

Chemostratigraphy and its application to the Woodford Shale, Oklahoma

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Purpose

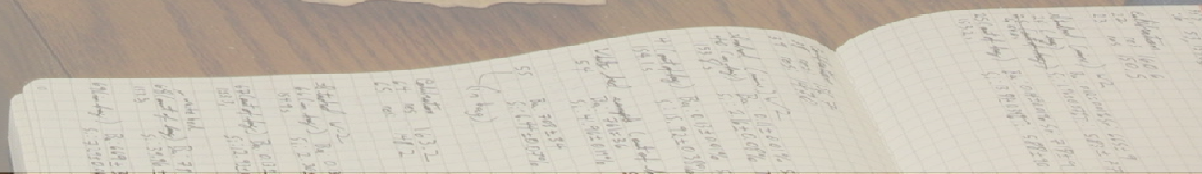
- To utilize a series of elemental proxies to develop a sequence stratigraphic framework that can be used to correlate fine-grain lithologies.
 - Lateral facies shifts within mudrocks are subtle, but can be significant and pervasive.
 - Highlight these shifts with greater precision than is possible in coarser lithologies.

Significance

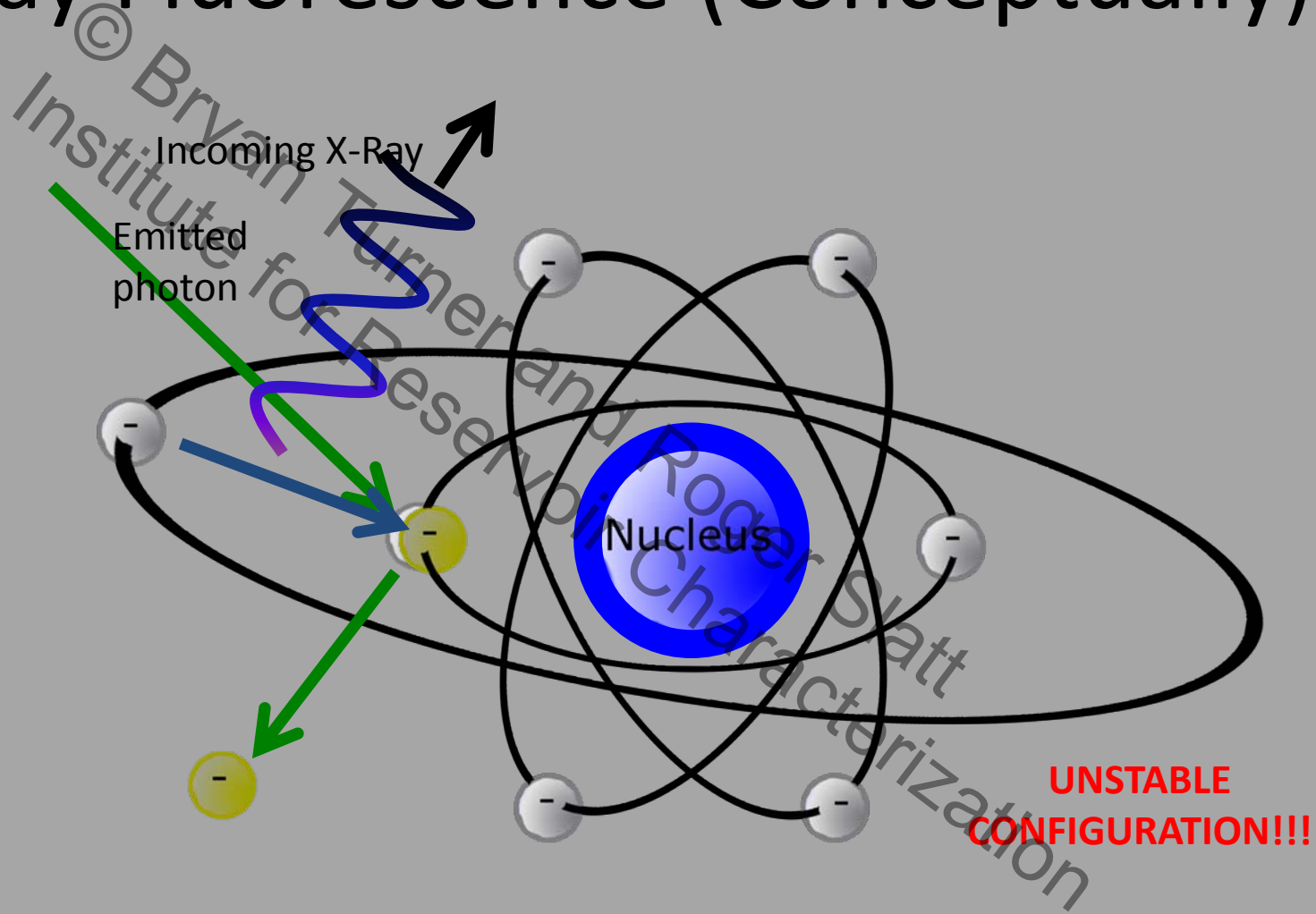
- Allows greater confidence in locating landing zones for production.
- Highlights regions where conditions will favor hydrocarbon production.
- Allows for high resolution correlation of mudrock reservoirs.

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XRF



X-Ray Fluorescence (Conceptually)



An Abridged List of Elemental Proxies

Carbonate Influx

Continental Influx

Organics and Redox

Clay Influx

hydrogen 1 H 1.0079																	helium 2 He 4.0026						
lithium 3 Li 6.941	beryllium 4 Be 9.0122																	boron 5 B 10.811	carbon 6 C 12.011	nitrogen 7 N 14.007	oxygen 8 O 15.999	fluorine 9 F 18.998	neon 10 Ne 20.180
sodium 11 Na 22.990	magnesium 12 Mg 24.305																	aluminum 13 Al 26.982	silicon 14 Si 28.086	phosphorus 15 P 30.974	sulfur 16 S 32.065	chlorine 17 Cl 35.453	argon 18 Ar 39.948
potassium 19 K 39.098	calcium 20 Ca 40.078	scandium 21 Sc 44.956	titanium 22 Ti 47.867	vanadium 23 V 50.942	chromium 24 Cr 51.996	manganese 25 Mn 54.938	iron 26 Fe 55.845	cobalt 27 Co 58.933	nickel 28 Ni 58.693	copper 29 Cu 63.546	zinc 30 Zn 65.39	gallium 31 Ga 69.723	germanium 32 Ge 72.61	arsenic 33 As 74.922	selenium 34 Se 78.96	bromine 35 Br 79.904	krypton 36 Kr 83.80						
rubidium 37 Rb 85.468	strontium 38 Sr 87.62	yttrium 39 Y 88.906	zirconium 40 Zr 91.224	niobium 41 Nb 92.906	molybdenum 42 Mo 95.94	technetium 43 Tc [98]	ruthenium 44 Ru 101.07	rhodium 45 Rh 102.91	palladium 46 Pd 106.42	silver 47 Ag 107.87	cadmium 48 Cd 112.41	indium 49 In 114.82	tin 50 Sn 118.71	antimony 51 Sb 121.76	tellurium 52 Te 127.60	iodine 53 I 126.90	xenon 54 Xe 131.29						
caesium 55 Cs 132.91	barium 56 Ba 137.33	57-70 *	lutetium 71 Lu 174.97	hafnium 72 Hf 178.49	tantalum 73 Ta 180.95	tungsten 74 W 183.84	rhenum 75 Re 186.21	osmium 76 Os 190.23	iridium 77 Ir 192.22	platinum 78 Pt 195.08	gold 79 Au 196.97	mercury 80 Hg 200.59	thallium 81 Tl 204.39	lead 82 Pb 207.2	bismuth 83 Bi 208.98	polonium 84 Po [209]	astatine 85 At [210]	radon 86 Rn [222]					
francium 87 Fr [223]	radium 88 Ra [226]	89-102 * *	lawrencium 103 Lr [262]	rutherfordium 104 Rf [261]	dubnium 105 Db [262]	seaborgium 106 Sg [266]	bohrium 107 Bh [264]	hassium 108 Hs [269]	meitnerium 109 Mt [268]	ununnium 110 Uun [271]	ununium 111 Uuu [272]	ununbium 112 Uub [277]	ununquadium 114 Uuq [289]										

* Lanthanide series

lanthanum 57 La 138.91	cerium 58 Ce 140.12	praseodymium 59 Pr 140.91	neodymium 60 Nd 144.24	promethium 61 Pm [145]	samarium 62 Sm 150.36	europium 63 Eu 151.96	gadolinium 64 Gd 157.25	terbium 65 Tb 158.93	dysprosium 66 Dy 162.50	holmium 67 Ho 164.93	erbium 68 Er 167.26	thulium 69 Tm 168.93	ytterbium 70 Yb 173.04
actinium 89 Ac [227]	thorium 90 Th 232.04	protactinium 91 Pa 231.04	uranium 92 U 238.03	neptunium 93 Np [237]	plutonium 94 Pu [244]	americium 95 Am [243]	curium 96 Cm [247]	berkelium 97 Bk [247]	californium 98 Cf [251]	einsteinium 99 Es [252]	fermium 100 Fm [257]	mendelevium 101 Md [258]	nobelium 102 No [259]

** Actinide series

(Algeo and Maynard, 2004; Brumsack, 2006; Tribovillard et al., 2006; Rowe et al., 2012)

The Special Case for Si

- Si: Quartz \rightarrow SiO_2
Clay minerals (e.g. illite) \rightarrow $\text{KAl}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$
Radiolarians \rightarrow amorphous SiO_2
(may recrystallize during diagenesis)
- To estimate clastic input
 - Divide by Al to remove the clay component
- To estimate biogenic input
 - Compare to other continental influx proxies (such as Ti)

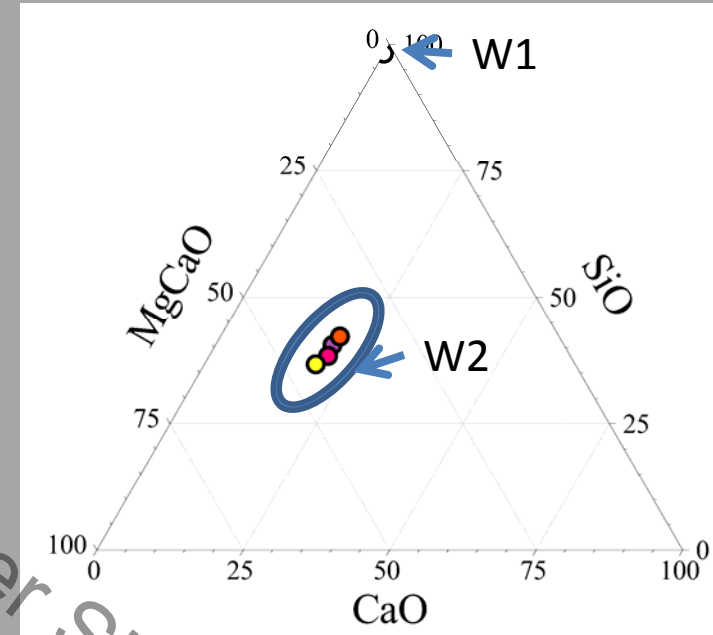
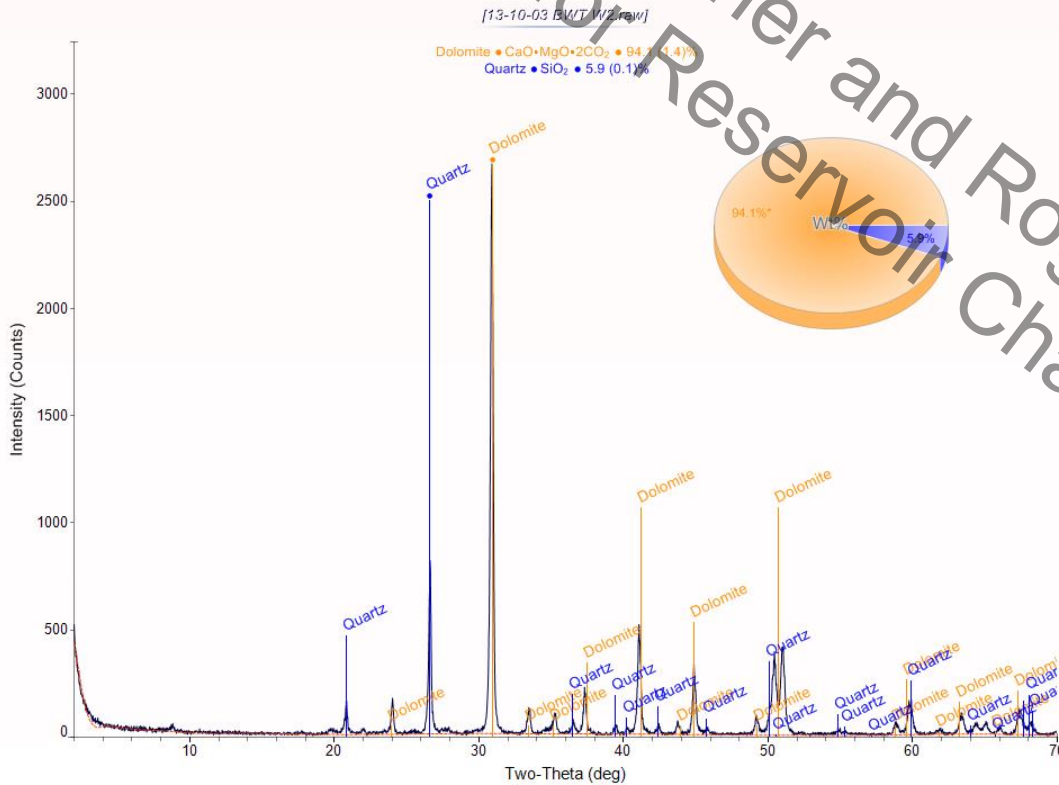
XRD CONFIRMATION

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XRD vs. XRF

XRD: 94% Dolomite
6% Quartz



XRF: 60-70% Carbonate
30-40% Quartz

W2:Dolomite

W1:Radiolarian horizon

*: These examples all use light elements and may be difficult to detect with HHXRF

HHXRF Utility

- “All models are wrong, some models are useful” –George E.P. Box
- The HHXRF numerical values are potentially suspect.
- However the **TRENDS** are useful for interpretation.

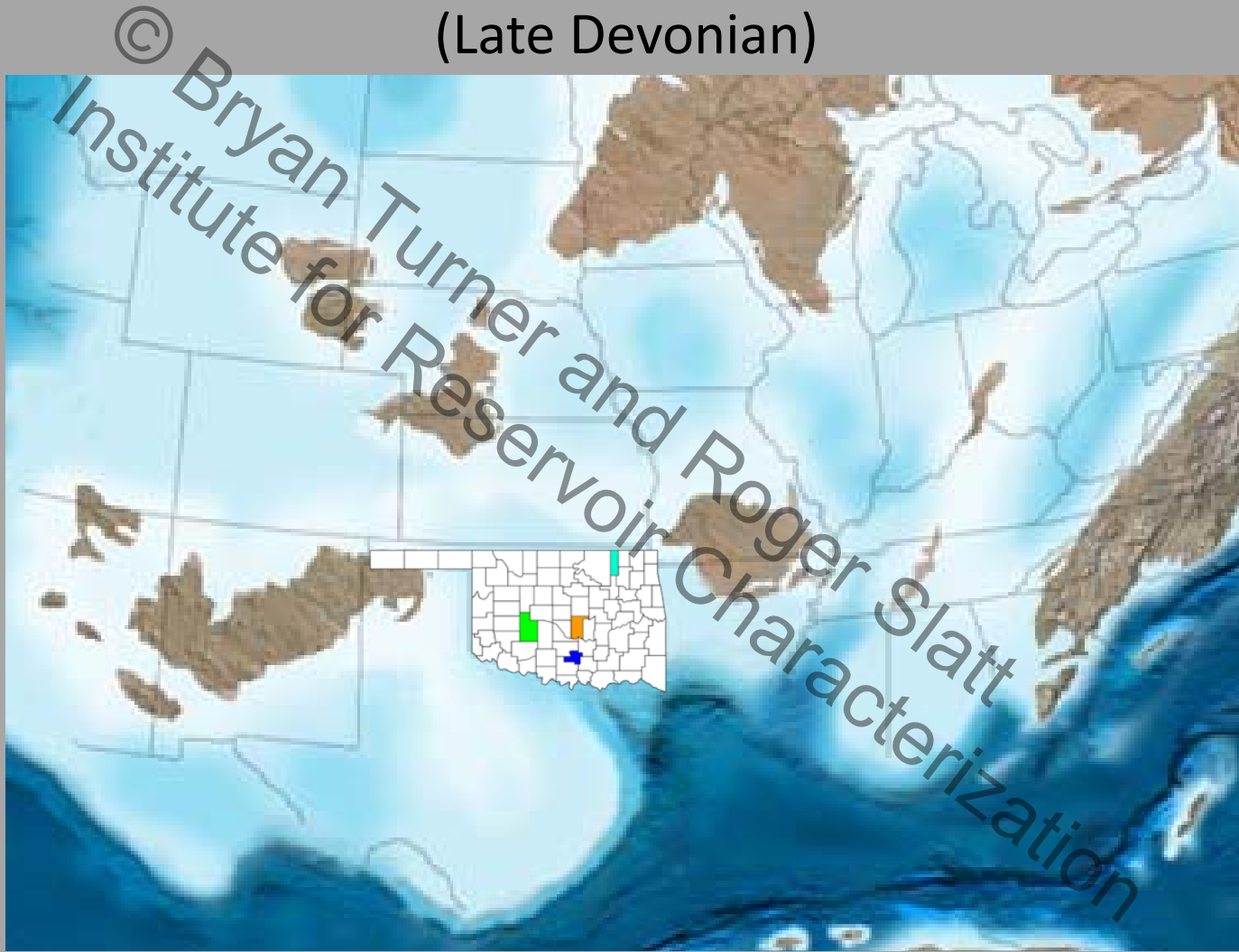


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FIELD AREAS

Paleogeography

(Late Devonian)

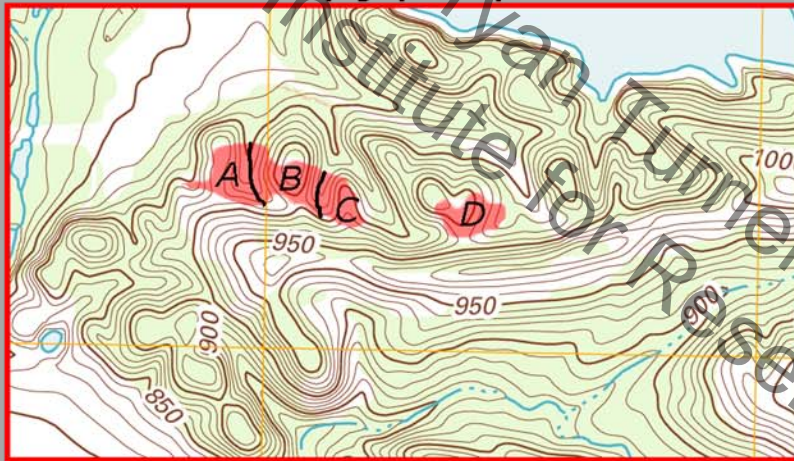


Modified from Blakey, 2011

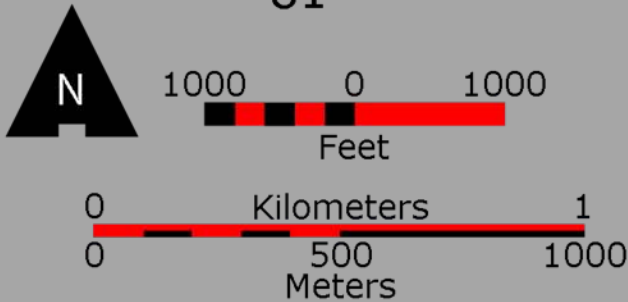
Hunton Anticline Quarry

and the Three Cores

Topographic Map

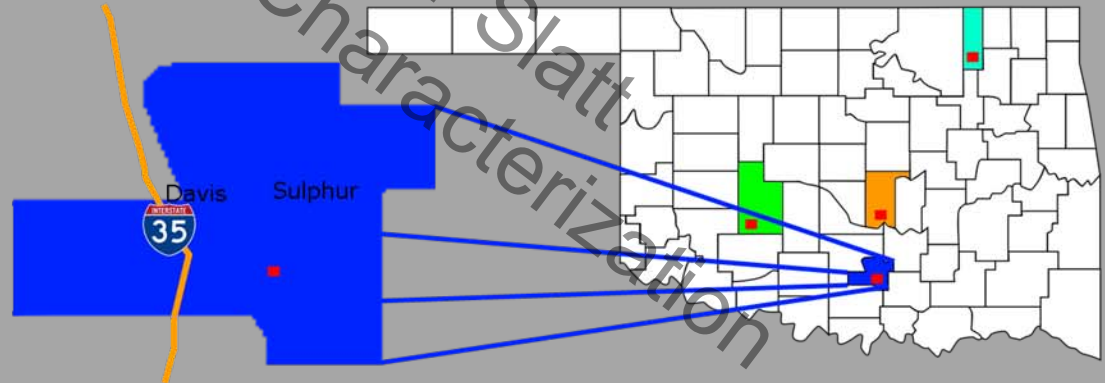


Air Photo



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988



Quarry

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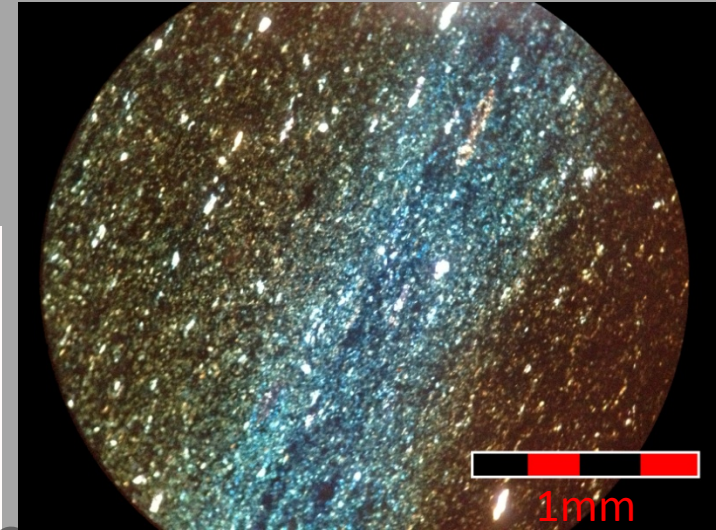
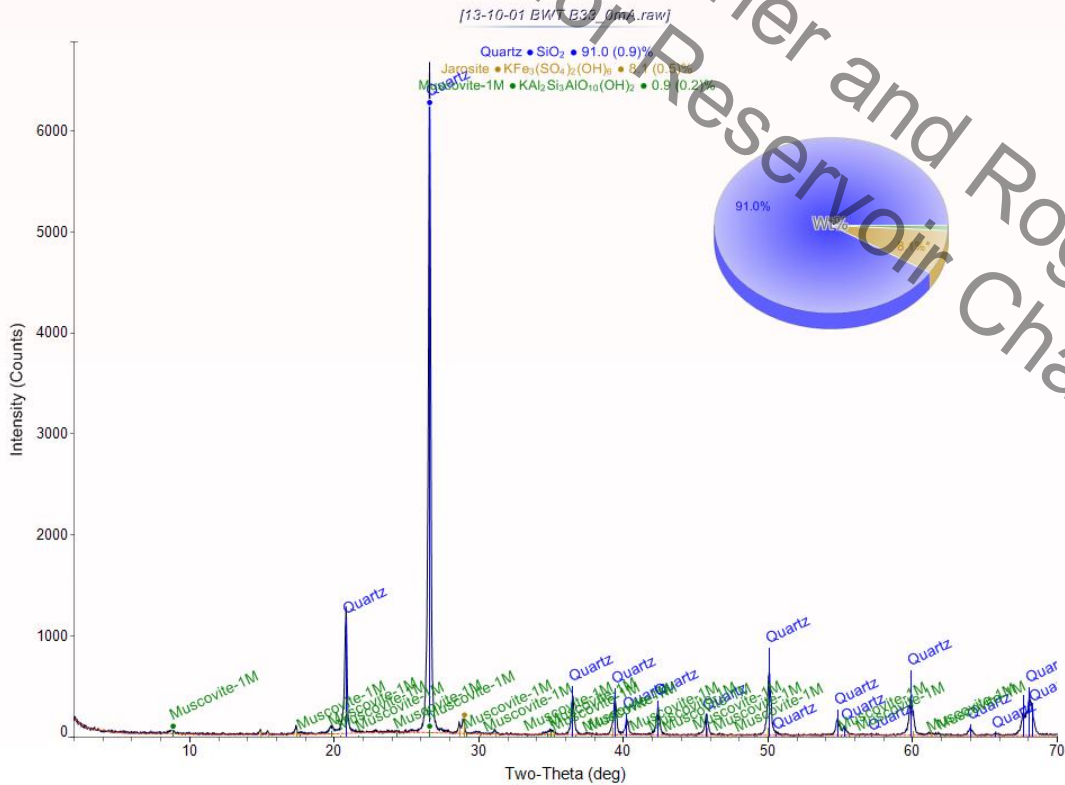
Site B

Site D



Thin “White Beds”

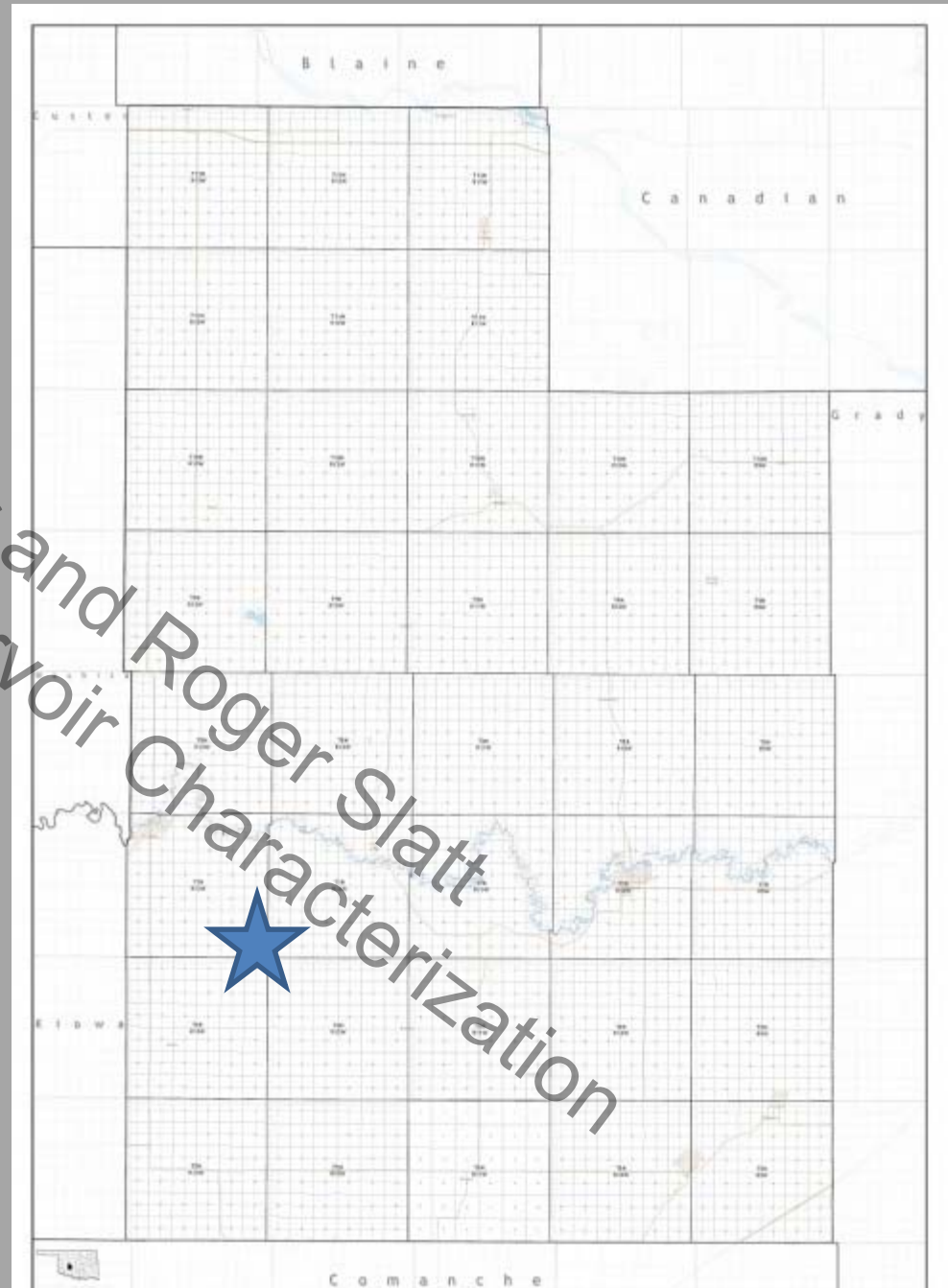
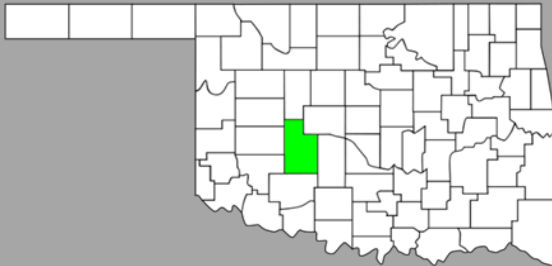
XRD: 91% Quartz (recrystallized radiolarians)
9% Diagenetic Minerals



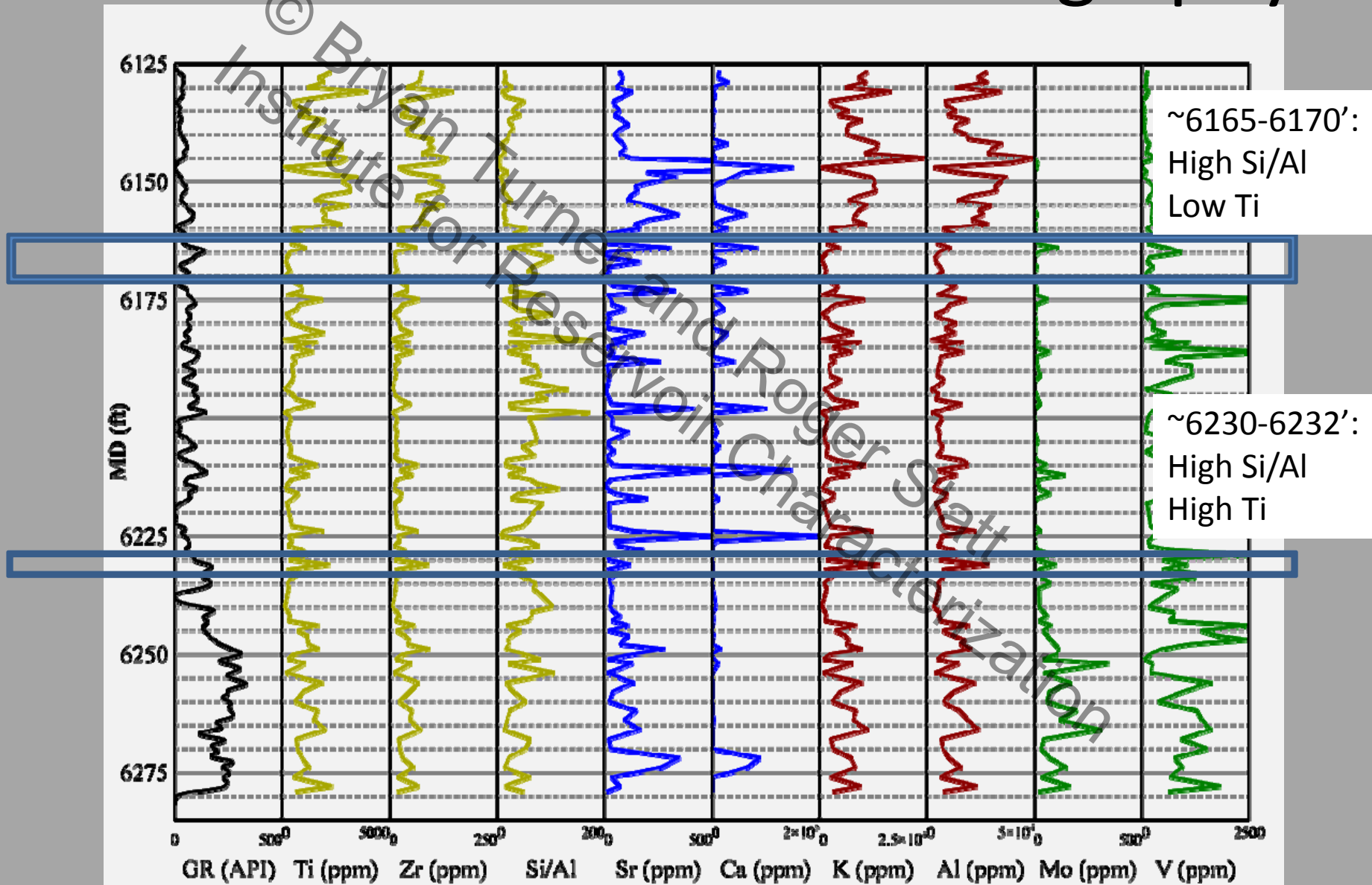
Grid is 1cm² for scale.

Hall 2B

- Jones and Pellow Operator
- Highly faulted well
- Northern Anadarko Basin (Caddo County)
- Heavily sampled



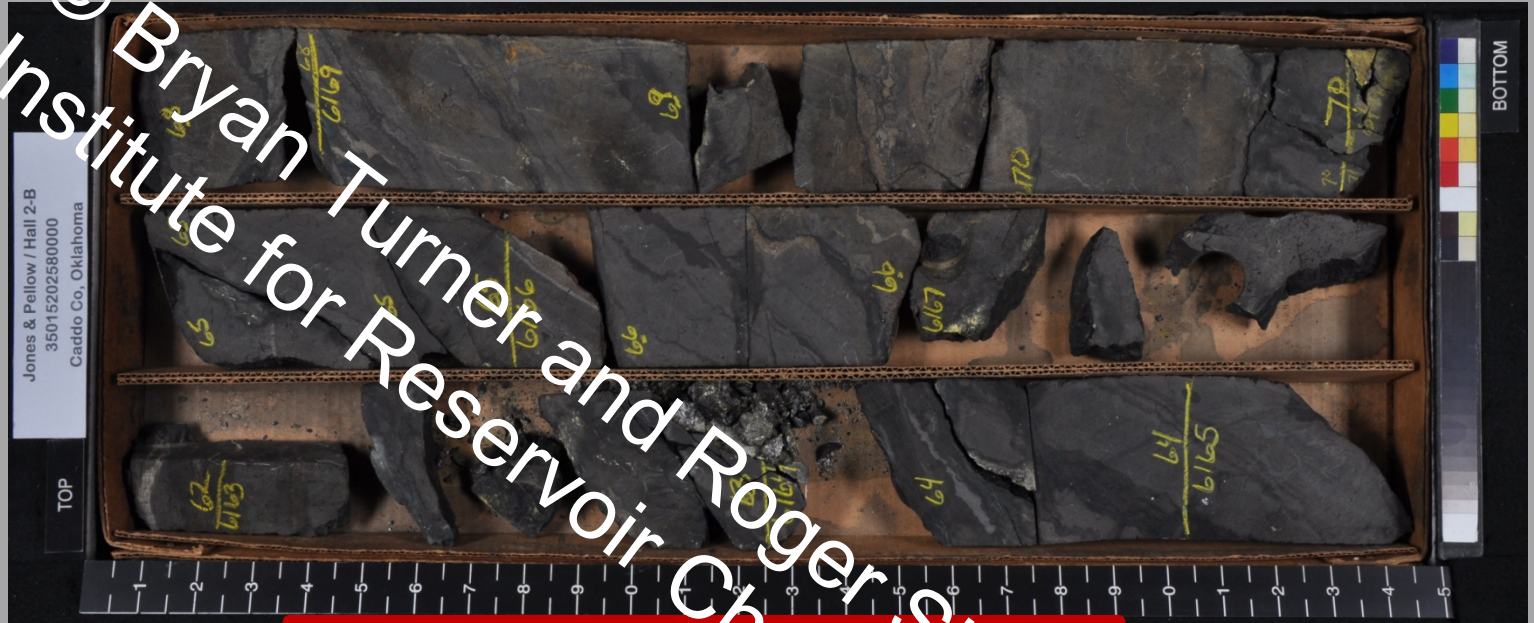
Hall 2B GR and Chemostratigraphy



Core - Jones and Pellow Hall 2B

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Biogenic Quartz
Horizons
~6165 -6170'

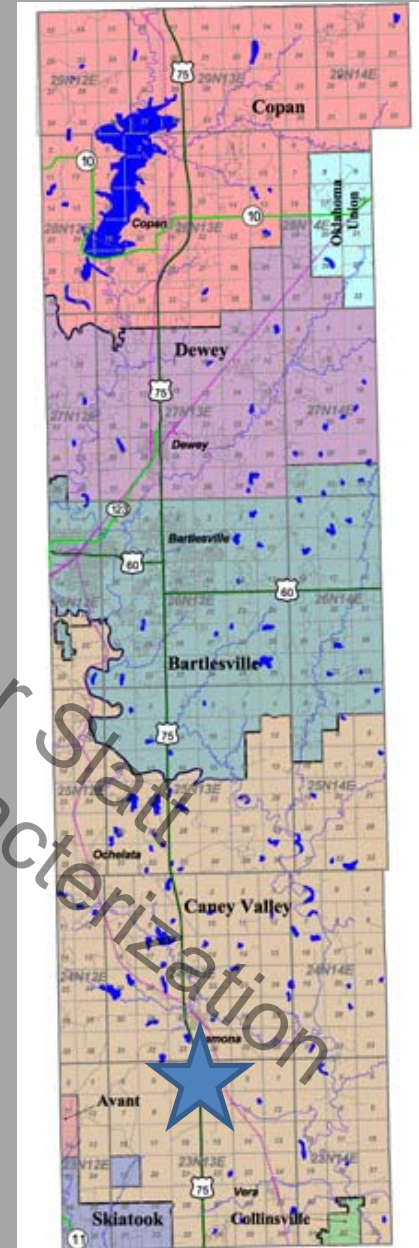


Clastic Quartz
Horizons
~6130 - 6132

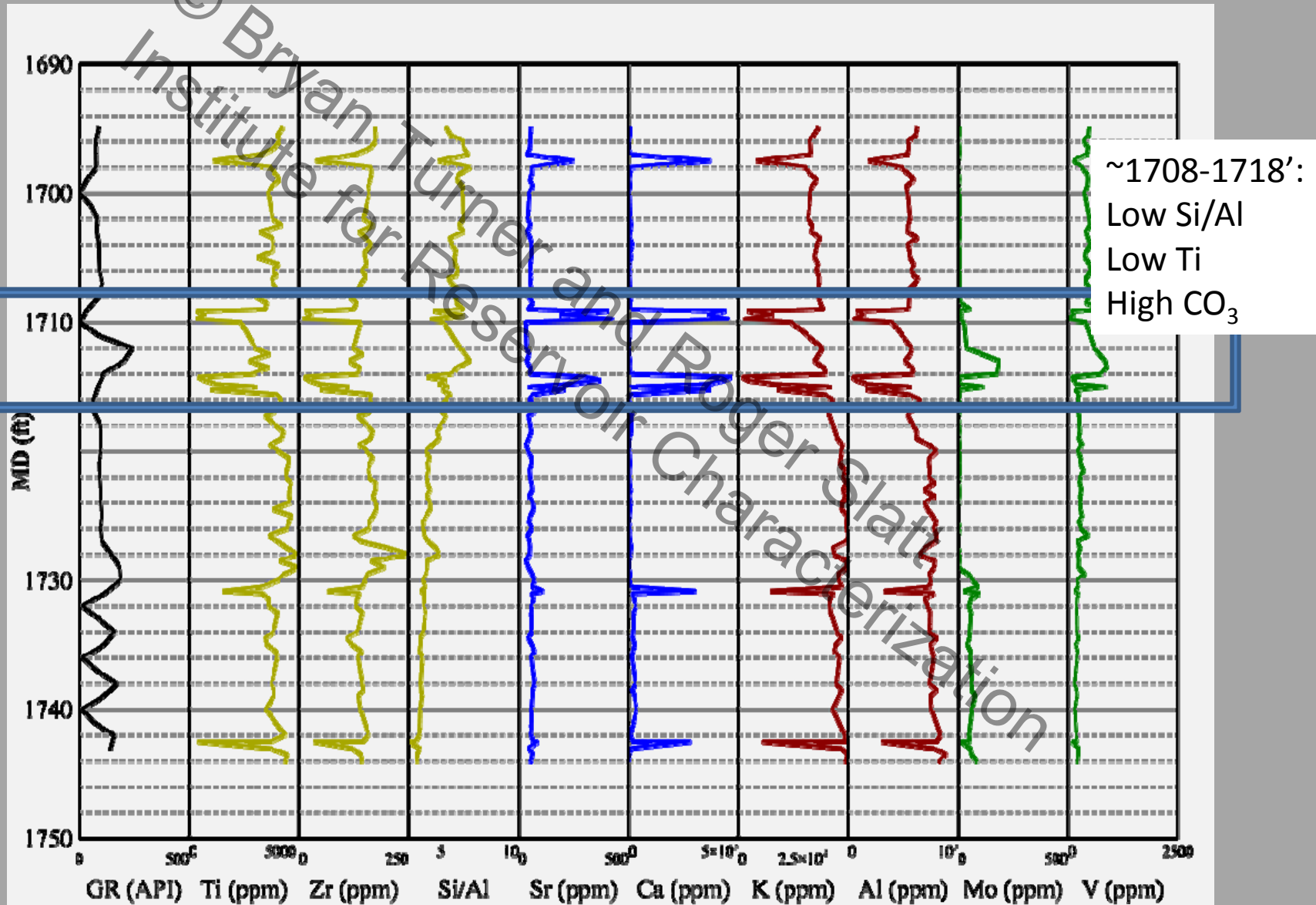


Anthris 2

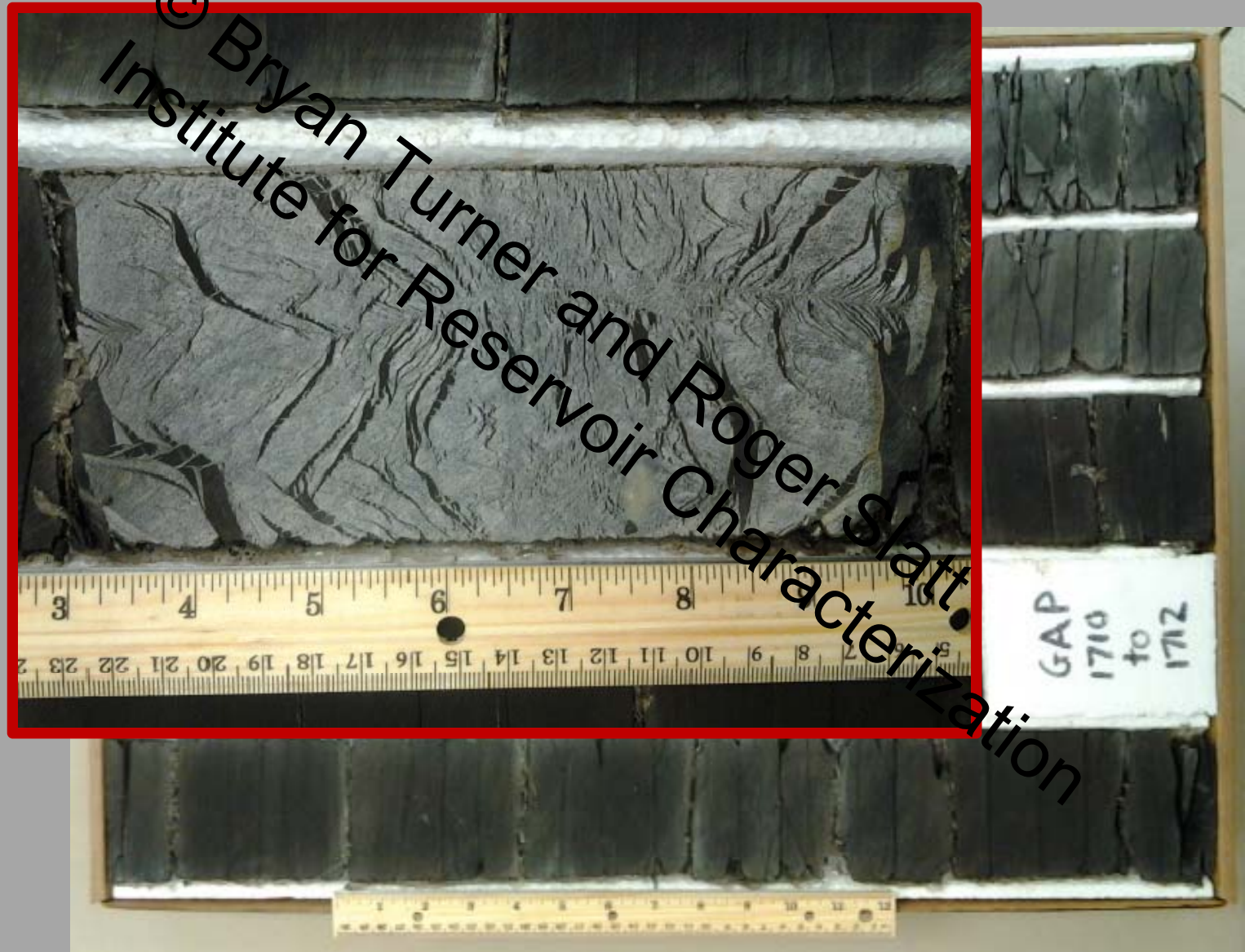
- Constellation Energy Operator
- Proximal Well
- Northern Cherokee Platform (Washington County)



Anthris 2 GR and Chemostratigraphy

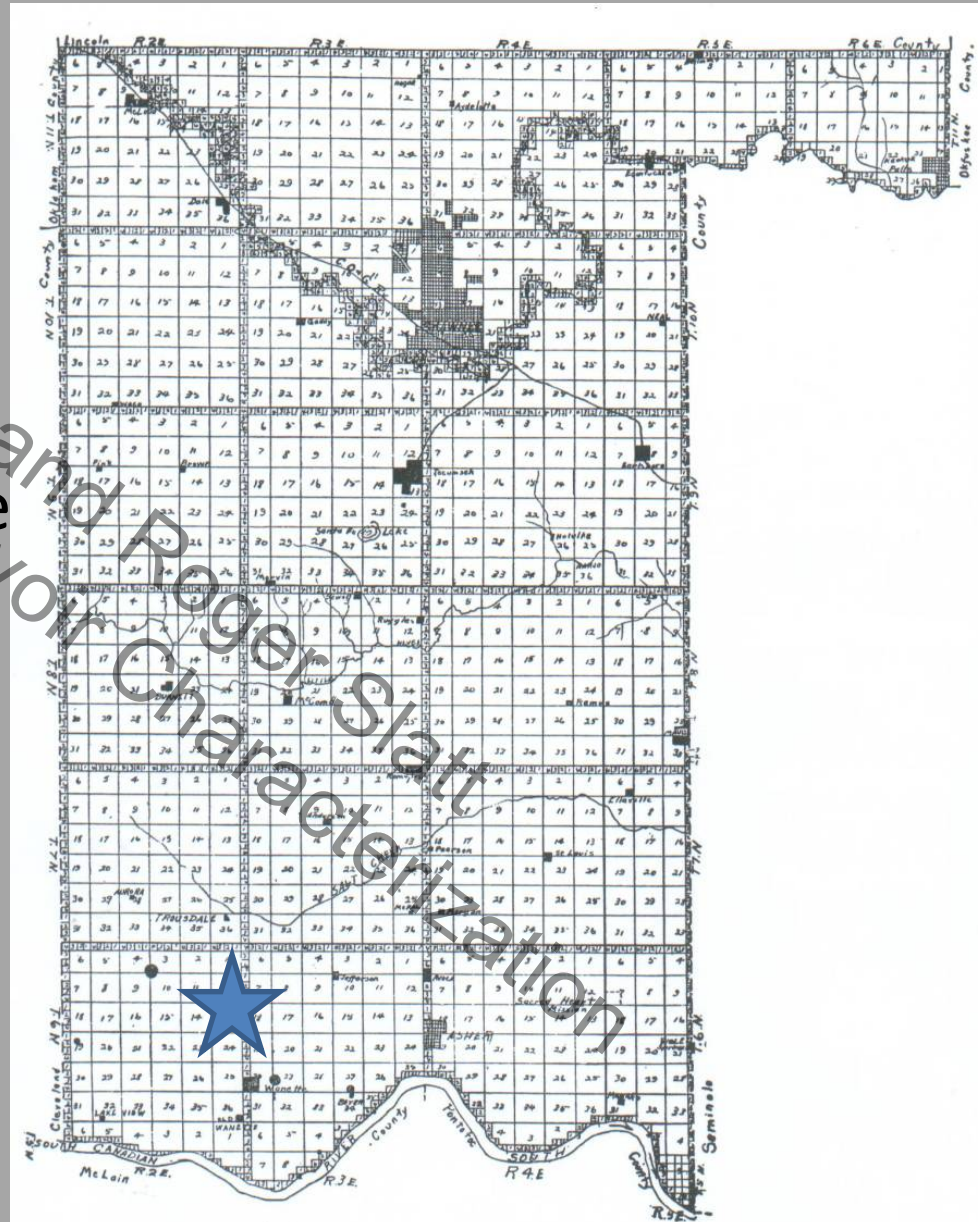
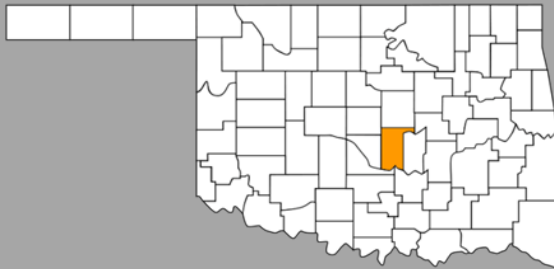


Core – Constellation Energy Anthis 2

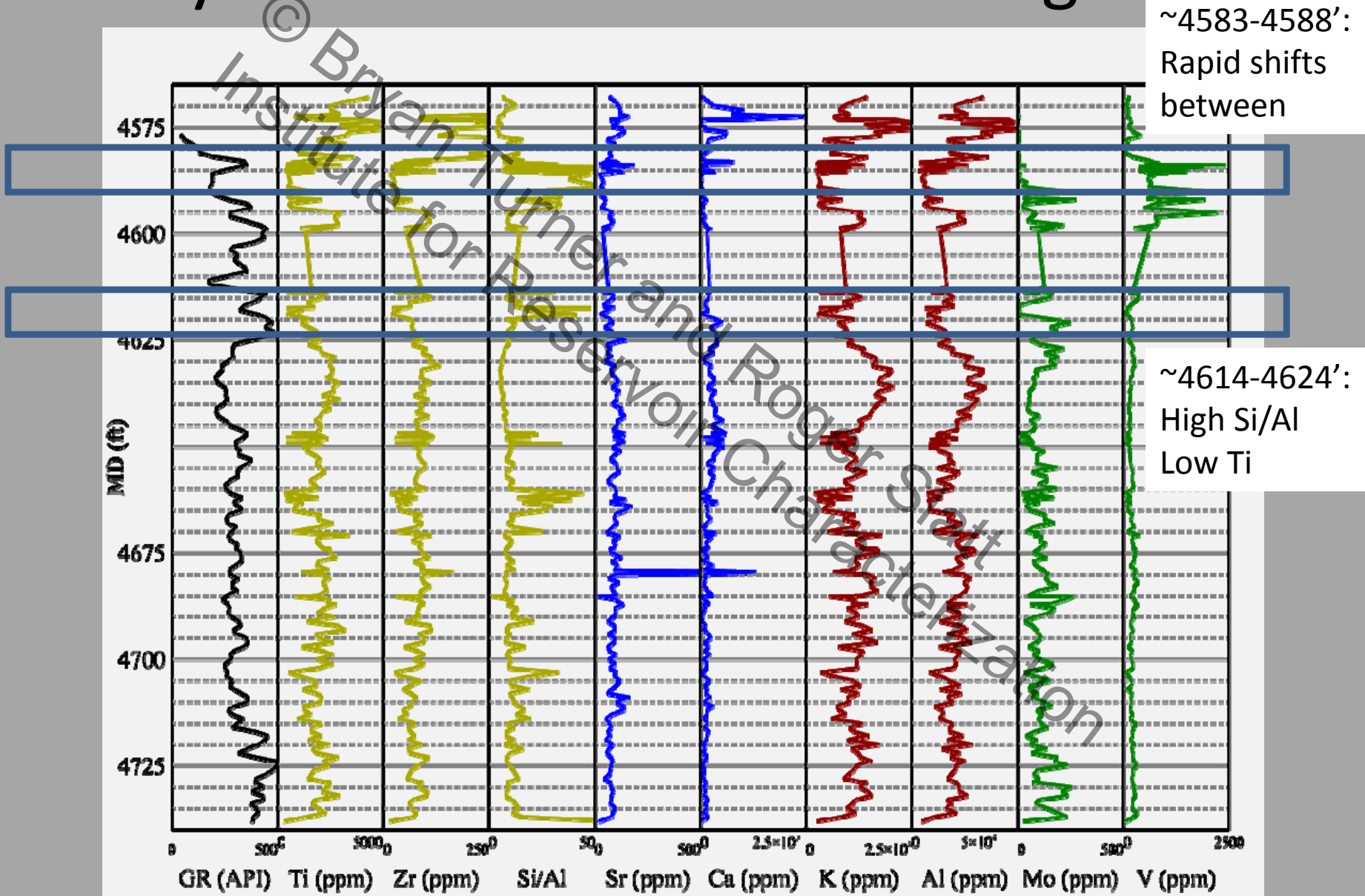


Ray 1-13

- West Star Operator
- Southern Cherokee Platform (Pottawatomie County)



Ray 1-13 GR and Chemostratigraphy



Core – West Star Ray 1-13

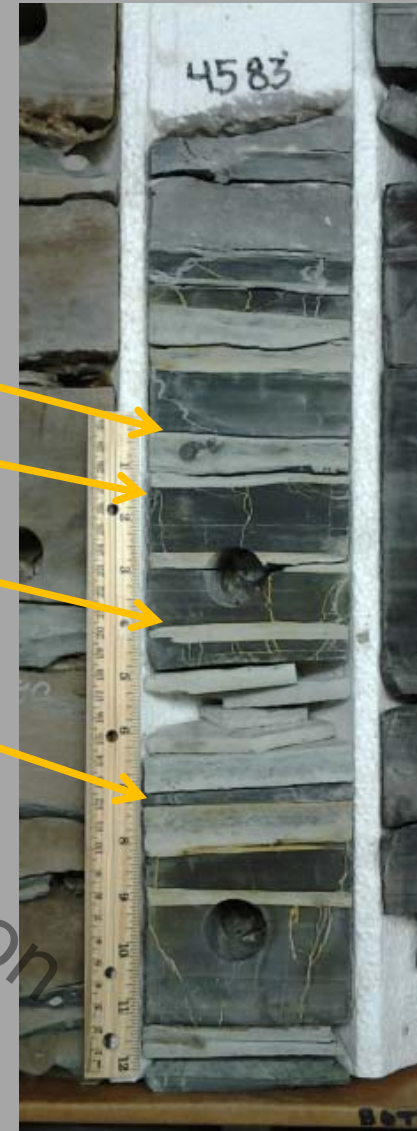
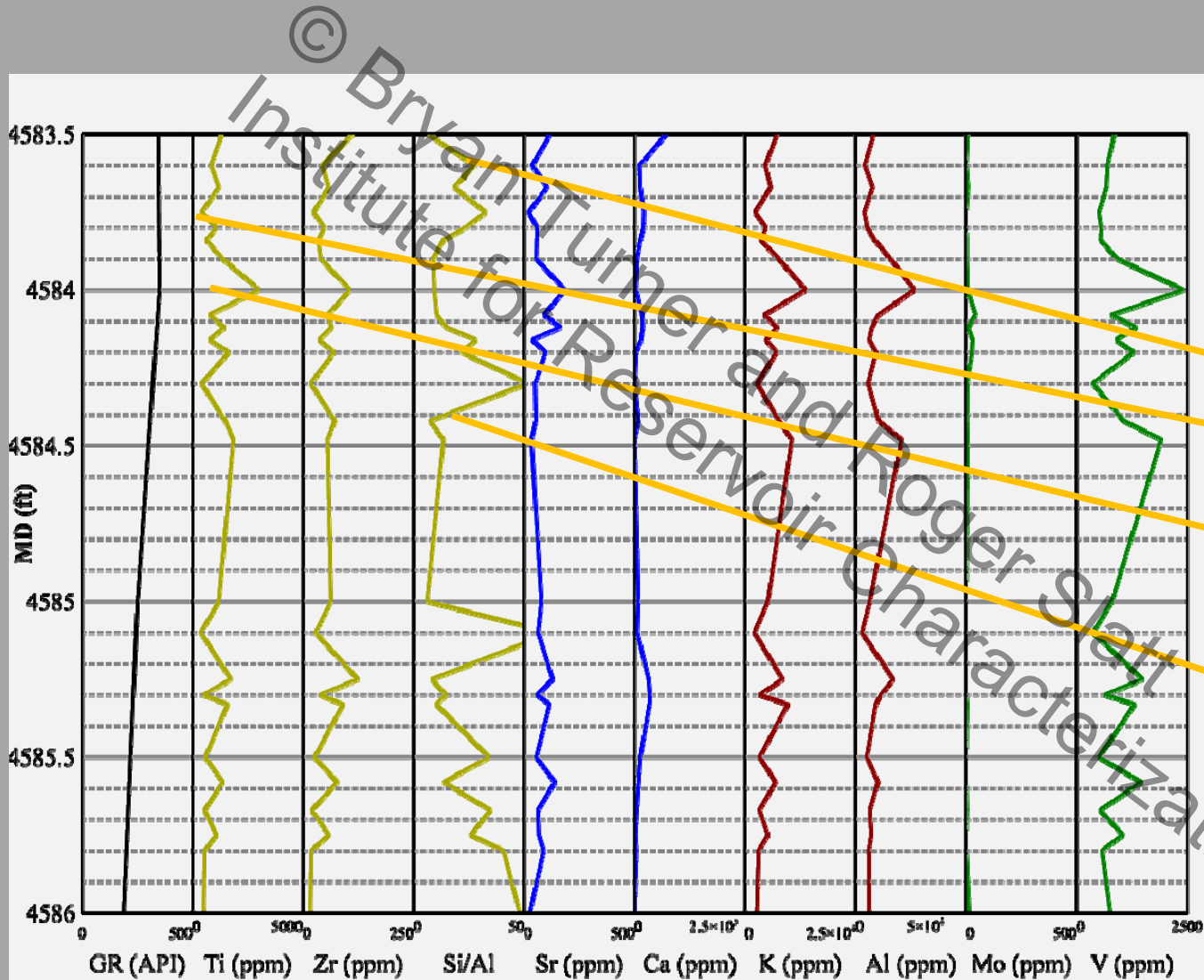
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Biogenic Quartz
Horizons
(4619-4624')

Rapid Facies
Shifts:
(~4583-4586')



Utility of High Resolution Chemostratigraphy



Conclusions and Future Work

- Chemostratigraphic data is becoming increasingly cost-effective to collect
- High resolution chemostratigraphy can provide detailed understanding of target lithology
 - Landing Zones
 - Drilling Hazards
 - Fracture Behavior
 - Completion Design
- Tie these elemental proxies to sedimentation rates to develop a sequence stratigraphic framework.

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