Characterize Millimeter-Scale Unconventional Rock Using Micron-Scale Sample Imaging and Machine Learning*

Radompon Sungkorn¹, Anyela Morcote¹, Gustavo Carpio¹, Timothy Cavanaugh¹, and Jonas Toelke¹

Search and Discovery Article #41910 (2016)**
Posted October 10, 2016

Abstract

A thorough knowledge about rock properties is crucial for economic oil and gas exploration. Unconventional resources are known to exhibit multi-scale and highly heterogeneous pore structure. Imaging techniques are widely used to visualize and study rock properties. Due to limitations in imaging technology, less than 1% of a rock sample area can be sampled and studied at high resolution. Obviously, relevancy and representativeness of sampling area as well as obtained rock properties are often considered unreliable. We present an in-house developed technology that combines imaging techniques with machine learning to characterize multi-scale rock properties. The technology is based on the understanding that a rock consists of building blocks, i.e. fabrics, intermixed spatially at various scales. Detailed knowledge of all fabrics at its representative scale will lead to an improved characterization of the rock sample. A fabric possesses a set of properties, e.g. porosity, fraction of organic matter, pore size distribution and others. Unsupervised machine learning is used to learn about fabrics present in a sample. It also recommends optimum sub-sampling areas for smaller-scale higher resolution image acquisition and properties upscaling. The required resources in this approach are several orders of magnitude lower than acquiring mosaics of small-scale images covering a similar area at the large scale.

We apply the present technology to acquire images and characterize pore properties of rock samples from the Eagle Ford, Marcellus, and Bakken units. The rock sample area is approximately 0.5×0.5 [mm] with a resolution of 244 [nm]. Small-scale images with an area of approximately 30×18 [micron] with a resolution of 10 [nm] are used to characterize pores within fabrics. The upscaled pore properties and fractions of organic matter are compared with that derived from small-scale mosaic covering a similar area. The comparison shows a very good agreement confirming the accuracy and reliability of the present technology. The present work demonstrates a novel approach to characterize multi-scale rock properties using machine learning technique. This is a step towards bridging knowledge from pore scale (where hydrocarbon lives) to the reservoir scale (where production takes place) for economic oil and gas exploration.

^{*}Adapted from oral presentation given at AAPG Annual Convention & Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, June 19-22, 2016

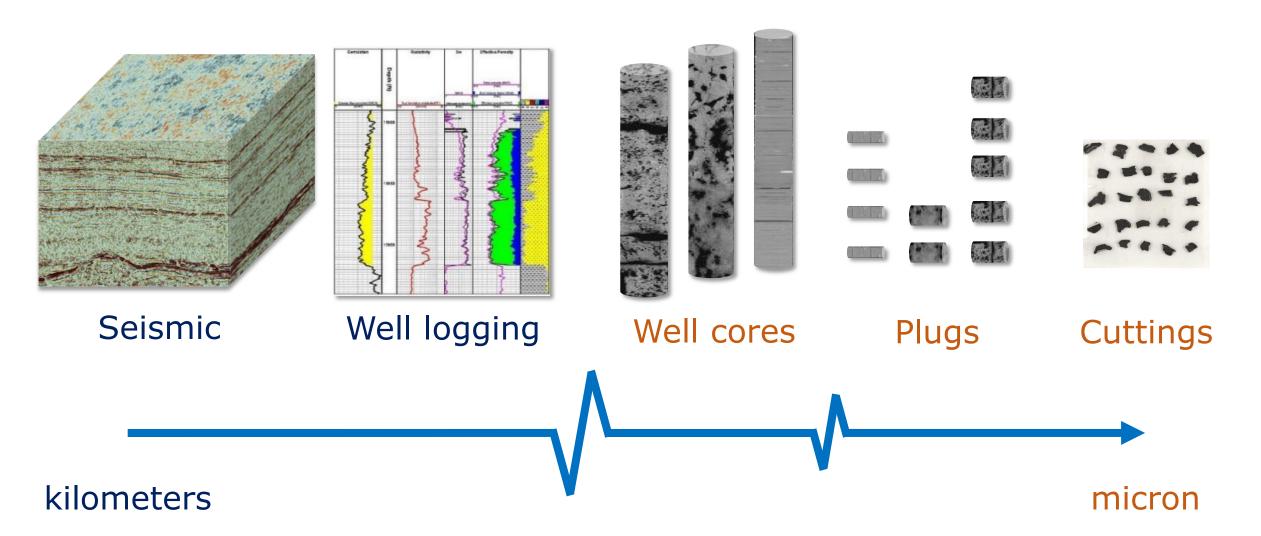
^{**}Datapages © 2016 Serial rights given by author. For all other rights contact author directly.

¹Ingrain Inc., Houston, Texas (<u>sungkorn@ingrainrocks.com</u>)

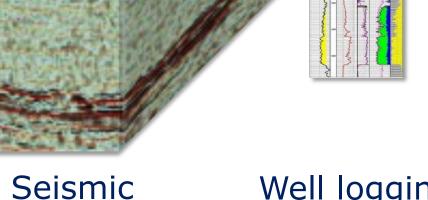
Characterize Millimeter-Scale Unconventional Rock Using Micron-Scale Sample Imaging & Machine Learning

R. Sungkorn, A. Morcote, G. Carpio, T. Cavanaugh, J. Toelke Ingrain Inc.

Unconventional Resources – Unconventional Information







Well logging

Well cores

Plugs

Cuttings

kilometers

micron



Scale where oil is produced

Scale where oil lives

Seismic

Well logging

Well cores

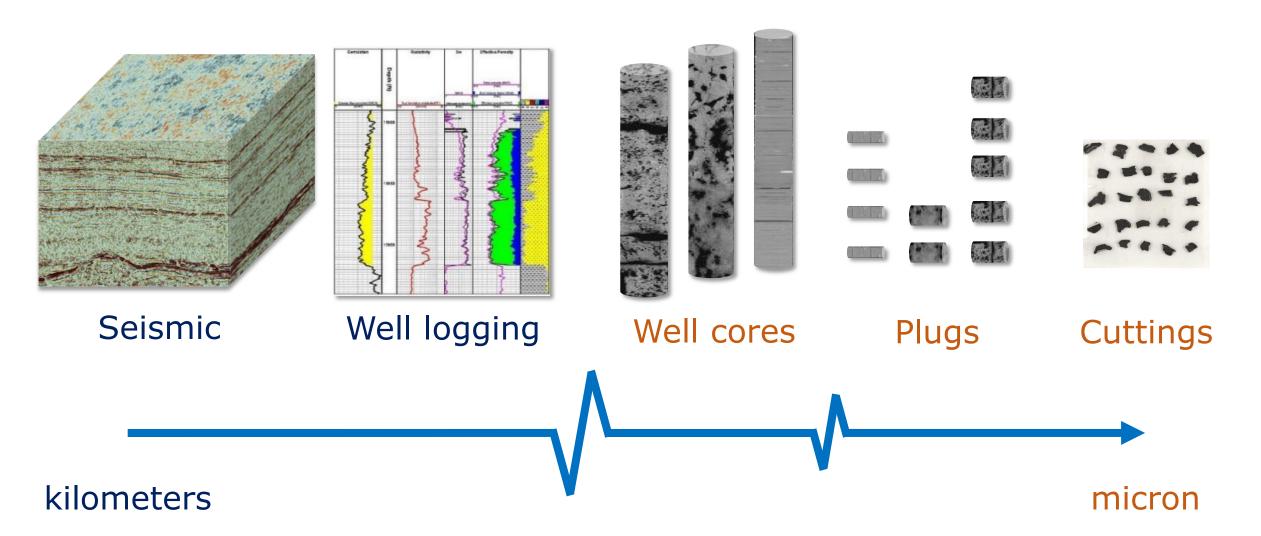
Plugs

Cuttings

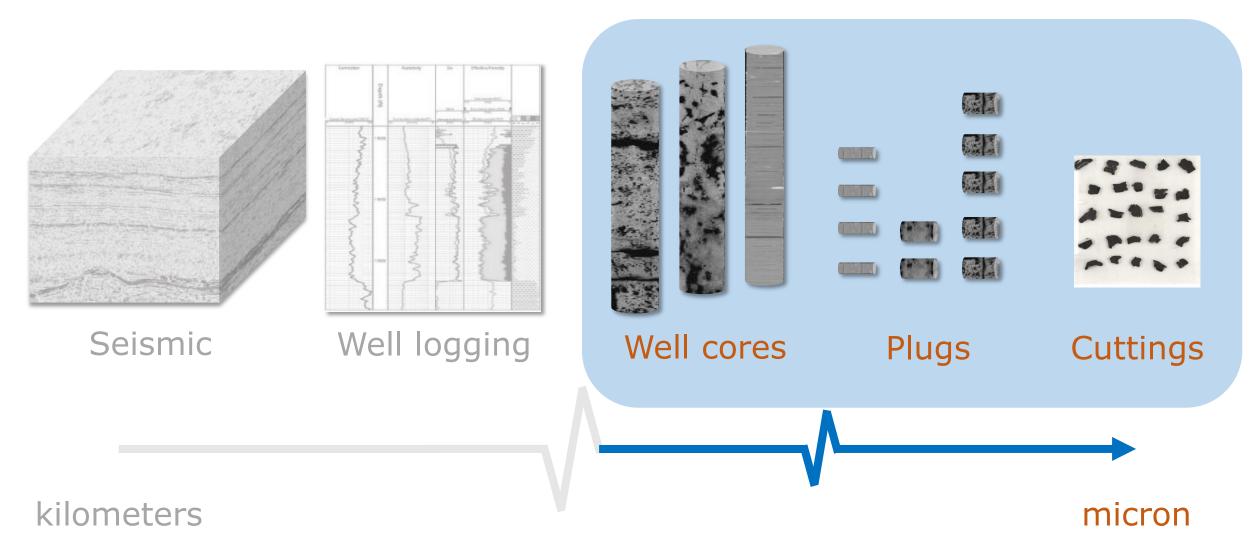
kilometers

micron

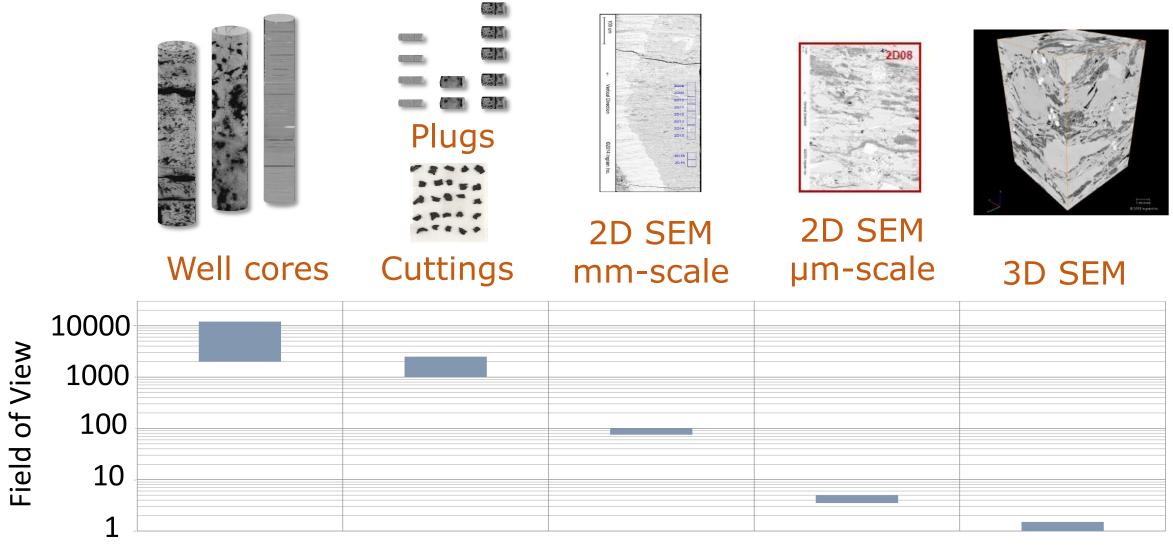
Unconventional Resources – Unconventional Information

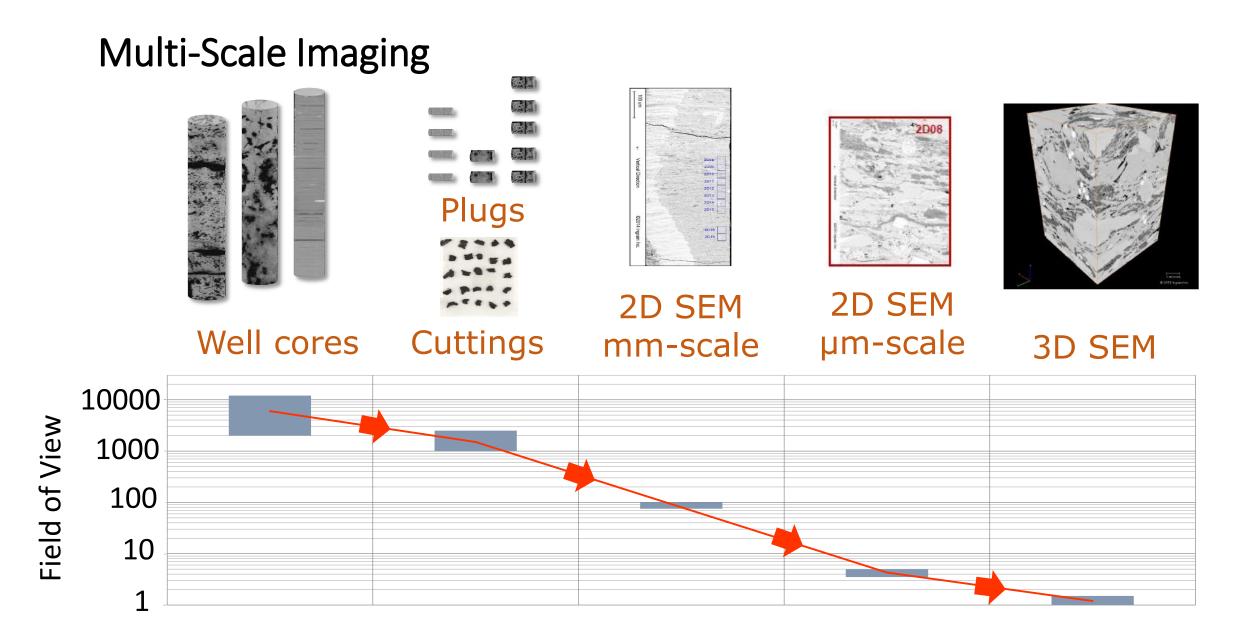


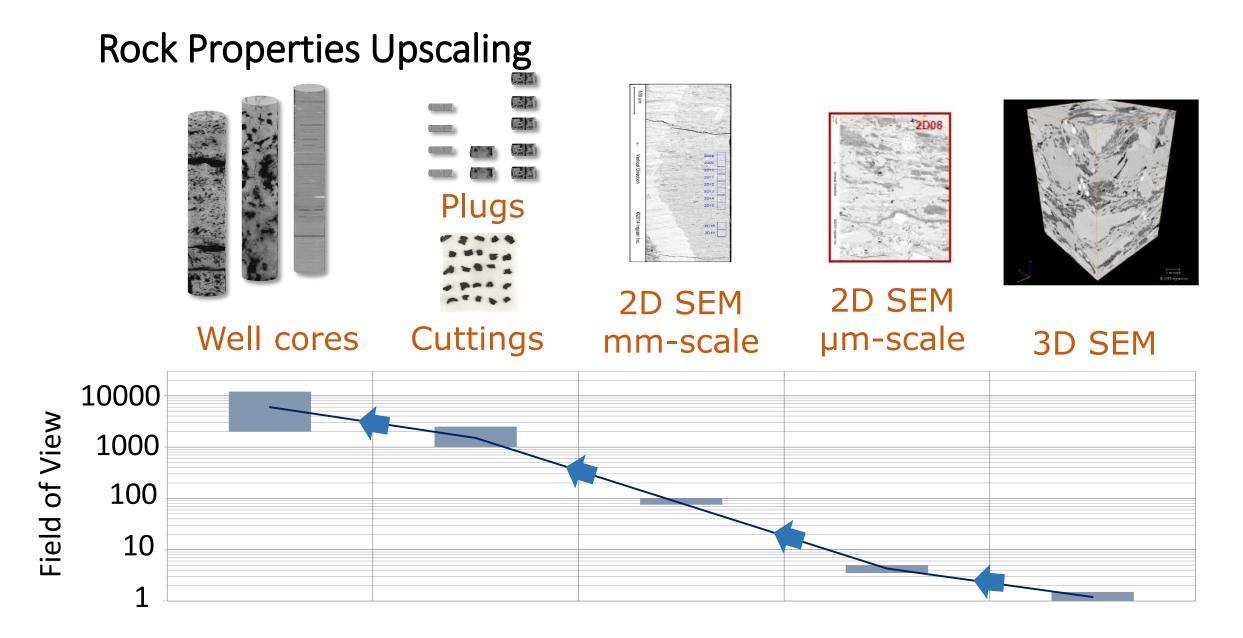
Unconventional Resources – Unconventional Information



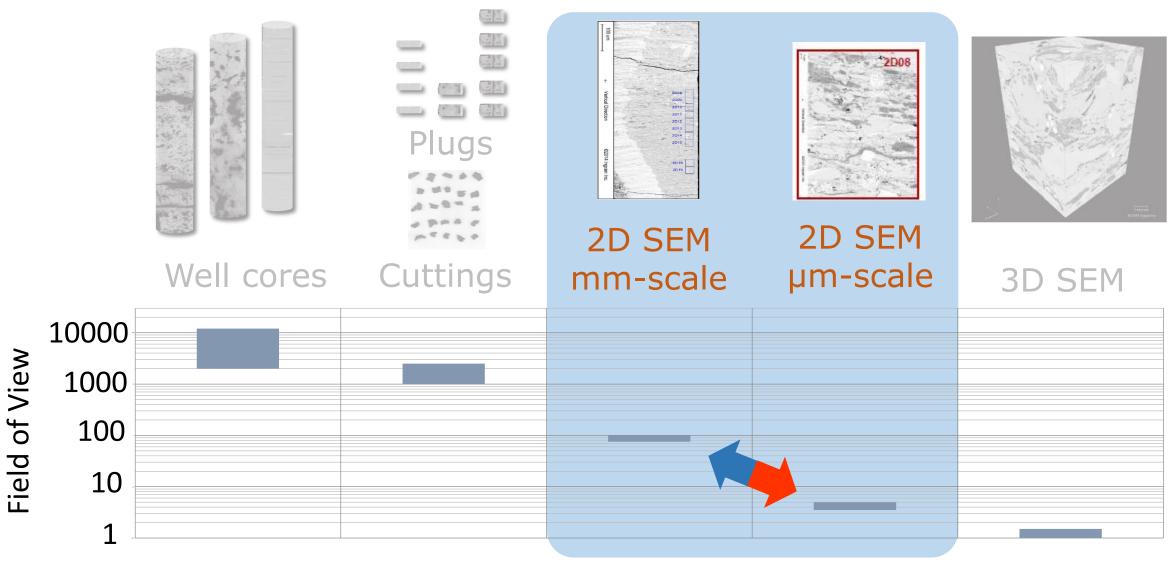
Sample Scales



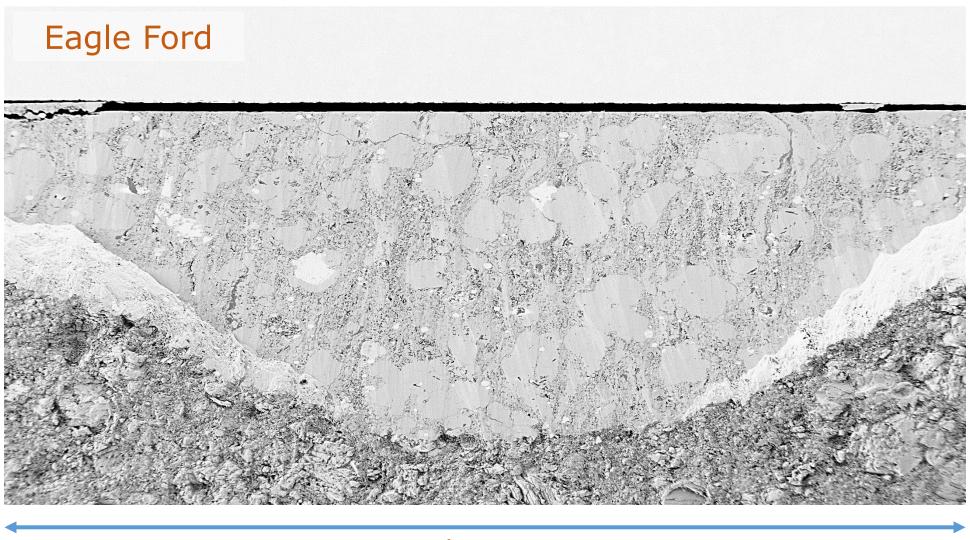




Two-Scale Characterization



2D SEM mm-scale

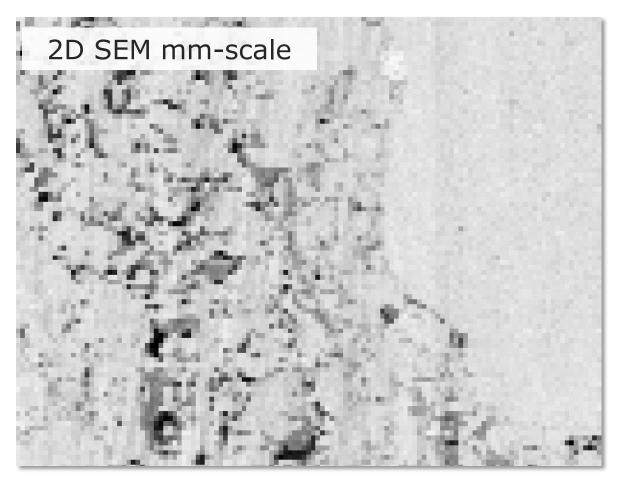


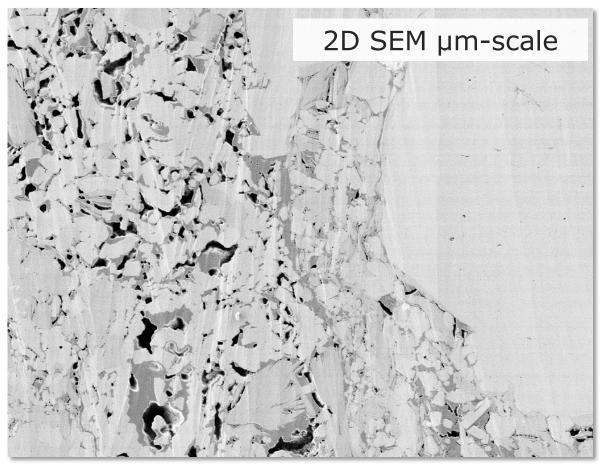
2D SEM mm-scale





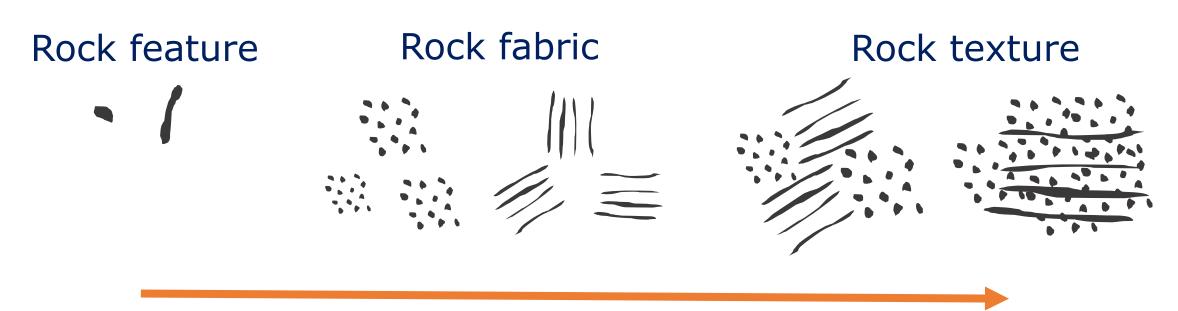
2D SEM mm-scale vs. 2D SEM μ m-scale







Building Blocks



Increased complexity

Building Blocks

Rock feature

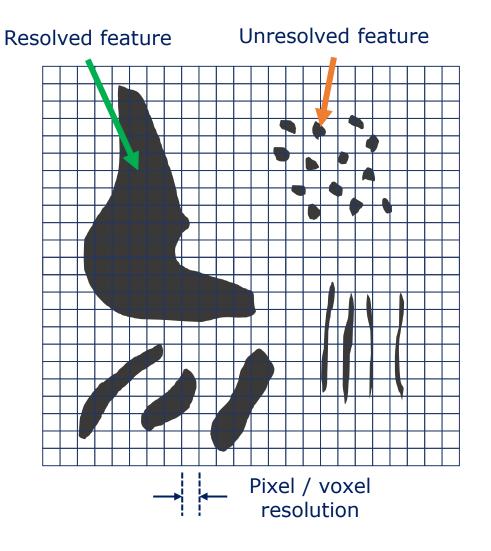
Rock fabric

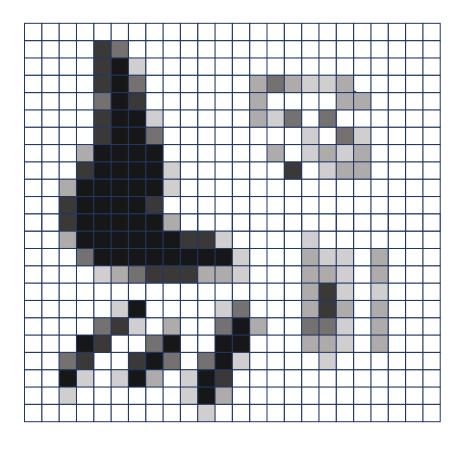
Rock texture

Increased complexity



Real vs. Digitalized Image

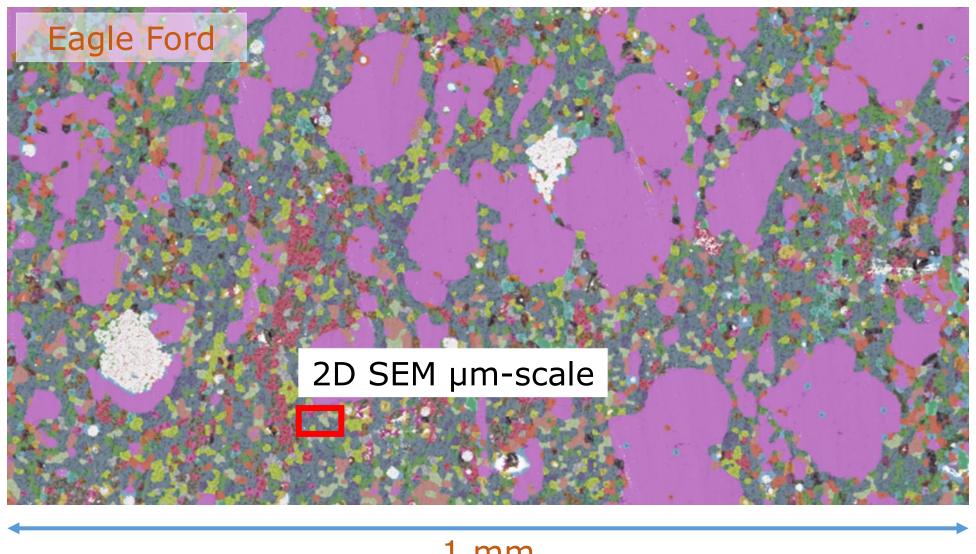




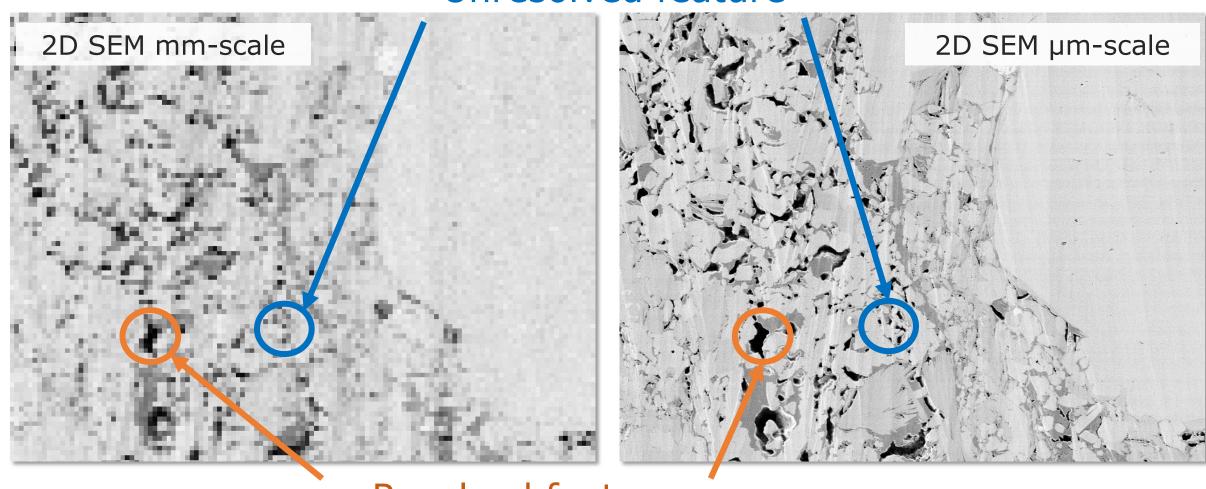
2D SEM mm-scale



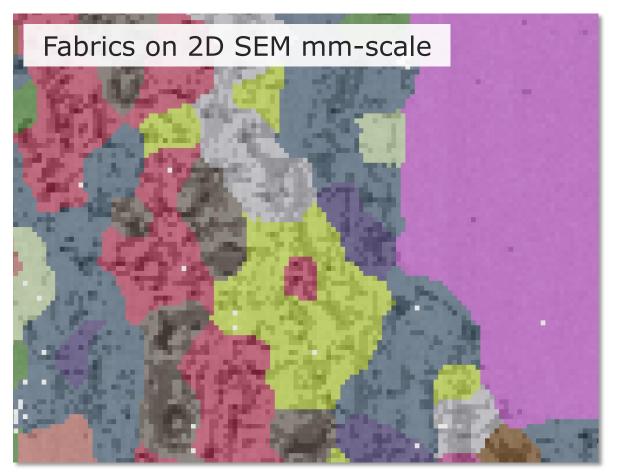
2D SEM mm-scale: Fabrics

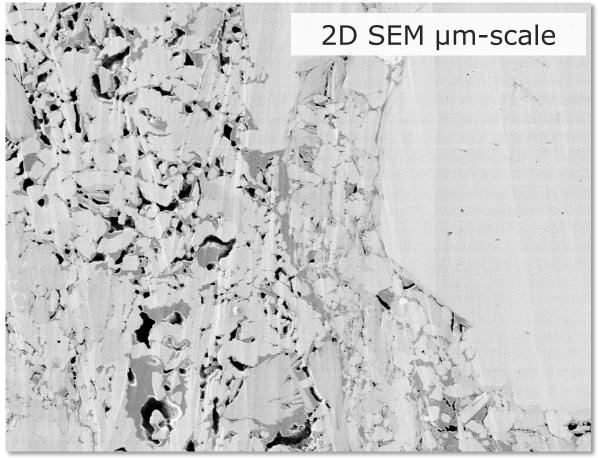


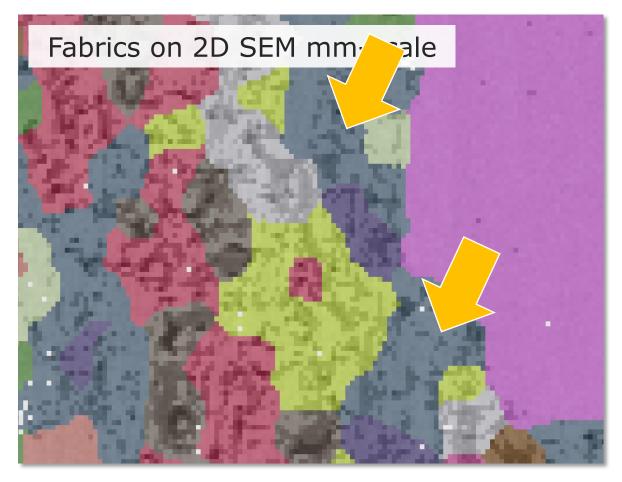
Unresolved feature

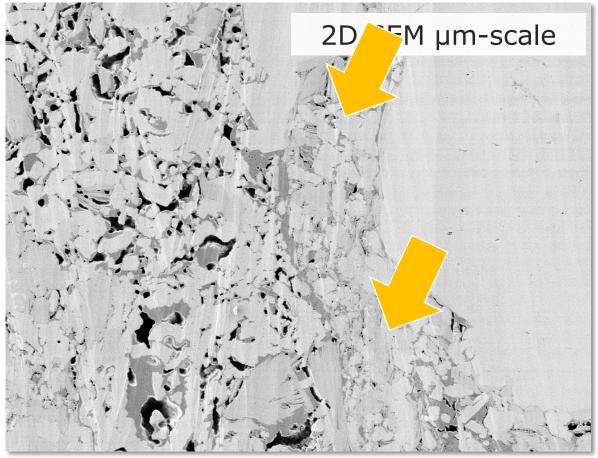


Resolved feature

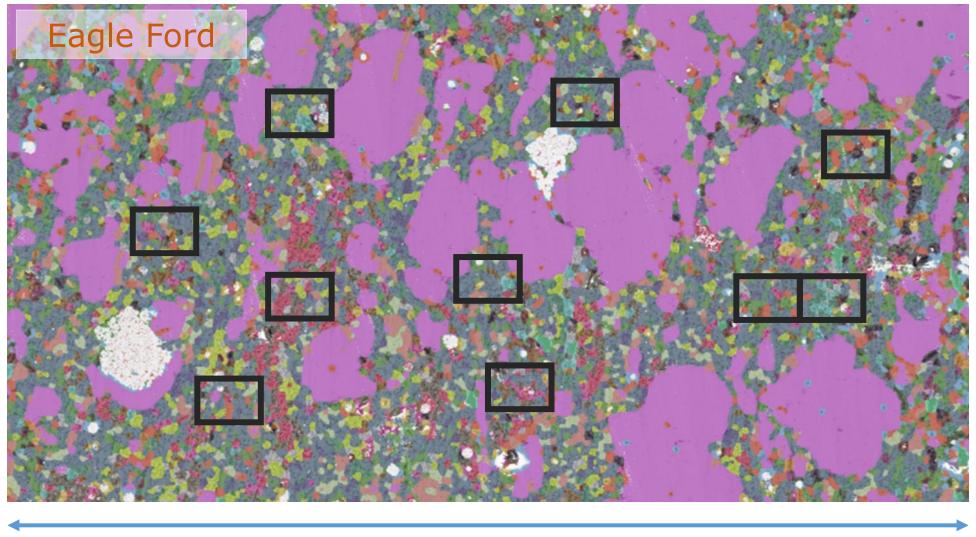




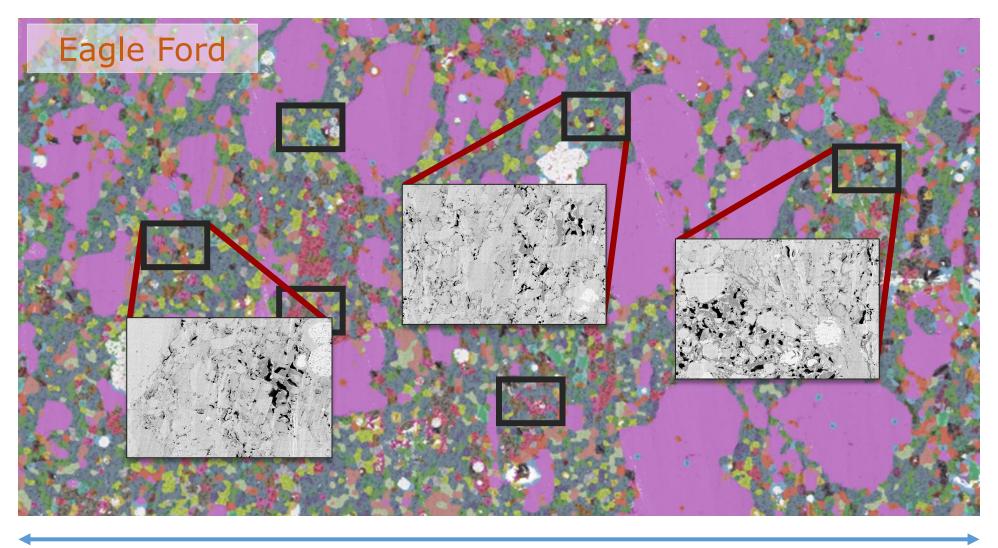


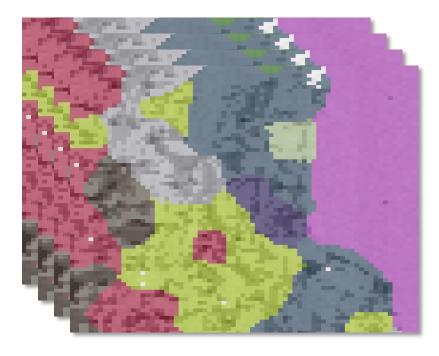


2D SEM mm-scale: Fabrics & Samplings

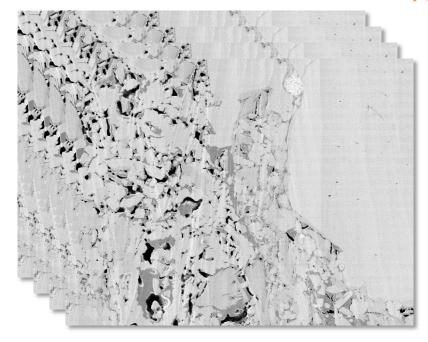


2D SEM mm-scale: Fabrics & Samplings

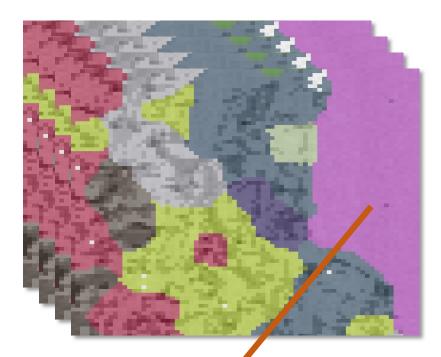




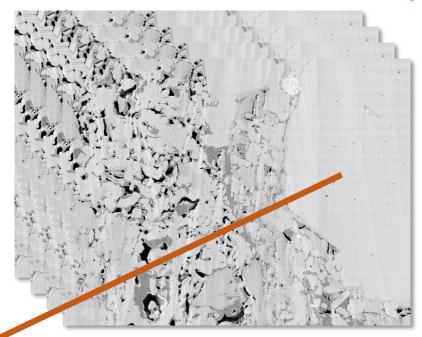
Fabrics 2D SEM mm-scale



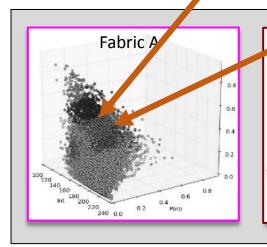
2D SEM µm-scale

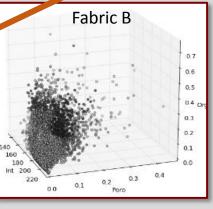


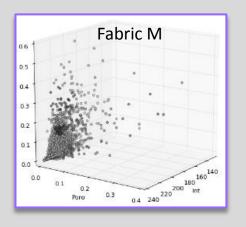
Fabrics 2D SEM mm-scale

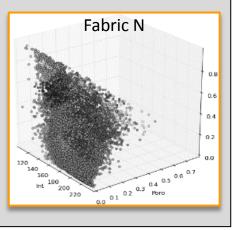


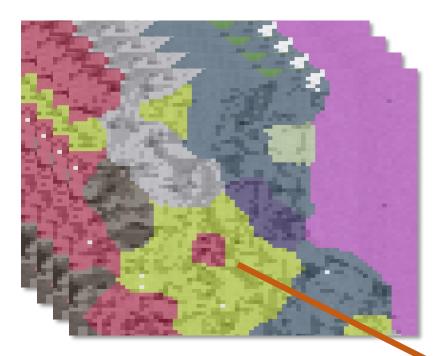
2D SEM µm-scale



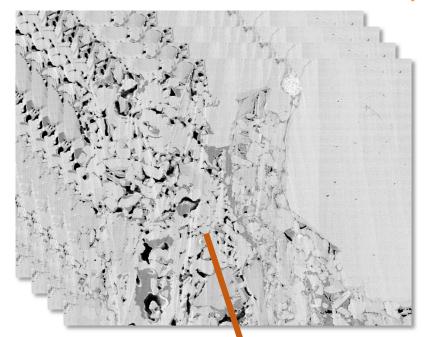




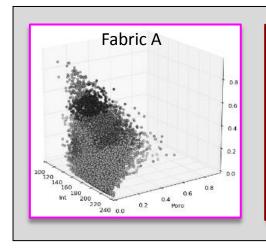


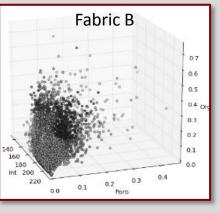


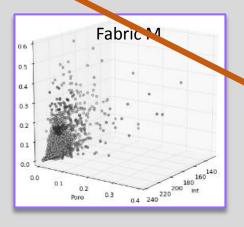
Fabrics 2D SEM mm-scale

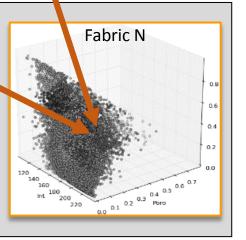


2D SEM µm-scale

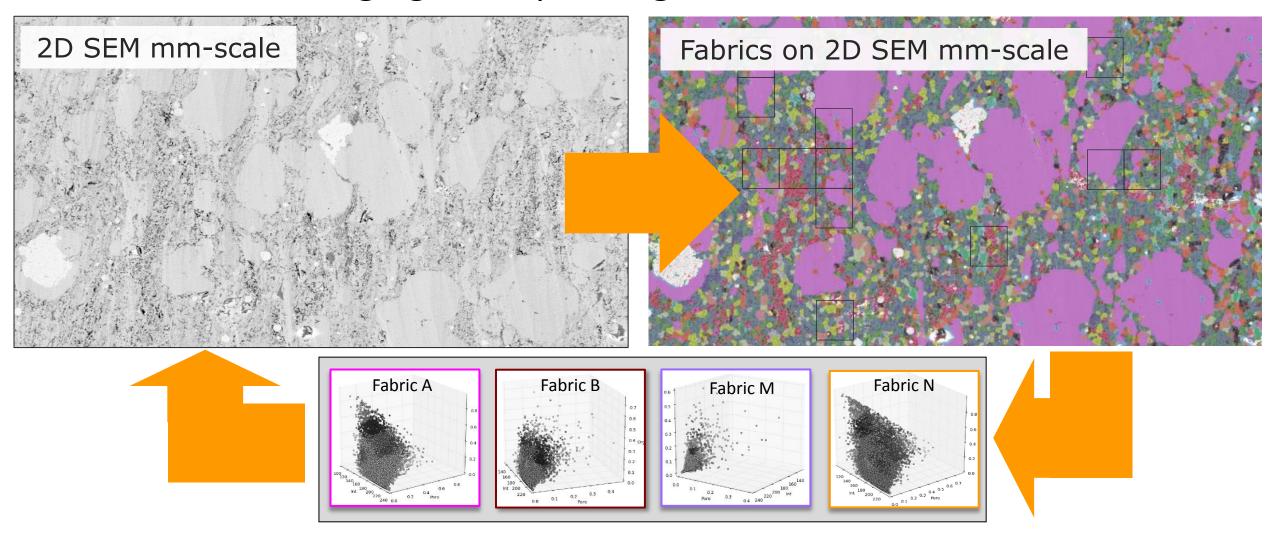








Multi-Scale Imaging and Upscaling

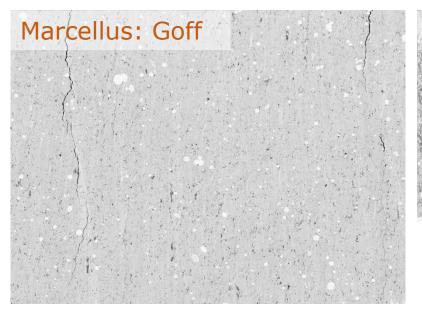


Multi-Scale Statistics



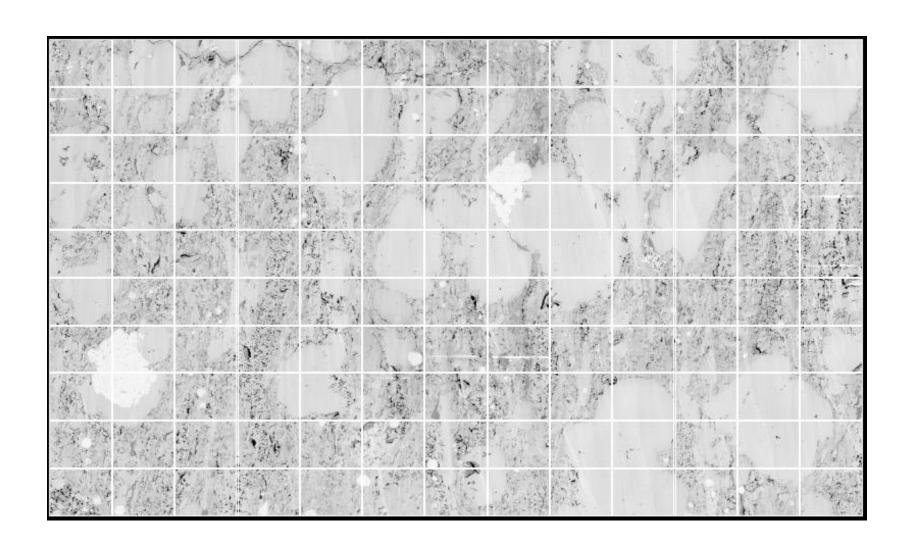




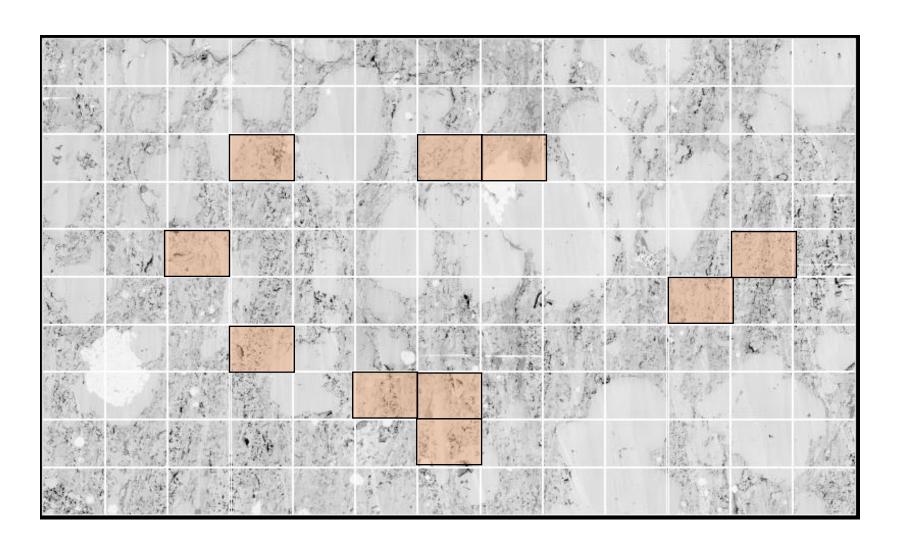




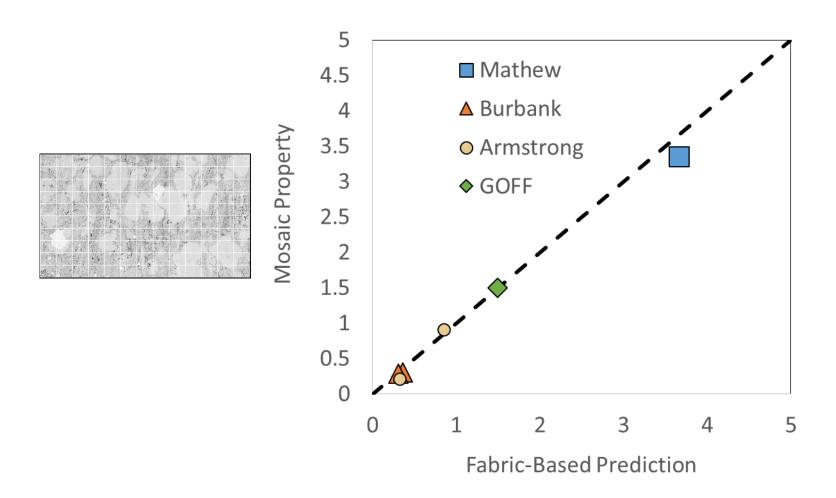
Mosaic Properties (~100 2D μm SEM images)



Fabrics-Based Upscaled Properties (~10 2D μm SEM images)

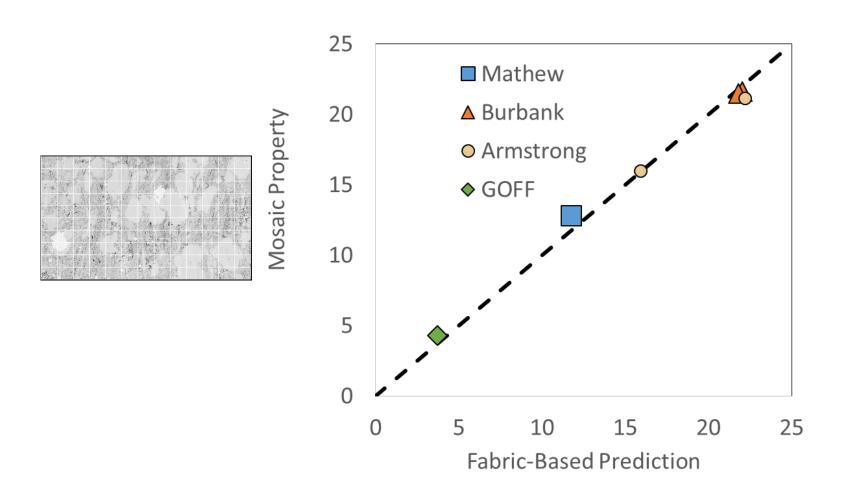


Rock Porosity



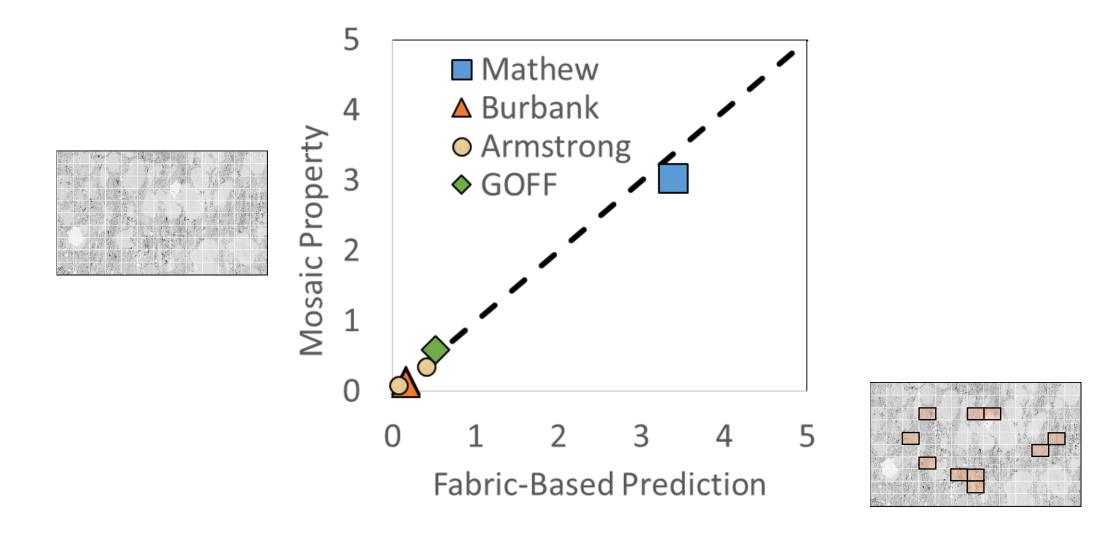


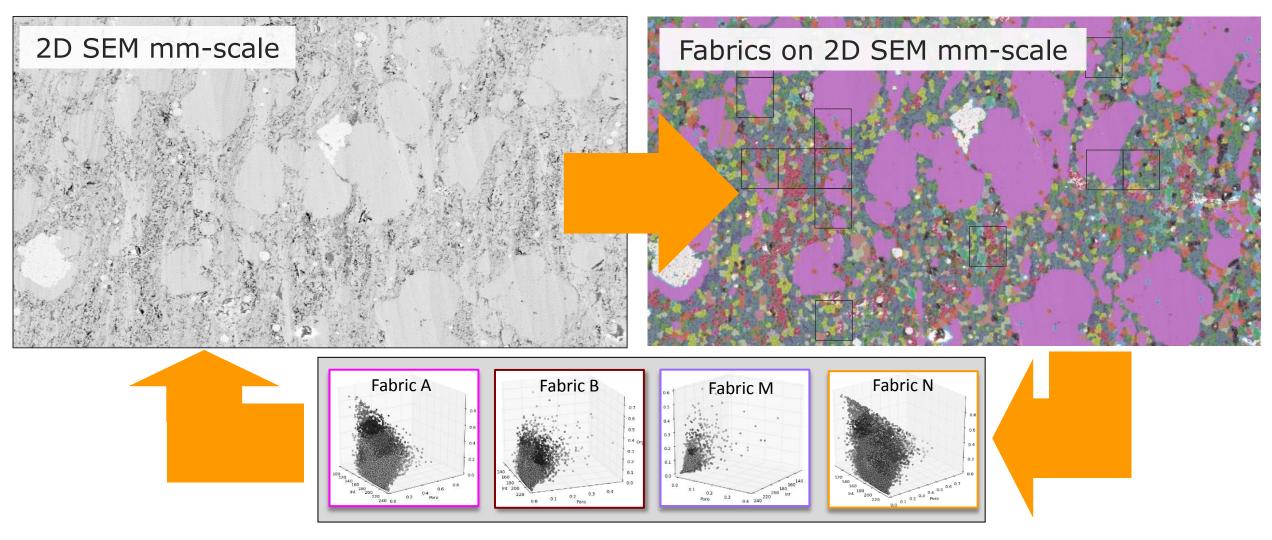
Rock Organic Fraction





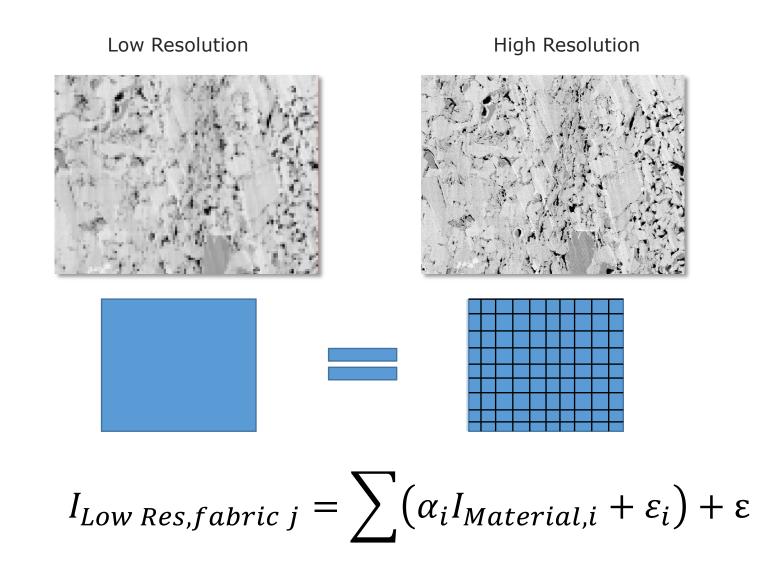
Rock Pore Associated with Organic (PAOM) Fraction





Multi-Scale Statistics

Multi-Scale Statistics



Multi-Scale Statistics

$$I_{Low\ Res,fabric\ j} = \sum (\alpha_i I_{Material,i} + \varepsilon_i) + \varepsilon$$

