Evaluate the geological structure, petroleum potential by interpretation the 2D seismic data of Phu Quoc basin

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ABSTRACT

So far, the understanding of Pre-Tertiary formations in the Phu Quoc basin is eliminated due to lack of drilling and the absence of outcrops except on Phu Quoc Island and some other isles. By analogue with stratigraphic information from surrounding areas, seismic horizons may be correlated with known-age strata. Strata of pre-Cambrian and Early Paleozoic ages have not been discovered yet in SW Viet Nam but by analogue may consist of metamorphosed rocks such as chloritized phylite, sericite schist, and quartzite sandwiched with ultra basic rocks. Therefore, PetroVietnam assigned PVEP to perform acquisition of 2D seismic on the area of blocks 41-44 in order to get additional data for more precise evaluation of the petroleum potential and defining the exploration strategy in the Phu Quoc area. Based on seismic data interpretation in block 42 of Phu Quoc Basin, the Isodepth maps were constructed by approach of conversing time to depth from isochrone maps. The results of interpretation allowed to identify many seismic closures particularly on the isodepth map of the Brown section, but these closures are located deeply above 5000m, which reliability is fair and economic effect is weak. Hence, the Brown horizon did not considered as structures identified on and concentrate to describe those determined in the Orange and Purple horizons.

Result of interpretation indicated 8 closures, which could be identified in the Orange and Purple horizons.

Keywords: 2D seismic, time-depth conversion, closures, isodepth, horizons.
1. INTRODUCTION

Phu Quoc basin is considered as a Mesozoic basin developing on the Paleozoic basement and spread entirely on area of Blocks 41-44 which are located at the south of Phu Quoc island and stretched southward to offshore of West Viet Nam with area of 19,420 km². Seismic data of these blocks are still few and limited only with 1087 km of 2D seismic lines MH-96 of grid 32 x 32 km [1,2,3,4,5]. No exploratory well was drilled yet in surrounding area. Therefore, PetroVietnam assigned PVEP to perform acquisition of 2045 km of 2D seismic lines PQ-05 on the area of blocks 41-44 in order to get additional data for more precise evaluation of the petroleum potential and defining the exploration strategy in the Phu Quoc area. [4,12]

Blocks 41-44 are located in offshore of West Viet Nam at the south of Phu Quoc island (Fig.1).

The Phu Quoc basin is a forearc basin of Mesozoic age. It developed on the plate margin of an ancient Cratonic block - the Indosinia microplate, in contact with the Sibumasu microplate, both which are considered to be fragments that split from Gondwanaland during the Paleozoic Era. The basin is elongated meridionally with a width of 50 km and a length of more than 100 km, and is covered by a Paleozoic-Mesozoic sediment complex of more than 8 km thickness at depocenters. [1, 6,7,8,9,10,11,12, 13, 14, 15]

Methodology

Based on the seismic data build up the appropriate maps, interpret the seismic profile, hence identify the potential closures

Figure 1. Location of studied blocks
The report is performed on the base of following seismic data:

- Existed data includes 1087 km of 2D seismic of MH-96 with grid of 32 x 32 km and 2045 km of 2D seismic acquisition of PQ-05 with grid 8 x 8 km (Fig.3.1). Seismic data MH-96 was acquired by Western Geophysical in 1996 and processed by Golden Pacific in 2000 with 8 seismic lines of 1087 km.

In 2005 PVEP has performed the 2D seismic acquisition with 2.045 km, which were processed later by Fairfield Viet Nam (the former Golden Pacific) in 2006 [4].

Results and Discussion

The seismic data quality it needs to remark that the reprocessed 1.087 km of 2D seismic lines “Minh Hải-96” at Golden Pacific center has a medium quality, while the 2.045 km of 2D seismic lines acquired in 2005 and reprocessed by Fairfield Việt Nam in 2006 are qualified very worse particularly in the eastern area with many diffractions and multiple reflectors (Fig.2; Fig.3) [4].

Correlation and Interpretation

Based on existed 2D-seismic data (Fig. 2) and correlating with those from Malay - Tho Chu basin three (03) seismic markers were identified in the studied area including - the Orange, the Purple and the Brown markers. (Fig.4)

These boundaries are used in this report for correlation and interpretation. They coincide with those identified before by others authors in pre-existed reports.

The brown seismic marker: This marker characterizes the acoustic basement which is the deepest boundary enable to be observed on the seismic section. The brown marker is characterized by seismic reflectors of low amplitude and weak to very weak intensity. In some places the interpretation needs to draw by analogue with overlain horizons (Fig.4). The Brown horizon is identified as the basin of sedimentary basin and dated as Paleozoic (Devonian). It is the main study target of the project. The correlation reliability of the Brown horizon is quite low.
Figure 4. Seismic section correlating with Malay - Tho Chu basin

Figure 5. Isochrone map of the Orange section

Compiling of isochrone and isodepth maps with 1: 200,000 scale

All isochrones maps were constructed on software CPS3 Geoframe and illustrated on figures 5 for isochrones map of the Orange, Purple, and Brown sections. After converting to depths isodepth maps were constructed in scale of 1.200.000 for all seismic boundaries using software CPS-3. Figures 5 - 10 illustrated isodepths maps of the Orange, Purple, and Brown sections.

Figure 6. Isochrone map of the Purple section

Figure 7. Isochrone map of the Brown section

Figure 8. Isodepth map of the Purple section
Figure 9. Isodepth map of the Brown section

Potential structures evaluation

Isodepth maps were constructed basing on the conversion Time to Depth method of isochrone maps. The result of interpretation allowed to identify many seismic closures particularly on the isodepth map of the Brown section but these closures are located deeply above 5,000m, which reliability is fair and economic effect is weak. So, we did not consider structures identified on the Brown horizon and concentrate to describe those determined in the Orange and Purple horizons. Result of interpretation indicated 8 closures, which could be identified in the Orange and Purple horizons and numbered from N° 01- to N° 08 (Fig.11).

Figure 10. Potential structures identified on Purple horizon /Block 42/

Structure/Closure 01:

Located westerly of block 42 Structure 01 represents a 3-way dip closure closed to fault. Top of structure and most of structure area lay in block 41. Structure 01 is identified on both horizons- the Orange and the Purple. On the Orange horizon top of structure is drawn at 1800m depth, with largest closure at 2450m and area of 14,1km². On the Purple horizon the structure top is located at 3,600m depth, with largest closure at 4,000m and area of 15,72 km² (Fig. 11, 12; 13).

Figure 11. Potential structures in block 42

Figure 12. Potential structures identified on Orange horizon /Block 42/
Structure/ Closure 02

The structure 02 is located in NW of block 42 and represented as an anticline intersected by fault system of NW - SE direction. The anticline is closed on both horizons Orange and Purple. The top of structure on the Orange horizon is drawn at 2,000m depth with largest closure at 2,350m and area of 68.81 km². The top of structure on Purple horizon lay at 3,400m with largest closure at 3,800m with area of 95.36 km² (Fig. 11; 12; 14);

Figure 13. Seismic section cross the structure 01

Structure/ Closure 3

Structure 03 locates nearly the Central Uplifted Zone of Phu Quóc basin and at the center of block 42. Structure represents an anticline of 3-way dip closure cut by fault system of NW-SE trend. Anticline is closed to fault and identified on both horizons - the Orange and Purple. On the Orange horizon, the structure top is drawn at 1,800m depth, and the largest closure is at 2,250m with area of 51.29 km². On the Purple horizon the top of structure is located at 3,400 and the largest closure is at 3,600m with area of 19.63 km². (Fig. 11; 12; 15);

Figure 14. Seismic section cross structure 02

Structure/ Closure 4

Structure 04 locates at the center of block 42 and southward of structure 03. It represents an anticline closed to fault with 3-way dip closure. The closure is identified on both horizons Orange and Purple. On the Orange horizon the structure top is drawn at 2,000m depth with largest closure at 2,300m and area of 12.08km². On the Purple horizon the top of structure is located at 3,600m with largest closure at 3,800m and area of 6.25 km² (Fig.11; 12; 16).

Figure 15. Seismic section cross structure 03

Structure / Closure 05

Structure 05 locates southward of block 42 and northward of the southern trough of Phu Quóc basin. The structure represents an anticline of 3-way dip closure cut by fault system of NW-SE direction and closed to fault. It is identified...
as anticline closure on both horizons - the Orange and Purple. The top of closure on the Orange horizon is drawn at 2,000m depth with largest area of 49.32 km² at 2,400m depth. On the Purple horizon the top of structure is at 3,600m depth, with largest closure at 4100m depth of 50.26 km² (Fig. 11; 12; 17).

Figure 16. Seismic section cross structure 04

Figure 17. Seismic section cross structure 05

Structure / Closure 06

Structure 06 is located nearly the center of block 42 and closely to the Western trough at NW. It represents an anticline of 2-way dip closure cut by fault system. This anticline is closed to fault and determined on both horizons - the Orange and the Purple. The top of structure is determined on the Orange horizon at 2,600m depth with largest closure at 3,200m and area of 15.46 km². On the Purple horizon the top of structure is drawn at 4,200m with largest closure at 5,000m and area of 24.58 km² (Fig.11; 12; 18).

Figure 18. Seismic section cross structure 06

Structure / Closure 07

The structure 07 locates at the south of structure 06 closely to the Western trough of Phú Quốc basin. The structure has anticline form cut by a fault system of NW-SE direction. It is a 2-way dip closure and closed to fault. Structure is identified on both horizons - Orange and Purple. On the Orange horizon the top of structure is determined at 2,400m depth with largest closure at 2,900m and area of 21.28 km². On the Purple horizon the structure top is drawn at 4,200m depth with largest area of closure of 27.24 km² at 4,200m. (Fig.11; 12; 19)

Structure / Closure 08

The structure 08 is located southerly of block 42, and bounded northwesterly by the Western trough and by the Southern trough of Phú Quốc basin at the south. It represents an anticline closed to fault in form of 2-way dip closure. Structure is identified on both horizons- the Orange and Purple. On the Orange horizon the top of structure is determined at 2,200m depth with largest closure at 2,800m and area of 10.23 km². On the Purple horizon the top of structure is determined at 4,000m depth with largest closure at 4,500m and area of 19.35 km² (Fig.11; 12; 18).
depth; the largest closure of 63.8 km² is at 3,400m depth. On the Purple horizon the structure top locates at 3,600m with largest closure at 5,000m depth and area of 74.79 km² (Fig. 11; 12; 20).

Conclusions

Although seismic data quality is not good enough, seismic interpretation 03 floors showed geological structure of block 42 to the direction of the main structure is dominated by fault system western north-east south:

- There are 08 sedimentary structure have been discovered in Paleozoic period.

- The potential reserves are preliminary assessment for block 42 was about 1,999 bbce gas or 1036 MMstb oil in place (P50).

- Coefficient of success of 08 structures (POS) POS = 0.154 have been appreciated over structures remaining in the area (POS = 0:12 to 0:14).
Đánh giá cầu trục địa chất dầu khí, tiềm năng dầu khí bằng tài liệu địa chất 2D trên bể Phú Quốc

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Tóm tắt
Đến thời điểm hiện tại, sự hiểu biết của các thành hệ trước Đệ Tam trong bể Phú Quốc rất hạn chế do thiếu tài liệu khảo cổ và sự vắng mặt của diệm vệ lở tràn trên đảo Phú Quốc và một số hòn đảo nhỏ khác. Bằng phương pháp tương tự với địa tầng từ các khu vực xung quanh, nhân giá địa chấn có thể liên kết tới các địa tầng. Đất đã tươi lên từ thời Cambri và thời Paleozoï có sự phát hiện trong khu vực Tây-Nam Việt Nam nhưng bằng phương pháp tương tự - đồi sánh có thể đã do điều bao gồm các địa chất như phyllite chloritized, đá phiến sericit, đá thạch anh và kẽp với đá siêu ba zor. Do đó, khi được tạo dựng cầu trục dẫn giao giao nhiều vụ, PVEP đã triển khai thử nghiệm để hiểu địa chất 2D trên diện tích lô 41. 44 để bổ sung dữ liệu nhằm đánh giá chính xác hơn tiềm năng dầu khí và xác định chiến lược thăm dò trong khu vực bể Phú Quốc. Trên cơ sở kết quả minh giải địa chất 2D lô 42 của bể Phú Quốc đã thiết lập bản đồ năng suất dầu trên mô hình chuyển đổi thời gian sông chiếu ra của bồn để đánh thời gian. Kết quả của việc minh giải cho phép xác định nhiều cầu trục động, đặc biệt trên bồn Đặng Sauranh giới đầu mâu nâu, nhưng những cầu tạo khắp kín này nằm sâu trên 5.000 m, do đó để tính cậy và khả năng đánh giá hiệu quả kinh tế thấp. Vì vậy, cầu trục này đã không được xem xét mà tập trung để mở tả những cầu trục được xác định trong ranh giới cam và ranh giới tìm. Kết quả minh giải cho thấy trong khu vực nghiên cứu bao gồm 8 cầu tạo khắp kín.

Từ khóa: Địa chấn 2D, chuyển đổi thời gian - độ sâu, khó khăn, năng suất, mặt phẳng pà.
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