GEOPHYSICS POSTER 22

DETERMINATION OF AVO ATTRIBUTES FOR ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCE ZONES OF MALAY BASIN: FLUID FACTORS

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Based on previous study on Acoustic Impedance (AI)

characteristics of the end member of two clastic rocks i.e.

sandstone and shale, the Malay Basin can be generally divided

into 2 major zones (Uzir et. al, 2009). It was observed in that

study that the similar AI characteristic was displaying distinct

distribution pattern, which later was postulated to be much

related to the tectonic setting and depositional environment

(Figure 1). Changes in AI pattern will directly affect the AVO

response and its attributes. This paper is analyzing one of the

most important AVO attributes which is the fluid factor and it is

highly desirable for a hydrocarbon indicator (Smith and Gidlow,

1987). The typical published fluid factor ($\Delta F = 1.252A+0.580B$) was derived from the combination of two well known equations i.e. Castagna mudrock equation and Gardner equation. The indicator should be negative for shale over gas-sand interfaces

and significantly more negative than for shale over brine-sand interfaces (Castagna and Smith, 1994). The respective values of A and B were the intercept and the gradient attribute of reflection amplitude versus sin20 plot. The A and B values can also be calculated from Shuey Approximation equation (Shuey, 1985). In this paper, the fluid factor equations were derived based on

rock physical trend lines of Vp versus Vs plot and density (ρ)

versus Vp plot, which were obtained from 48 well logs data

that have been rigorously conditioned (Table 1).

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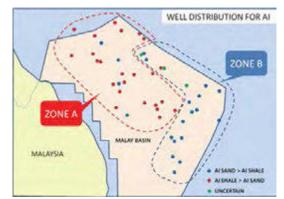


Figure 1: Subdivision of Malay Basin into 2 major zones based on the AI characteristics of sand and shale end member.

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PERTEMUAN PERSATUAN (MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY)

Zone	Number of wells	V _p -V _s empirical equation	ρ -V _p empirical equation	Fluid factor (Δ F) equation
А	27	Vp=1.1469Vs + 1590.3	ρ=0.2134Vp ^{0.2944}	ΔF=1.231A+0.574B
В	21	Vp=1.1962Vs + 1123	ρ=0.2254Vp ^{0.2884}	ΔF=1.222A+0.598B

Table 1: Fluid factor derived from $V_p - V_s$ and density V_p relationships for both Zone A and B