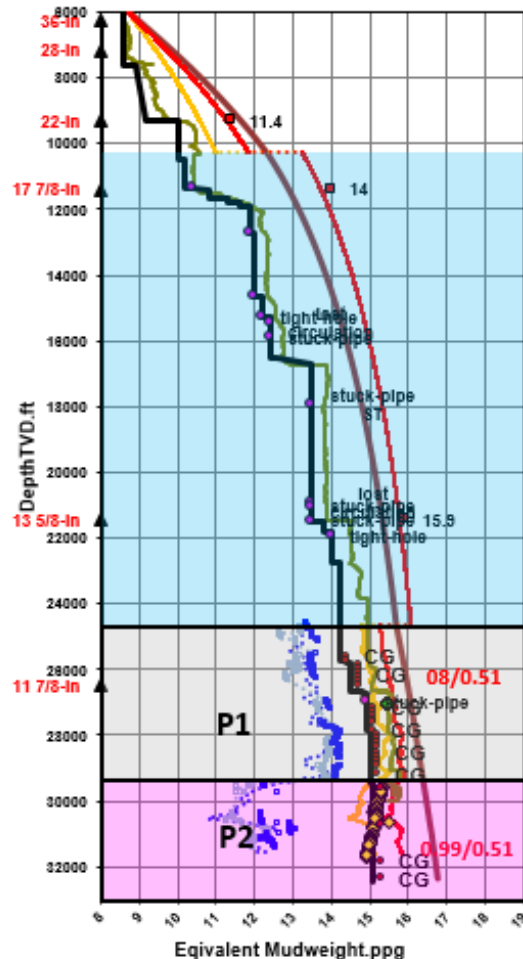
C	D	E	F
		mode:	0.0
		gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
0.51		delim_a:	0.3
		alpha $\alpha$ :	0.10

0.1





AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA

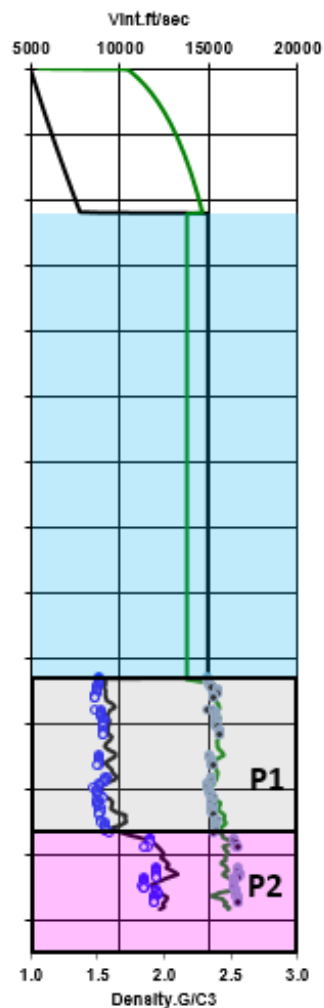
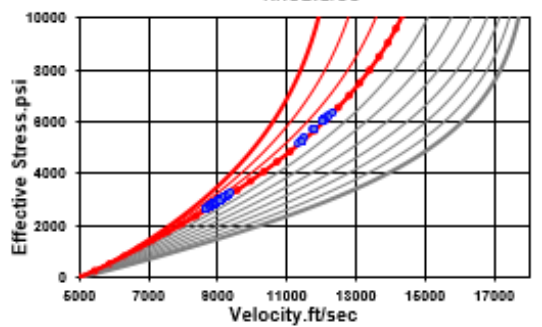
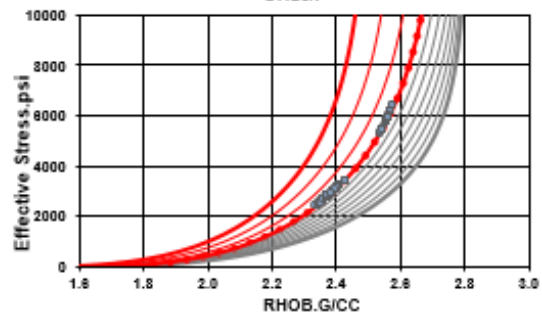
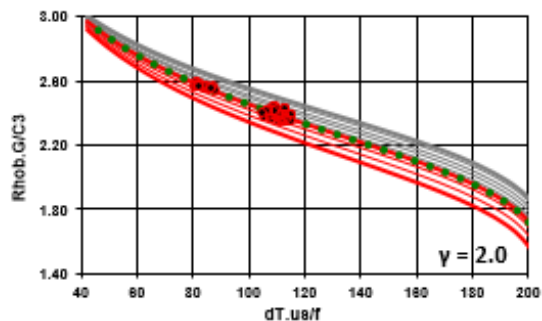


Excel spreadsheet window showing a table with the following data:

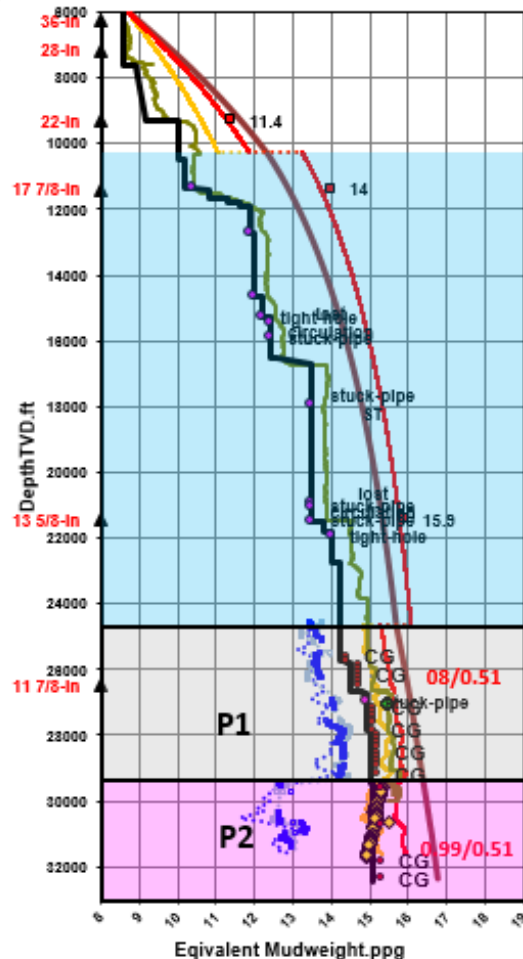
	C	D	E	F
3				
4			mode:	0.0
5			gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
6	0.51		delim_a:	0.3
7			alpha $\alpha$ :	0.20
8				

0.2





AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA



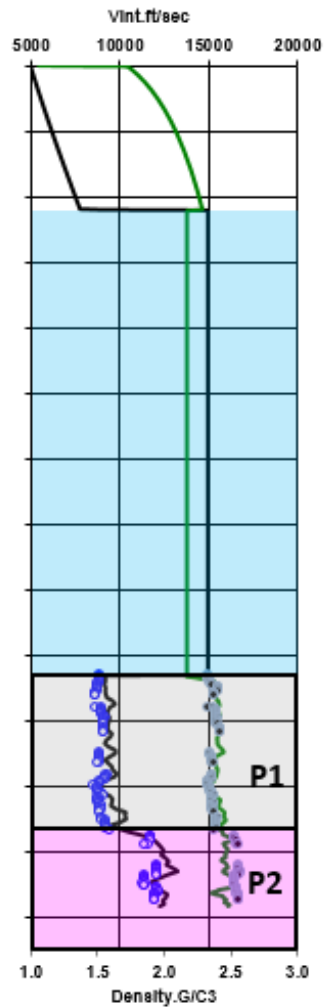
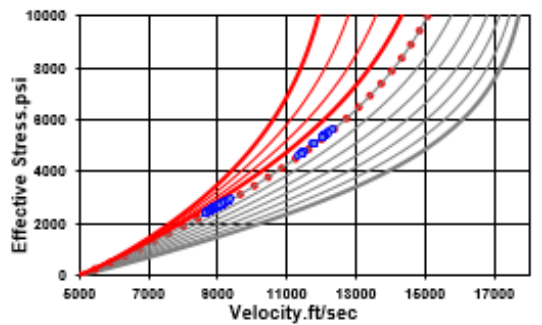
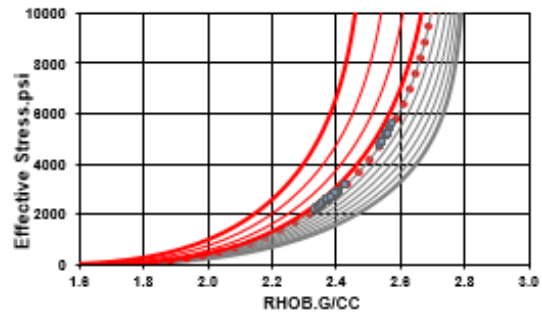
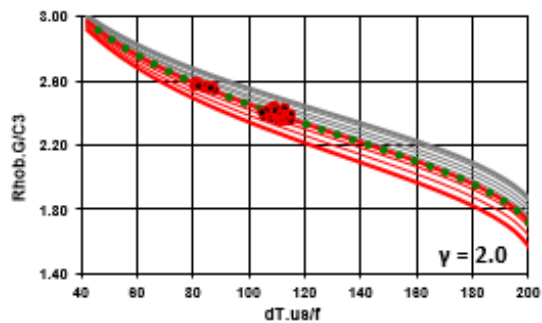
usetemplate...

F6

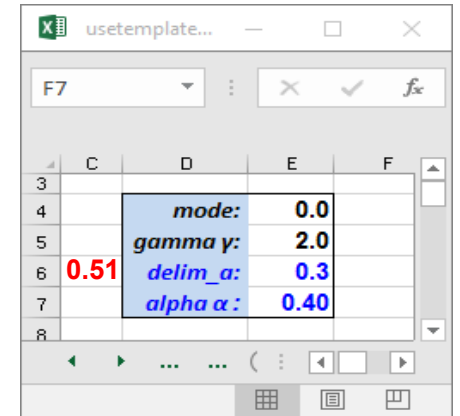
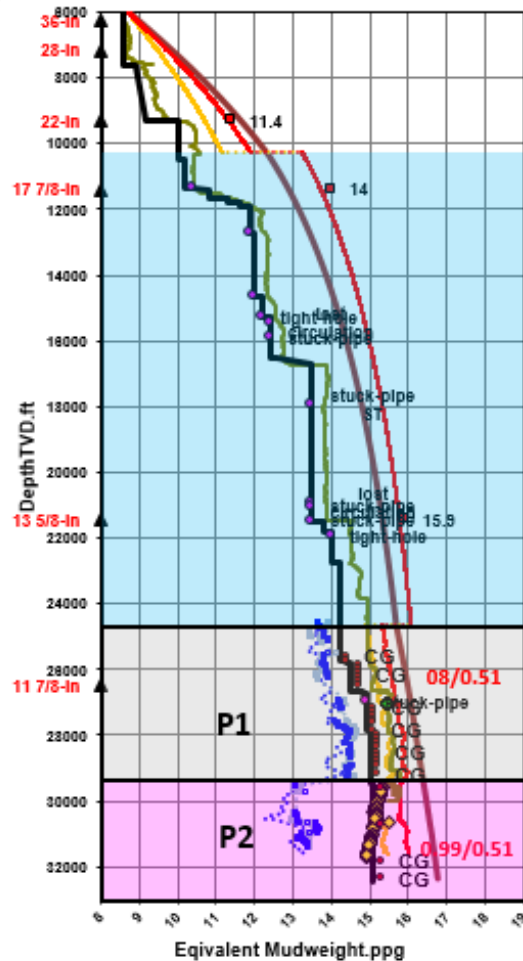
C	D	E	F
	mode:	0.0	
	gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0	
0.51	delim_a:	0.3	
	alpha $\alpha$ :	0.30	

0.3





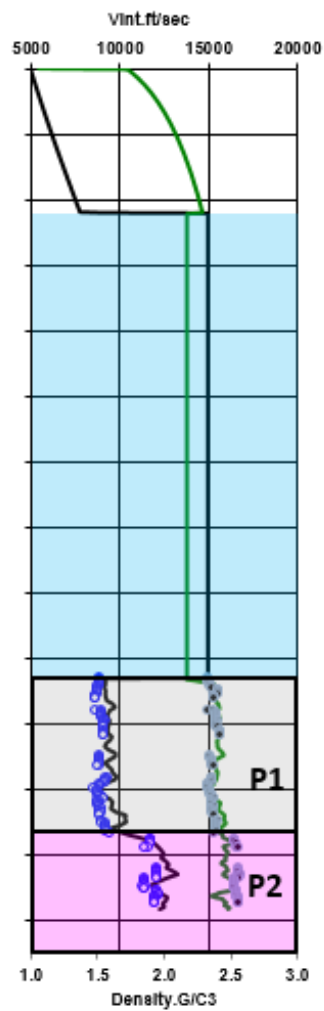
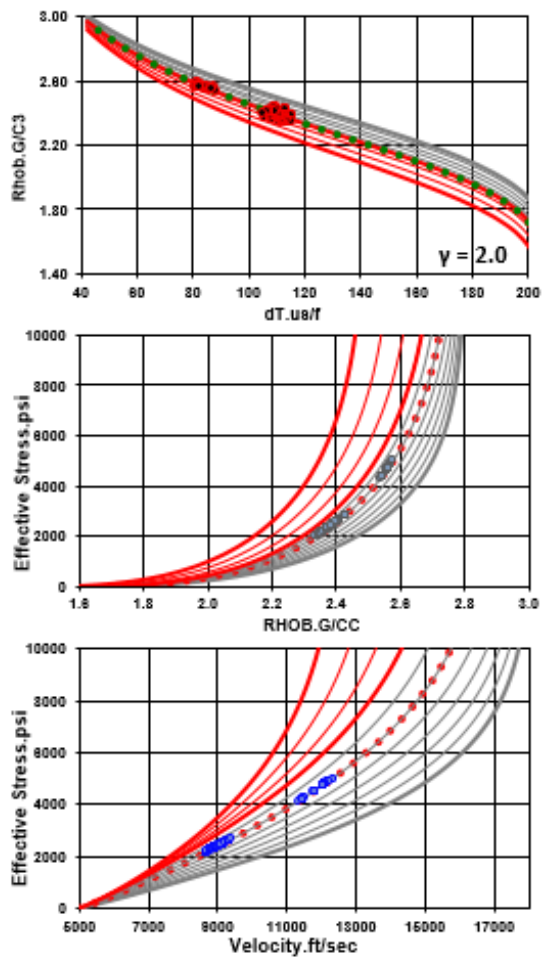
AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA



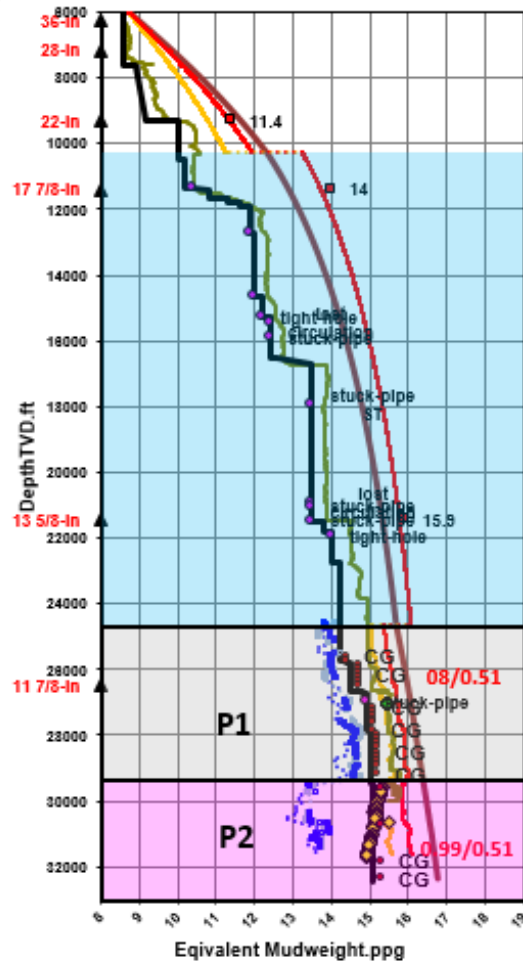
0.4







AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA



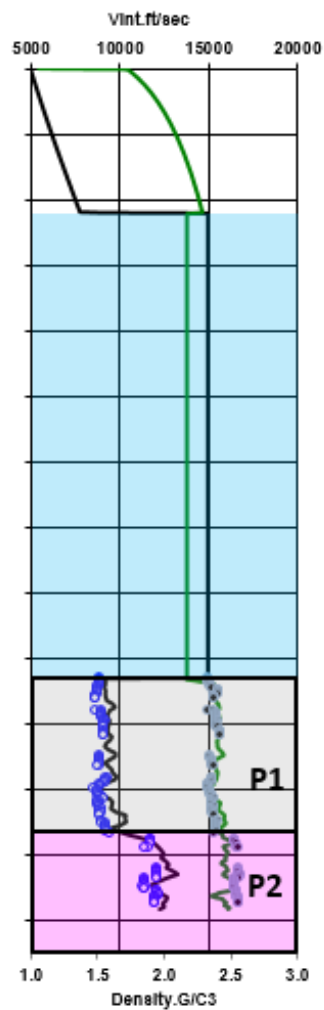
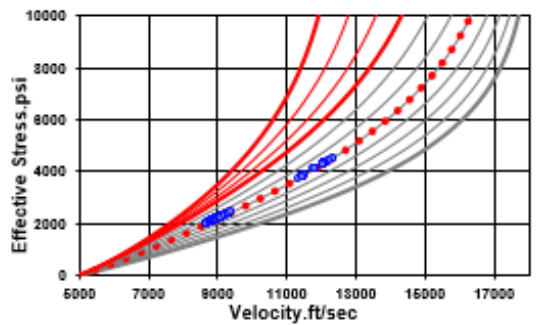
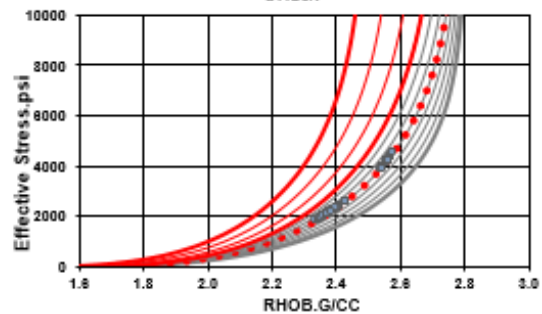
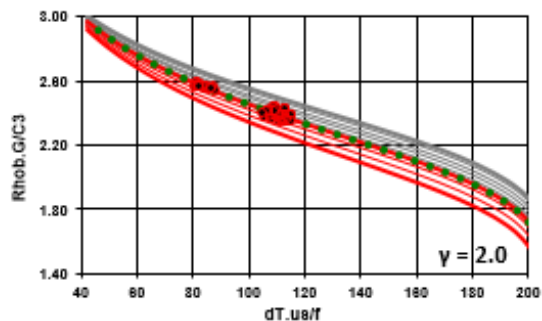
usetemplate...

F6

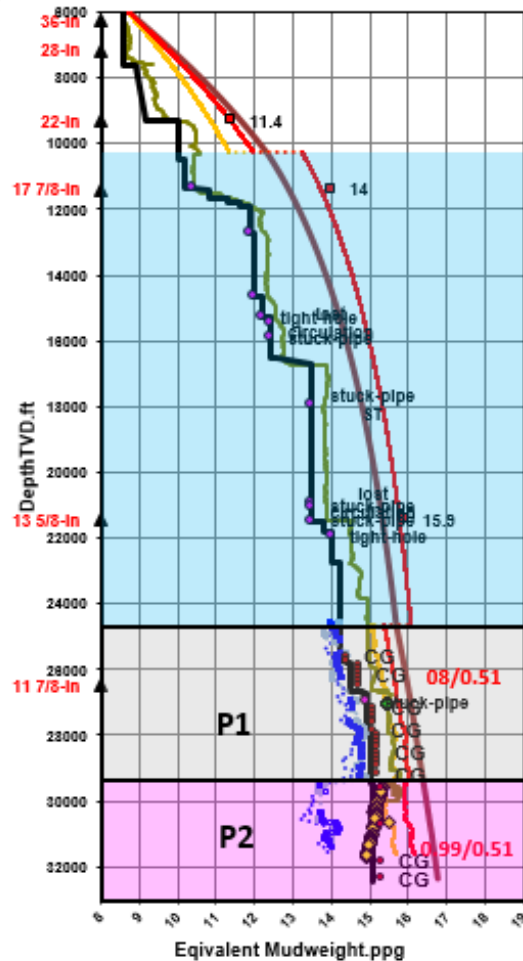
C	D	E	F
	mode:	0.0	
	gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0	
0.51	delim_a:	0.3	
	alpha $\alpha$ :	0.50	

0.5





AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA



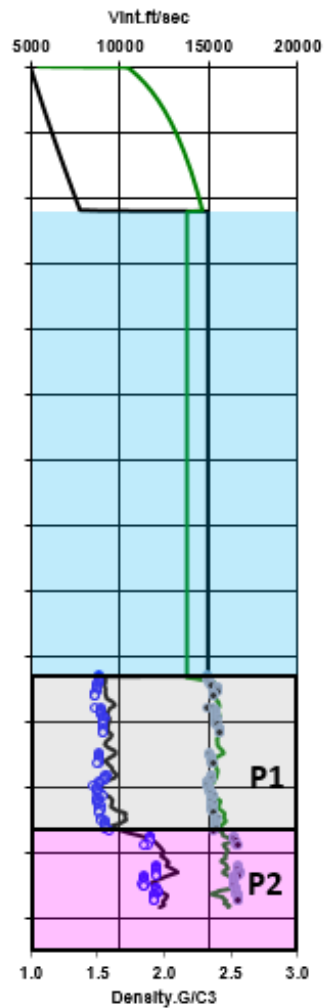
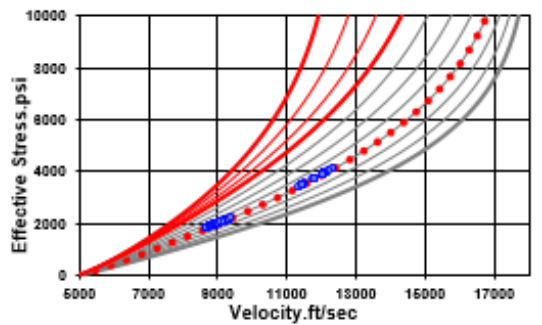
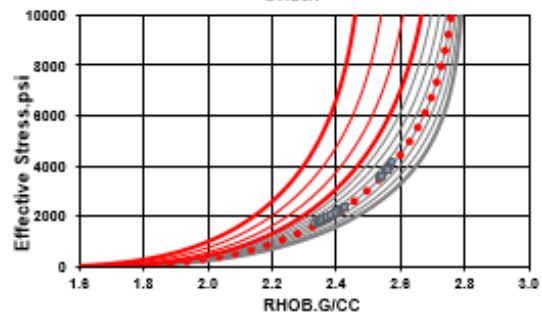
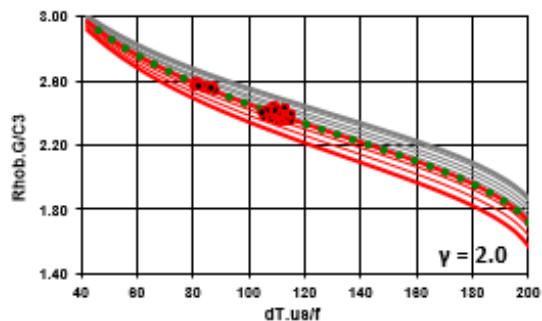
usetemplate...

F6

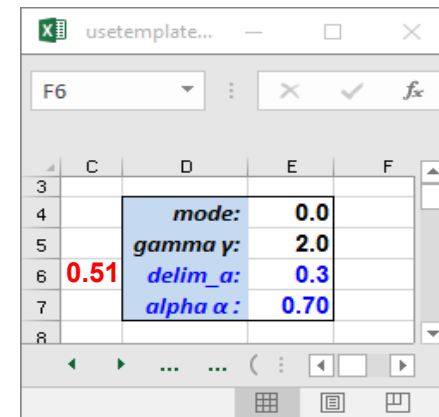
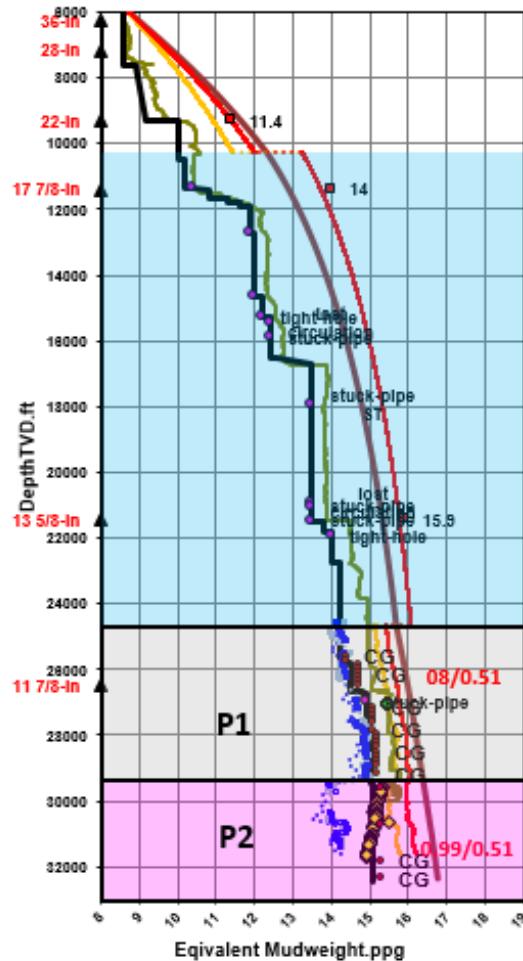
C	D	E	F
	mode:	0.0	
	gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0	
0.51	delim_a:	0.3	
	alpha $\alpha$ :	0.60	

0.6



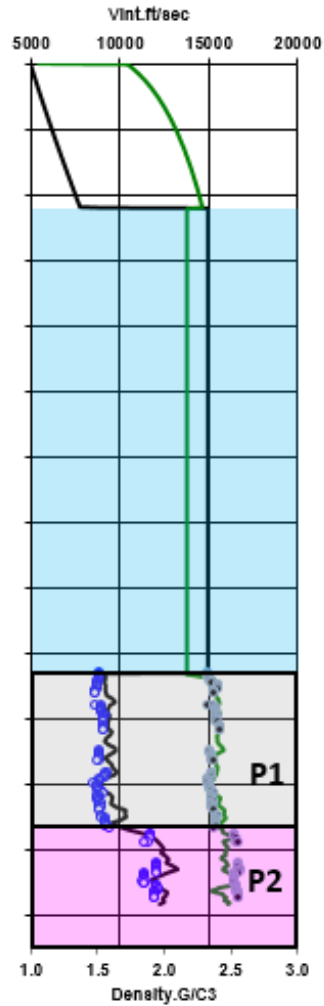
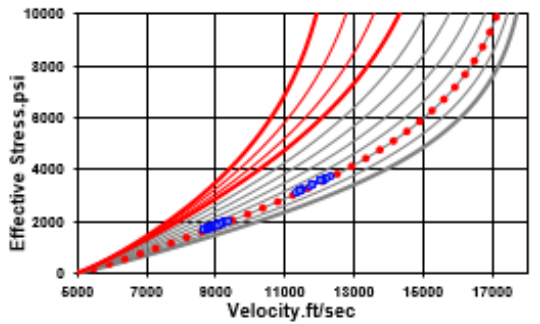
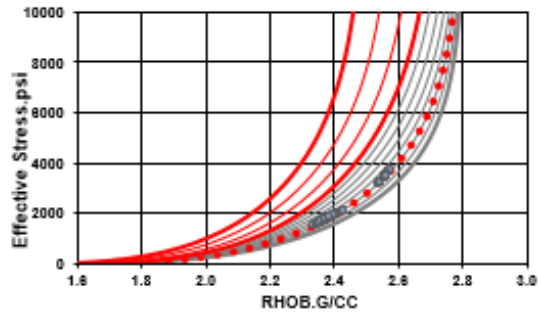
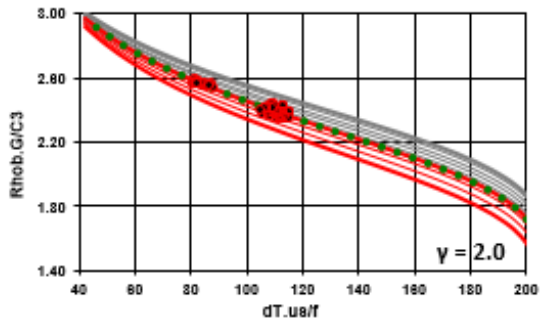


AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA

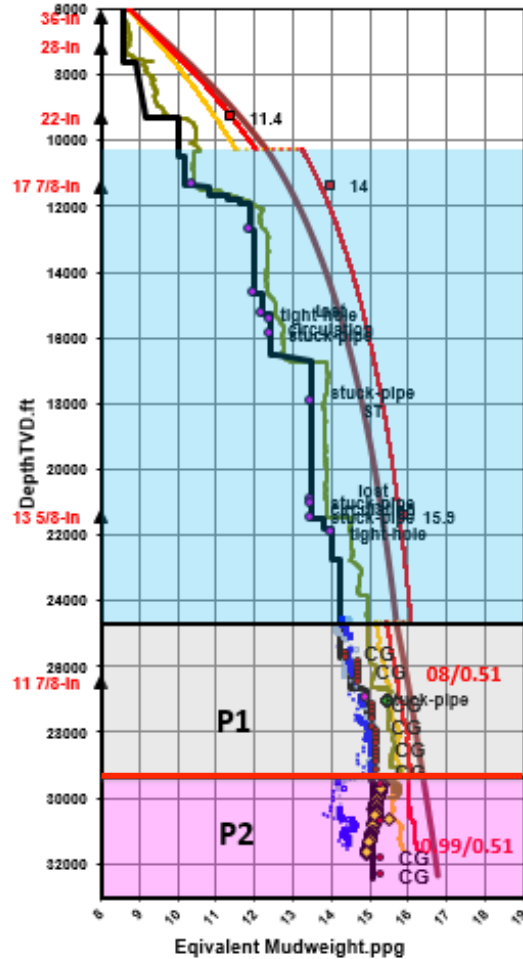


0.7





AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA

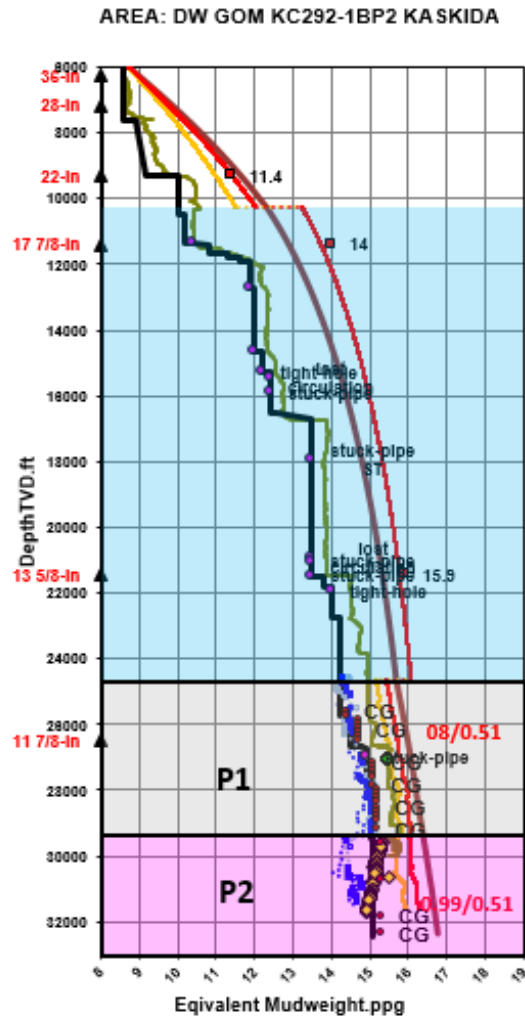
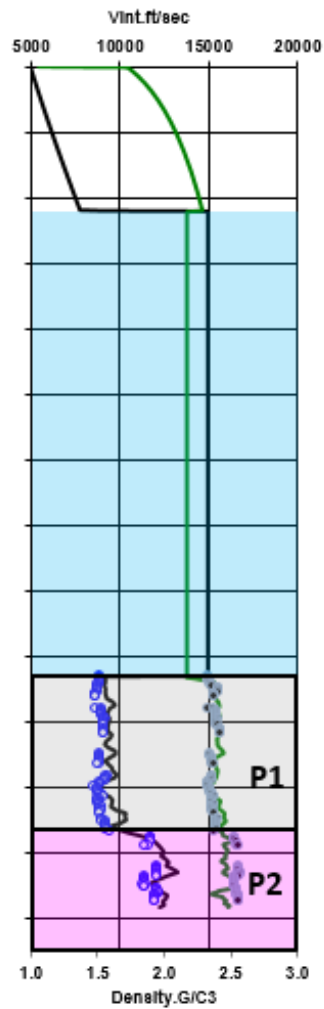
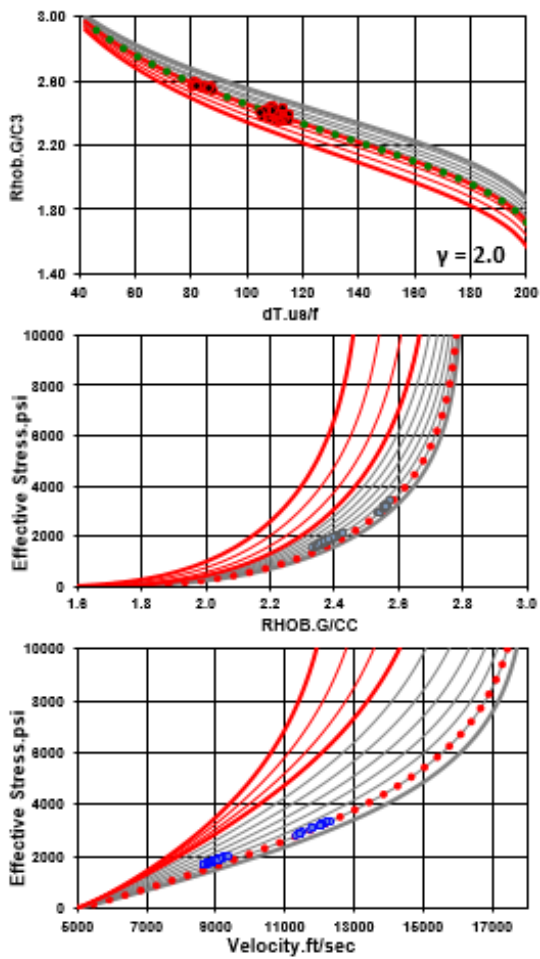


usetemplate...

C	D	E	F
		mode:	0.0
		gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0
0.51		delim_a:	0.3
		alpha $\alpha$ :	0.80

0.8



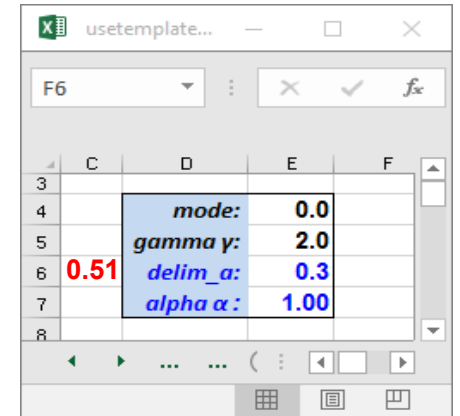
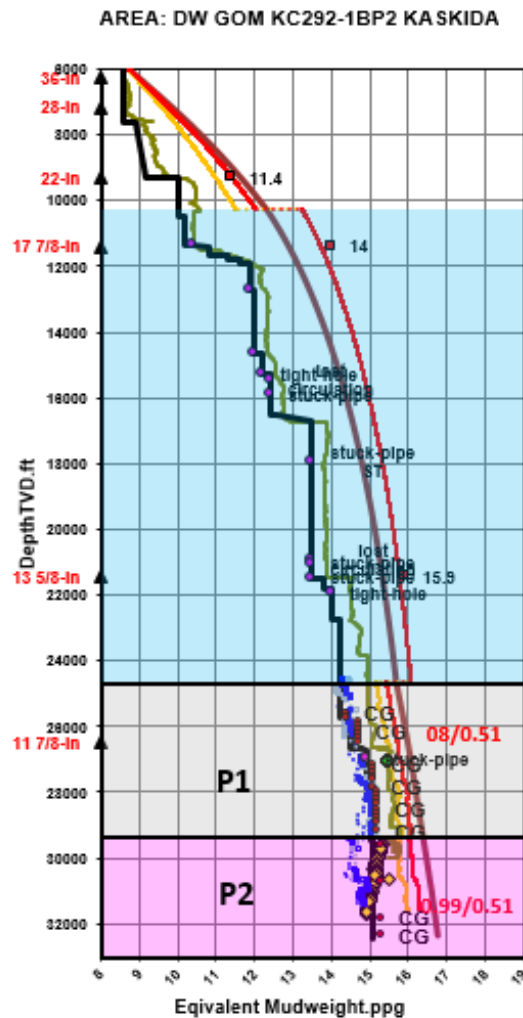
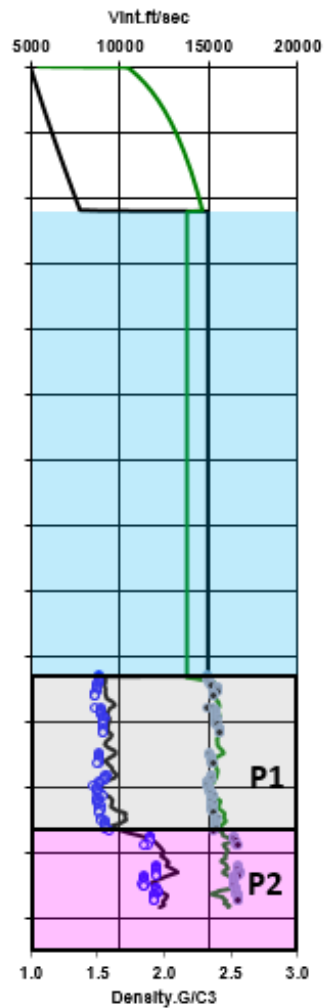
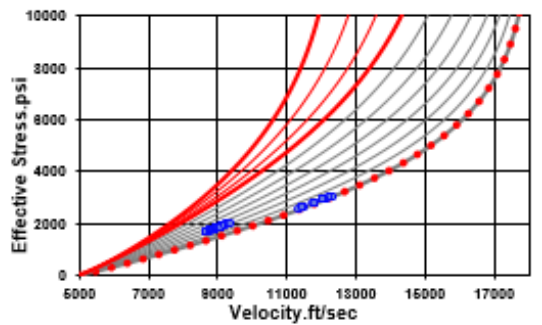
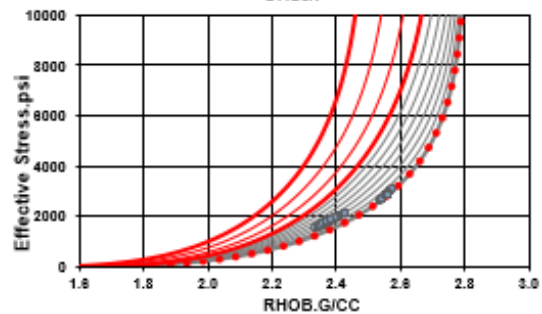
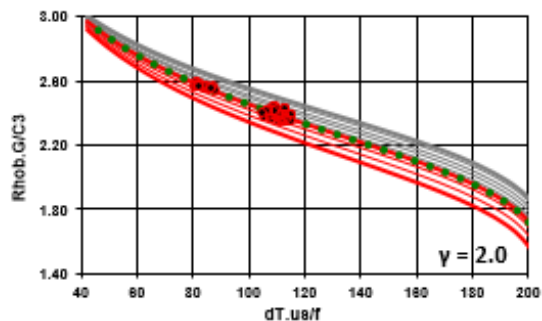


A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

C	D	E	F
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	gamma y:	2.0	
0.51	delim_a:	0.3	
	alpha alpha:	0.90	

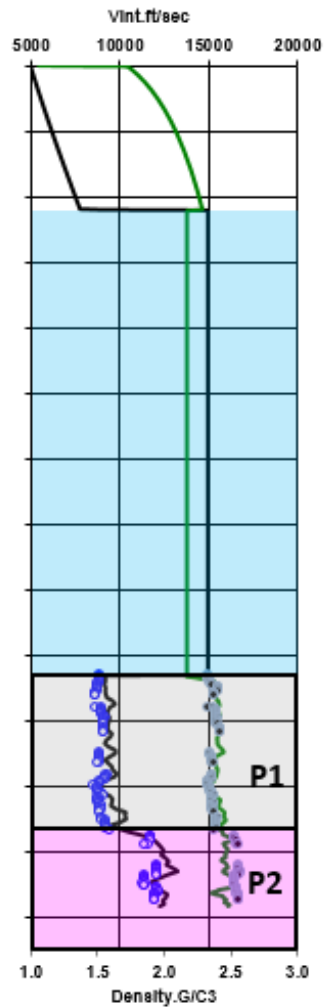
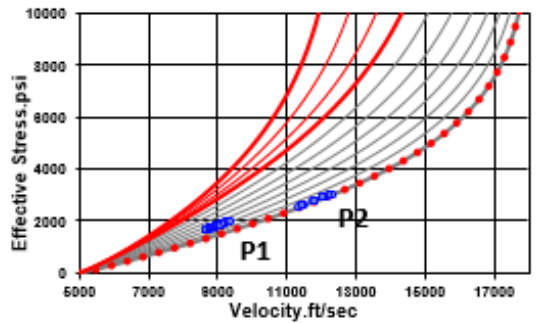
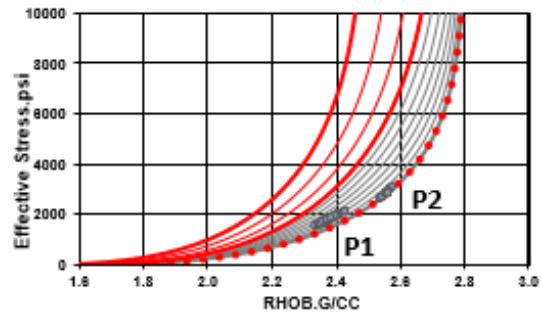
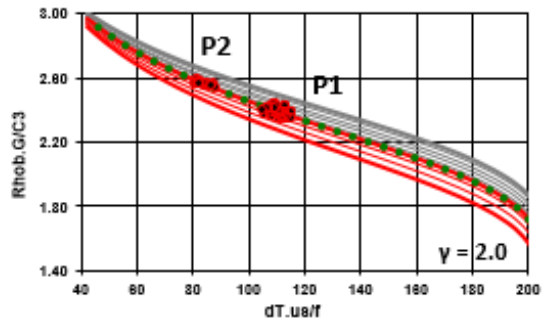
0.9



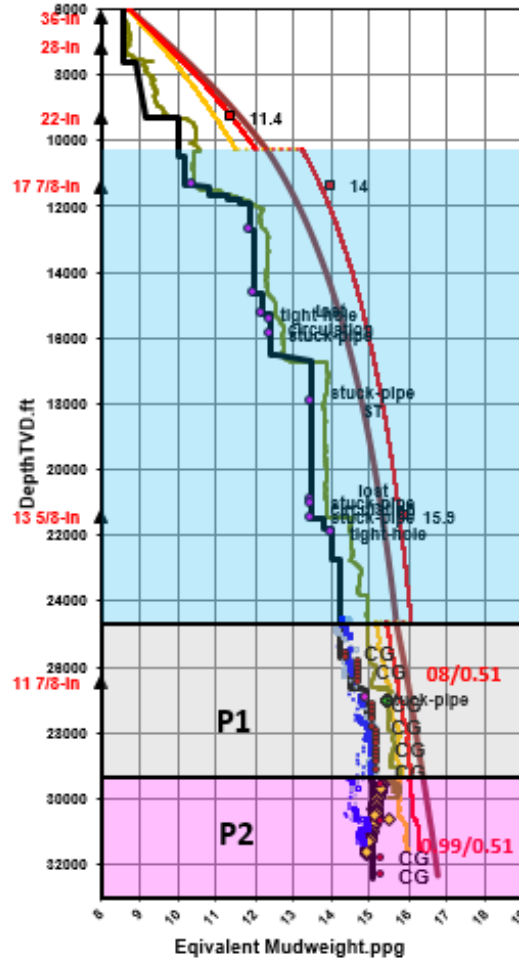


1.0





AREA: DW GOM KC292-1BP2 KASKIDA



usetemplate...

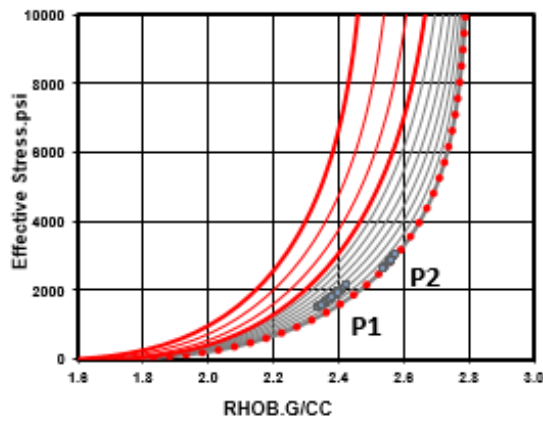
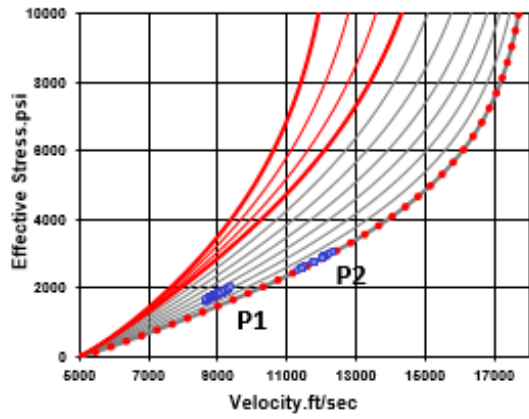
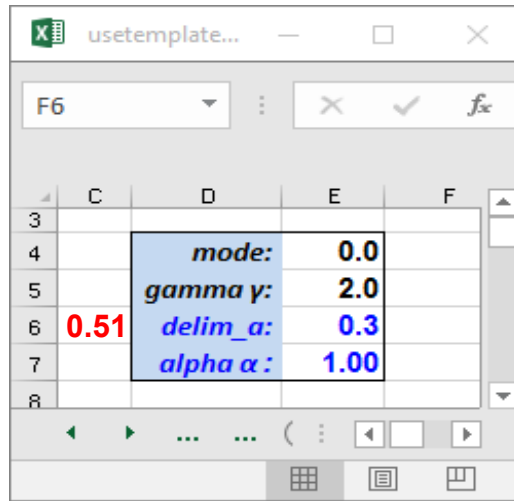
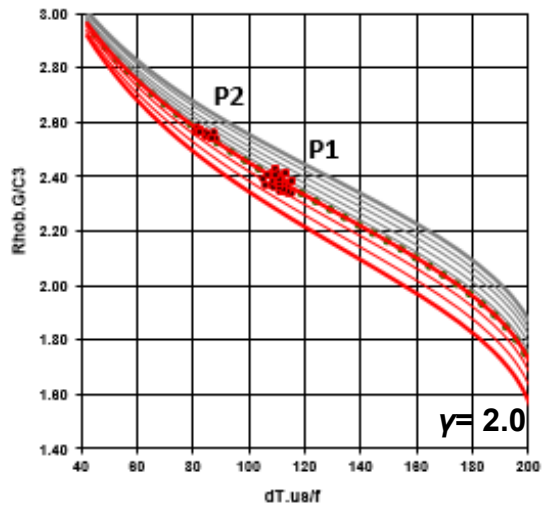
F6

C	D	E	F
	mode:	0.0	
	gamma $\gamma$ :	2.0	
0.51	delim_a:	0.3	
	alpha $\alpha$ :	1.00	

1.0







## OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTORY DEMO

PREVIOUS WORK - THEORY

- Mechanical vs Chemical Compaction
- Smectite – Illite Conversion

RHOVE METHOD

- Summary
- Virtual Model
- Alpha – A-Term
- Shale Discrimination

SUMMARY DEMOS

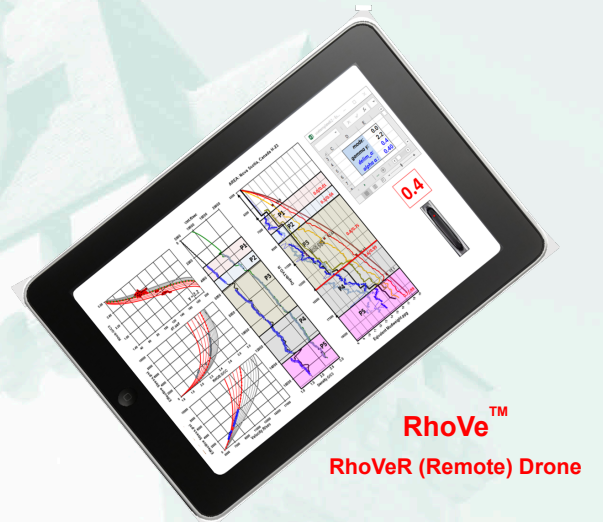
- Untethered Mode
- Tethered Mode

WELL EXAMPLES using RHOVE METHOD

**ADVANTAGES of RHOVE Method**

## Advantages

- Efficiency through simplicity –
- RhoVe method has universal application -
- RhoVe method provides interactive solutions for:
  - Prospect Exploration
  - Prospect Maturation
  - Operations
- Rhob density transformed to effective stress and pore pressure,
- Rationale for subdivision of major flow units,
- Potential to automate pore pressure solutions related to compositional changes.



**GCS Solutions, Inc.**

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services & solutions*

**Thank You!**



## **Additional References**

- Real-Time Downhole pH Measurement Using Optical Spectroscopy, Raghuraman, B. et al. 2007, SPE-93057-PA
- Mudrocks (shales, mudstones) at the Scale of Grains and Pores: Current Understanding, Milliken, K., 2017, Bureau of Economic Geology The University of Texas, Austin.

