

# **Simulation of Short and Normal Logging Measurements in the Presence of Tool Eccentricity Using Fourier Series Expansion in a New System of Coordinates and a Self-Adaptive hp-Finite Element Method**

**Myung Jin Nam<sup>1,\*</sup>, Seho Hwang<sup>1</sup>, David Pardo<sup>2,\*</sup>, Kwon Gyu Park<sup>1</sup>, Changhyun Lee<sup>1</sup>, and Carlos Torres-Verdín<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources (KIGAM), Korea

<sup>2</sup>Basque Center for Applied Mathematics (BCAM), Spain

<sup>3</sup>The University of Texas at Austin, USA

\*Formerly, at The University of Texas at Austin, USA

Presentation at KSGE, May 6, 2009.

# Overview

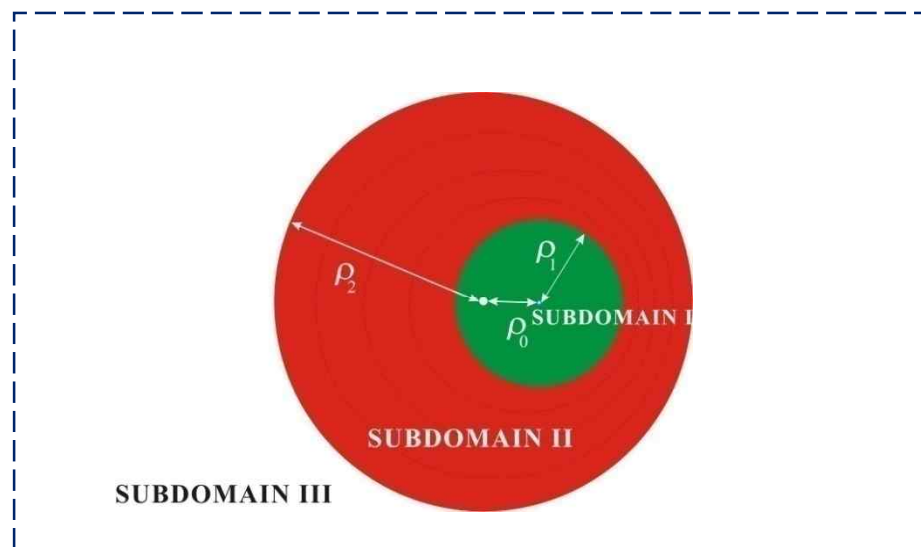
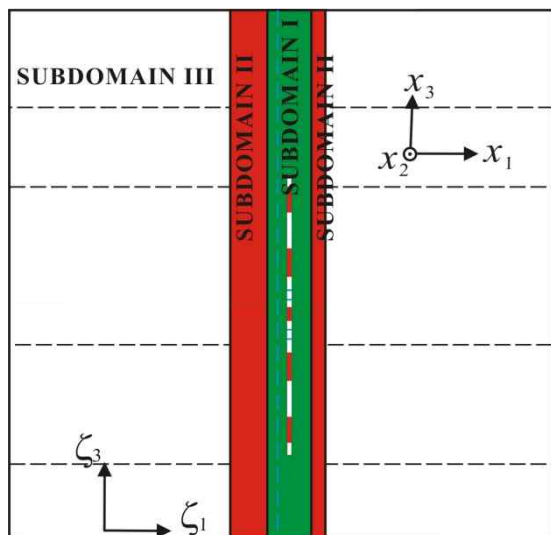
- 1. A Fourier Series Expansion in a New System of Coordinates**
- 2. Short and Long Normal Instruments**
- 3. Numerical Results**
- 4. Conclusions**



# Eccentered Tool

**Cartesian system of coordinates:**  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

**New system of coordinates:**  $(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$



**Subdomain I**

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \rho_0 + \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 \\ x_2 = \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 \\ x_3 = \zeta_3 \end{cases}$$

**Subdomain II**

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\zeta_1 - \rho_2}{\rho_1 - \rho_2} \rho_0 + \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 \\ x_2 = \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 \\ x_3 = \zeta_3 \end{cases}$$

**Subdomain III**

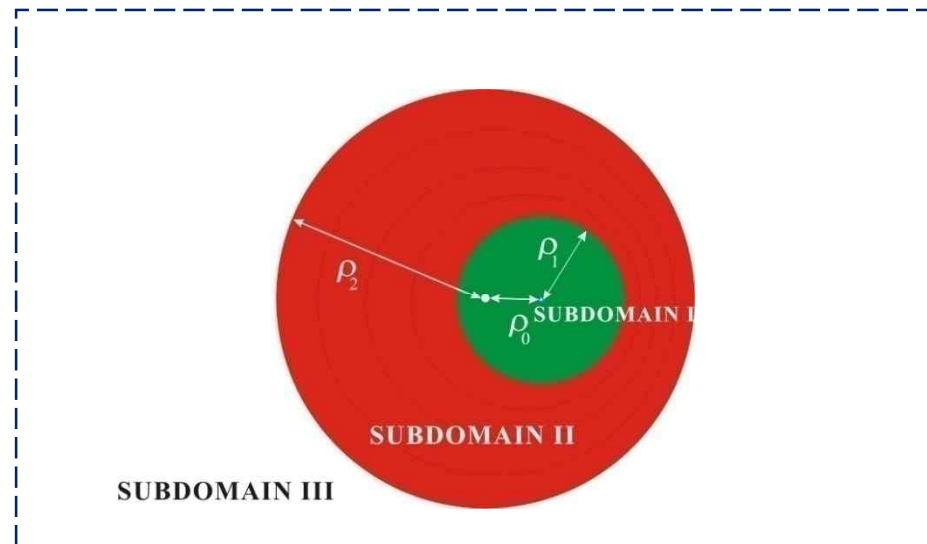
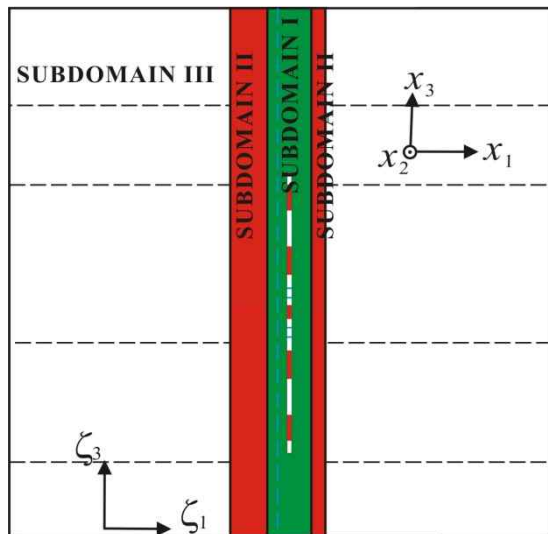
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 \\ x_2 = \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 \\ x_3 = \zeta_3 \end{cases}$$



# Eccentered Tool

**Cartesian system of coordinates:**  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

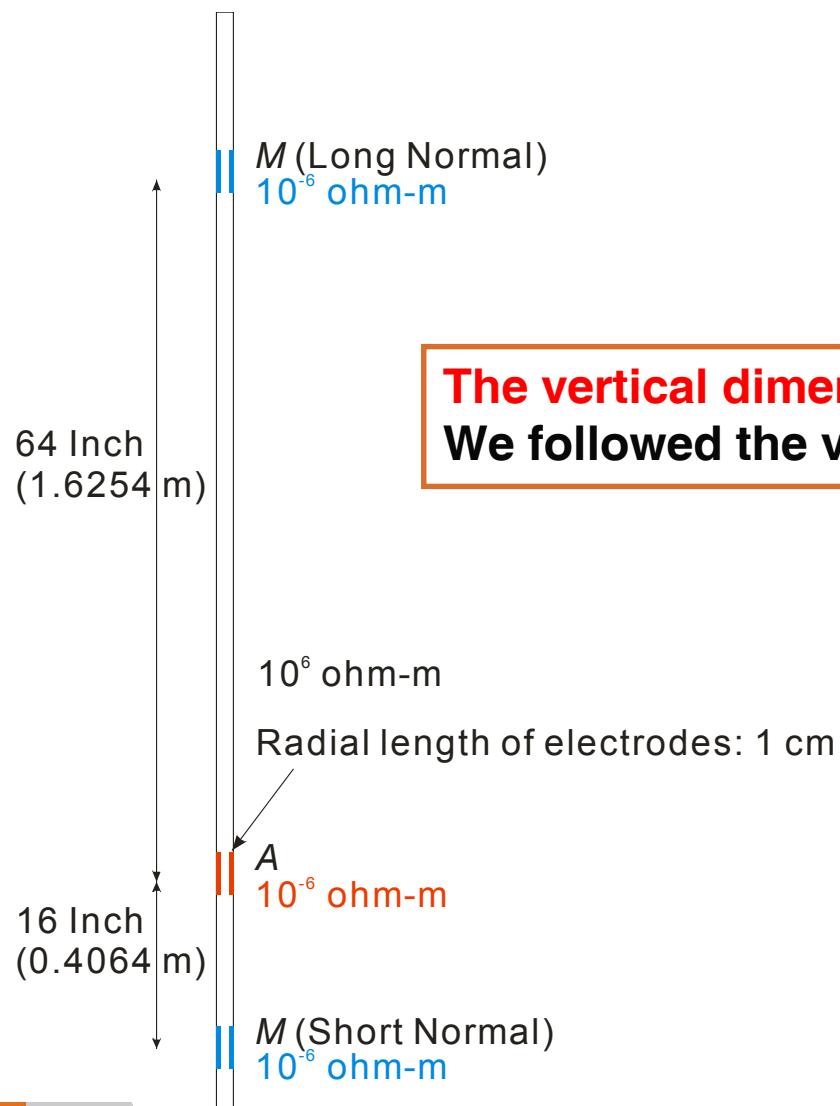
**New system of coordinates:**  $(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$



**Constant material coefficients in the quasi-azimuthal direction  $\zeta_2$  in the new non-orthogonal system of coordinates!!!!**



# Modeled Tool (that KIGAM has been using)



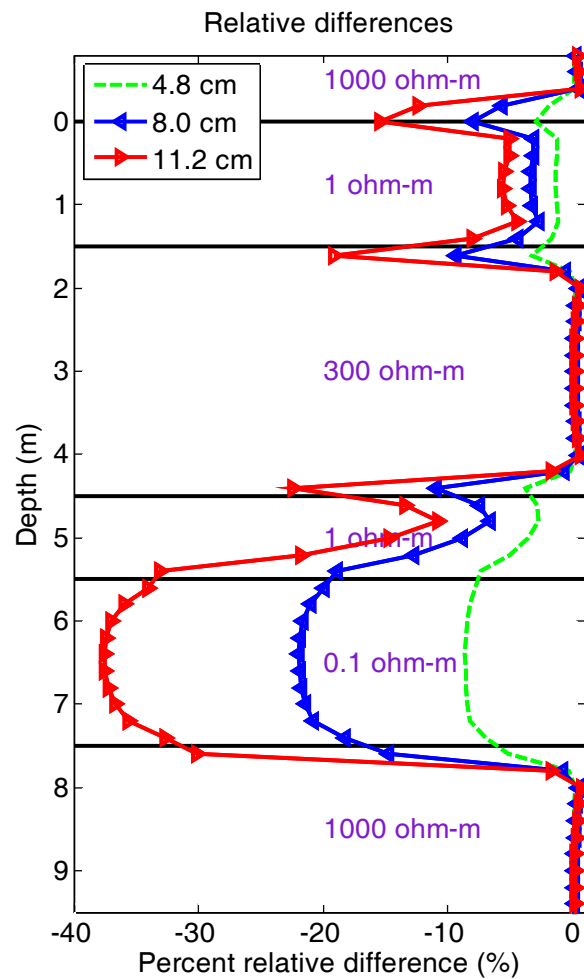
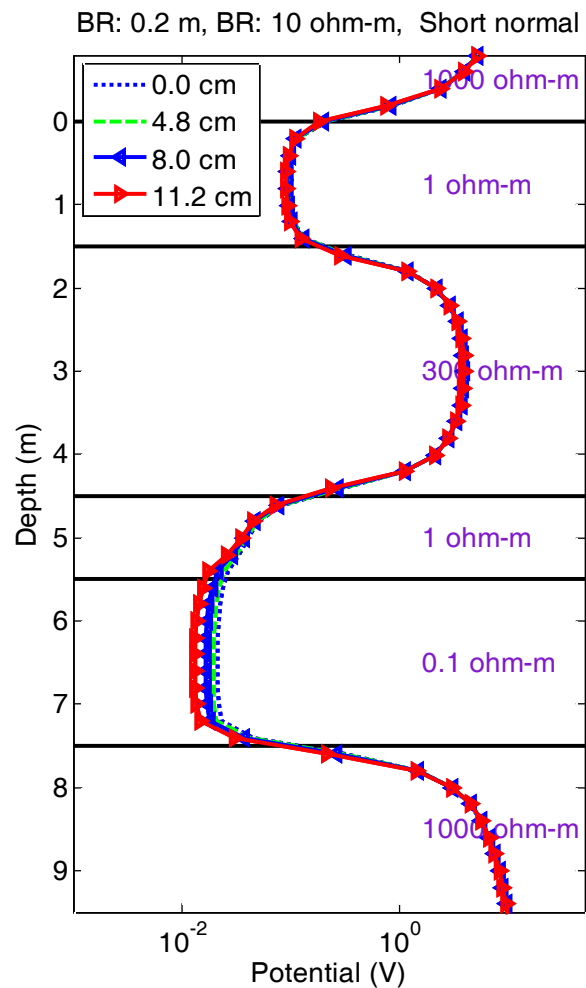
**The vertical dimensions and locations of each electrode:**  
**We followed the vertical tool configuration of a commercial tool**



# Short normal

BH Radius: 0.2 m

BH Resistivity: 10 ohm-m



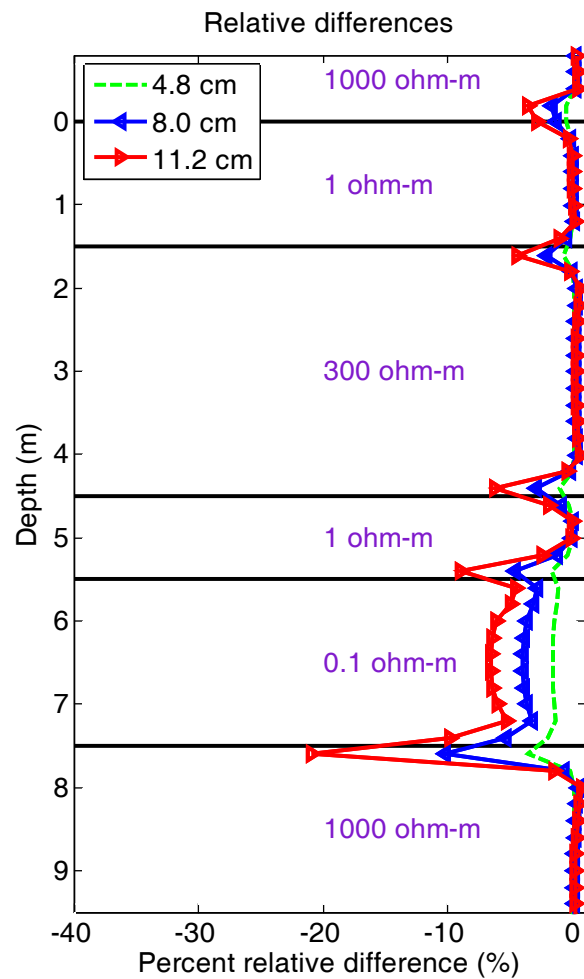
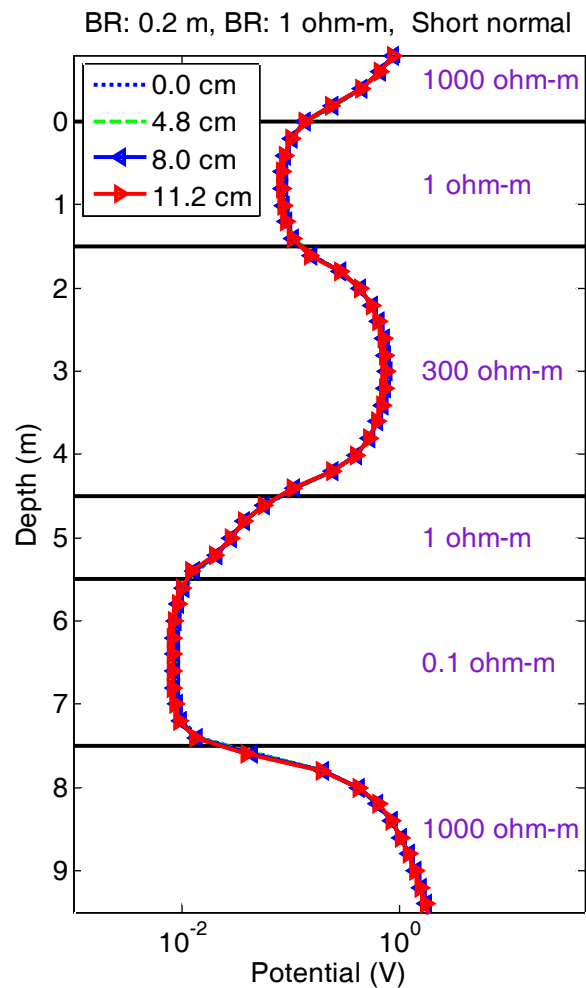
**Largest eccentricity effects  
on the most conductive layers**



# Short normal

BH Radius: 0.2 m

BH Resistivity: **1 ohm-m**



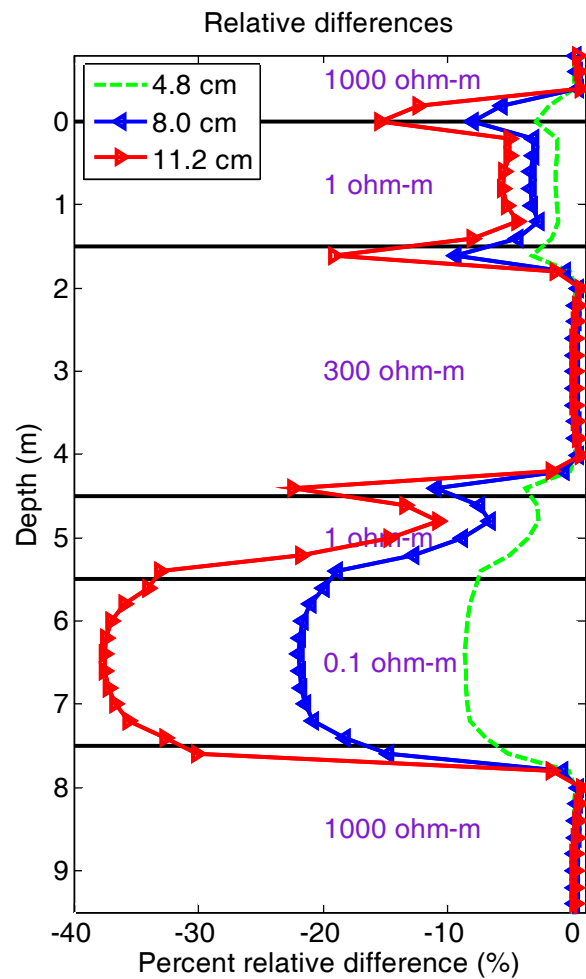
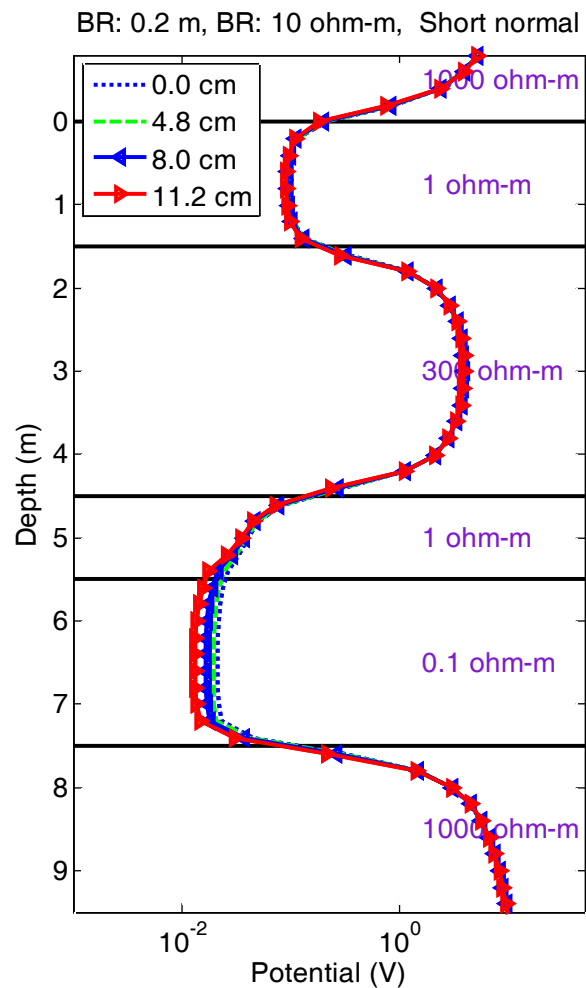
**Smaller eccentricity effects  
with decreasing BH resistivity**



# Short normal

BH Radius: 0.2 m

BH Resistivity: 10 ohm-m



**Largest eccentricity effects  
on the most conductive layers**

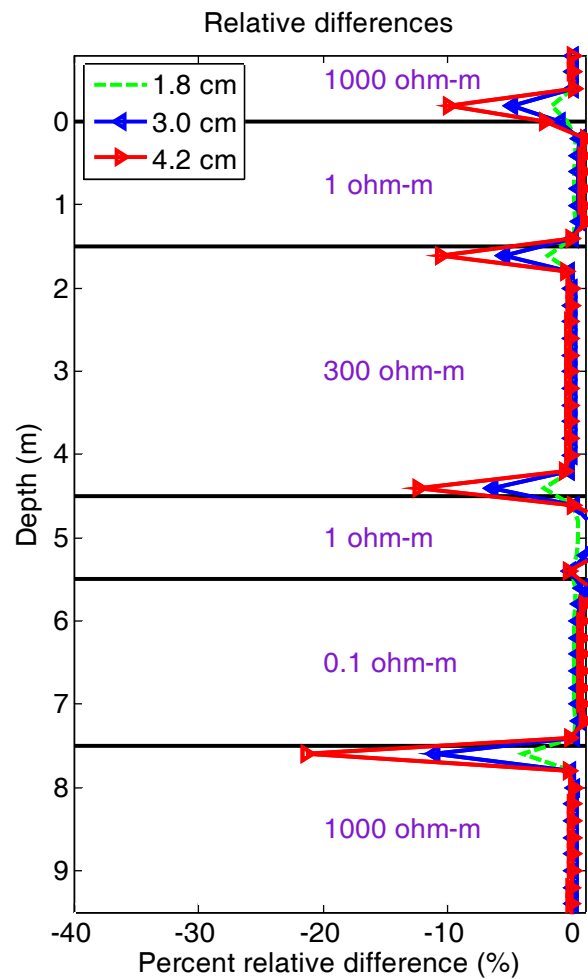
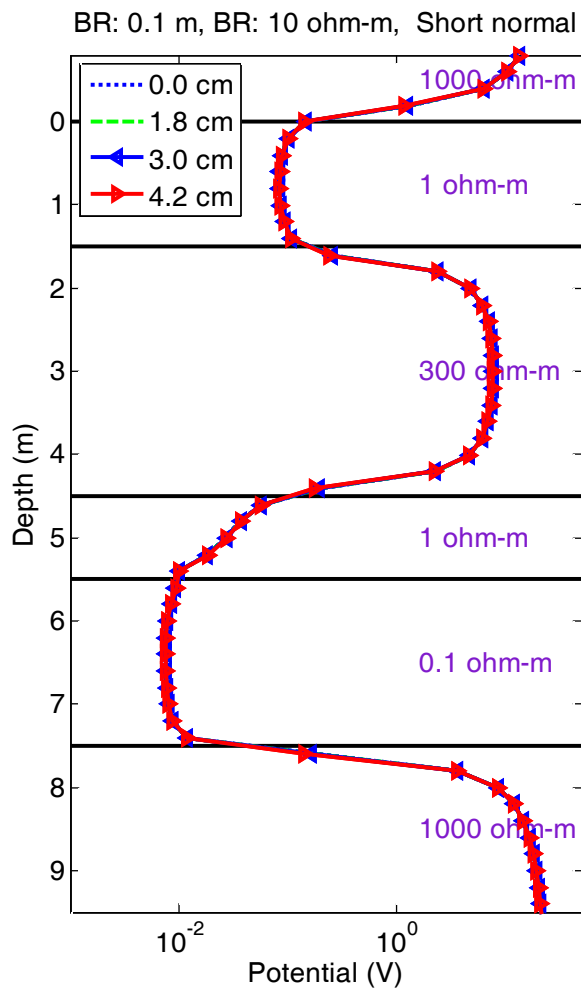




# Short normal

BH Radius: **0.1 m**

BH Resistivity: **10 ohm-m**



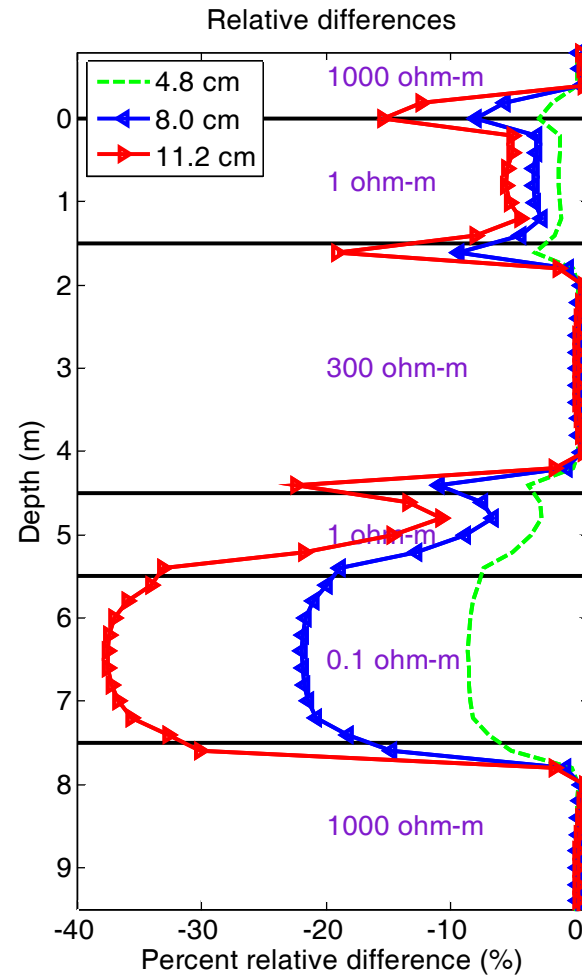
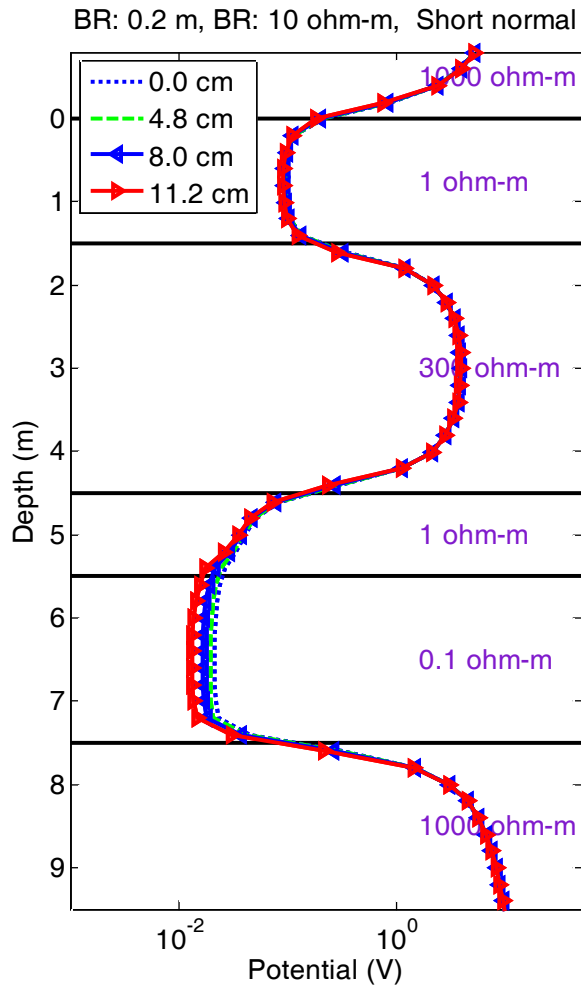
**Smaller eccentricity effects  
with decreasing BH radius**



# Short normal

BH Radius: 0.2 m

BH Resistivity: 10 ohm-m



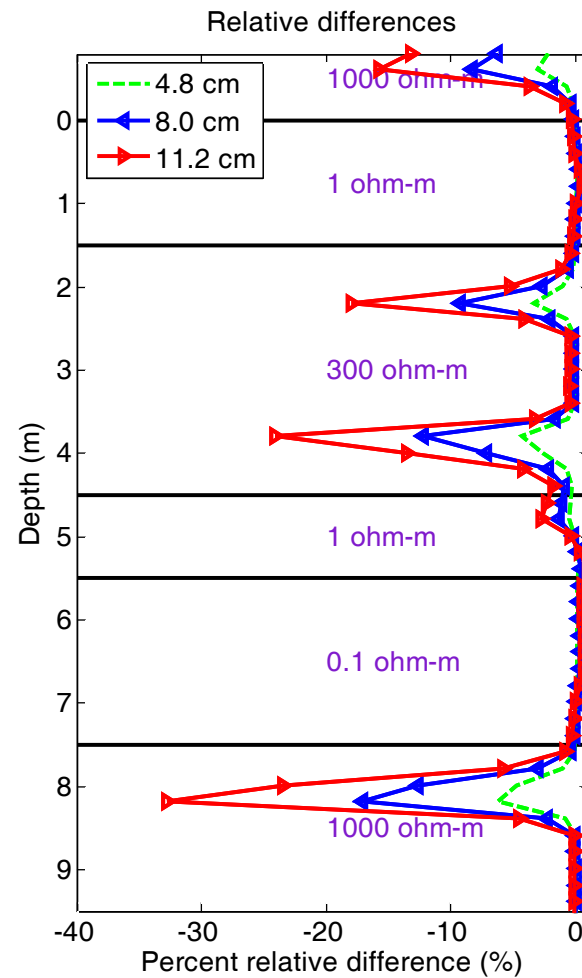
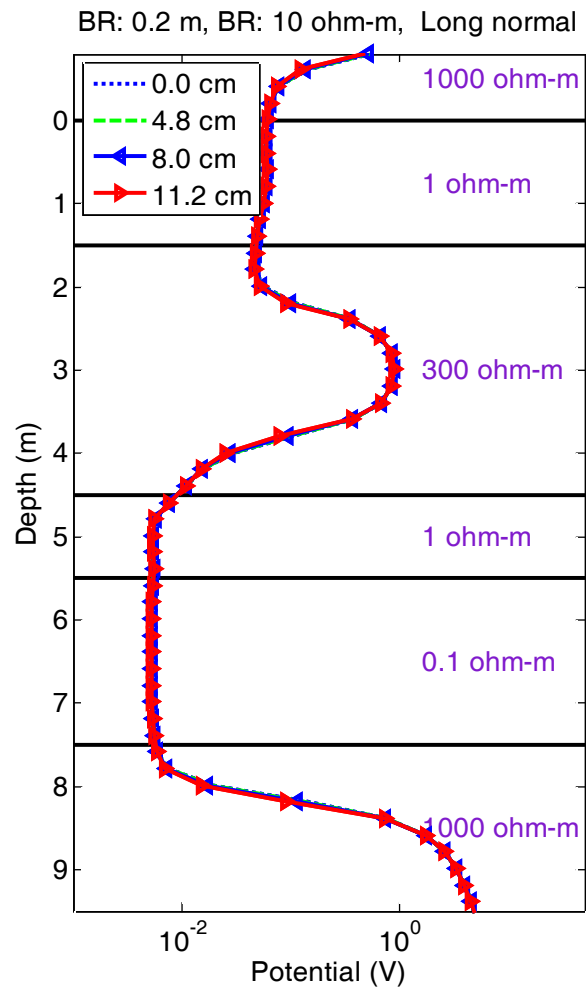
**Largest eccentricity effects  
on the most conductive layers**



# Long normal

BH Radius: 0.2 m

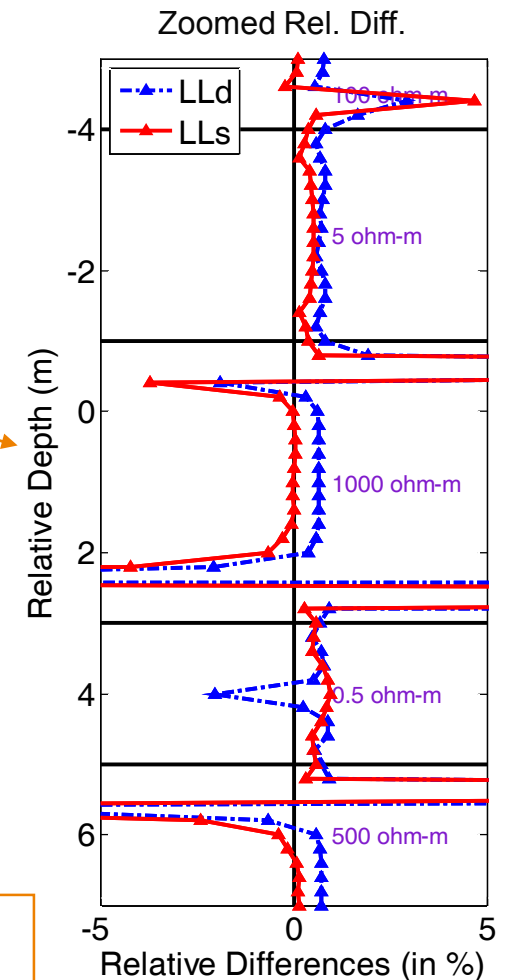
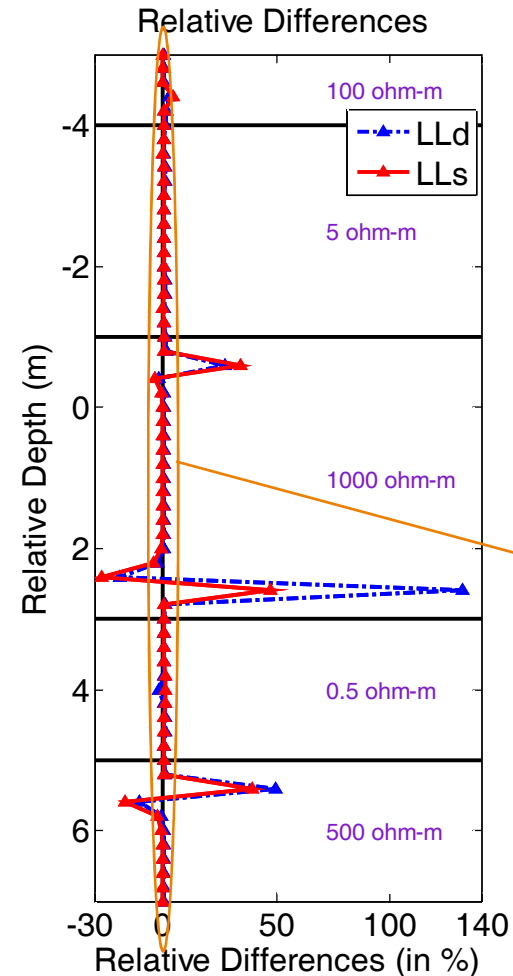
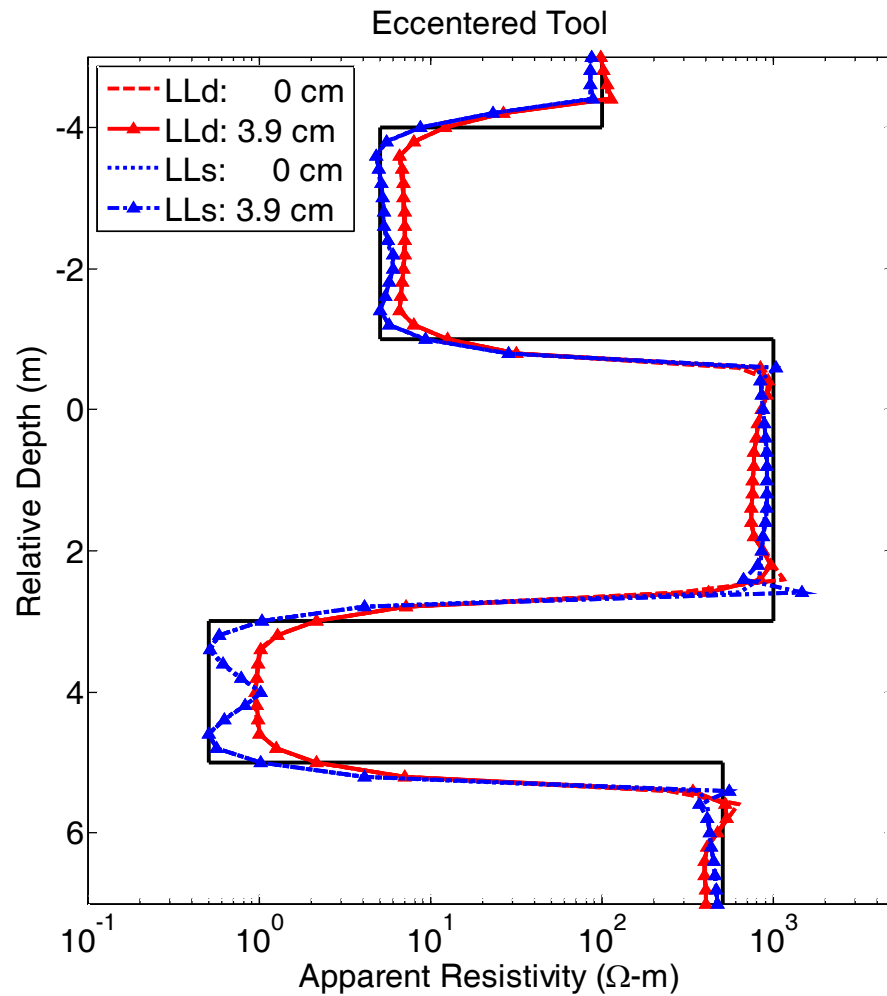
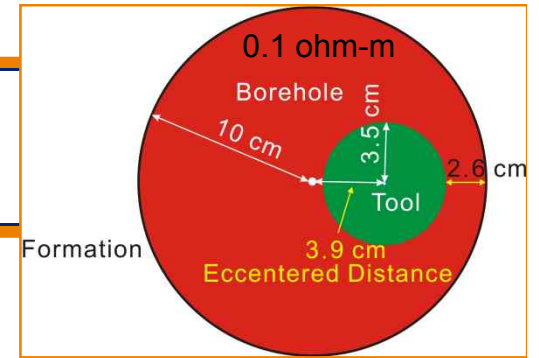
BH Resistivity: 10 ohm-m



**Smaller eccentricity effects  
on long normal logging  
measurements**



# Eccentered Tool Effects (DC DLL)



Eccentered-tool effects are larger around layer boundaries in resistive layers



# Conclusions

- **We have successfully simulated 3D short and long normal logging measurements by combining the use of a Fourier series expansion in a new system of coordinates with a 2D higher-order self-adaptive hp finite element method.**
- **Larger eccentricity effects at a more resistive borehole with a larger radius**
- **Larger eccentricity effects on short normal logging measurements than those on long normal logging measurements**



---

# Acknowledgements

---

The work reported in this paper was funded by **the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of Korea.**

The work of the third author was partially funded by **the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation under the projects MTM2008-03541 and TEC2007-65214.**

# Acknowledgements

The work reported in this paper was also funded by UT Austin's consortium on Formation Evaluation sponsored by :



INSTITUTO MEXICANO DEL PETRÓLEO

