



Density



Bulk Density: Applications



- The bulk density measurement is used to help determine:
 - Porosity
 - Lithology (in combination with the neutron tool)
 - Gas identification (in combination with the neutron tool)
 - Mechanical properties (in combination with the sonic tool)

What is Density?



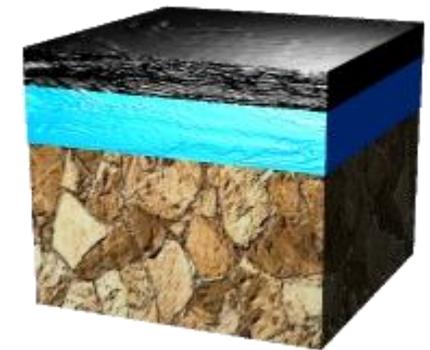
2650 Kg/m³



2485 Kg/m³



2320 Kg/m³



2145 Kg/m³

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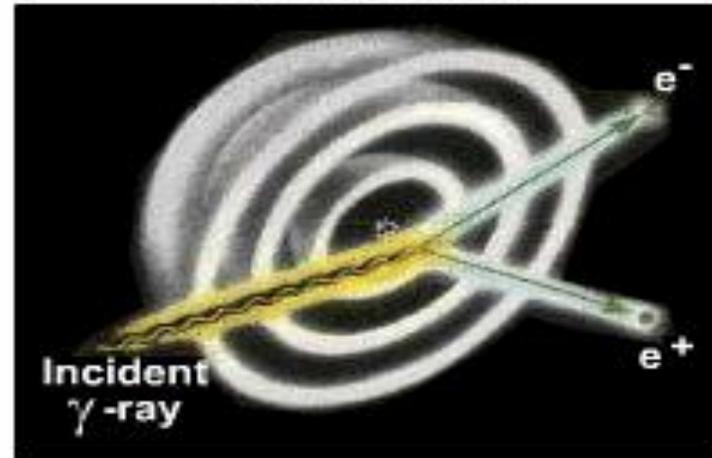
Density $\propto 1/\phi$

Gamma Ray Interactions

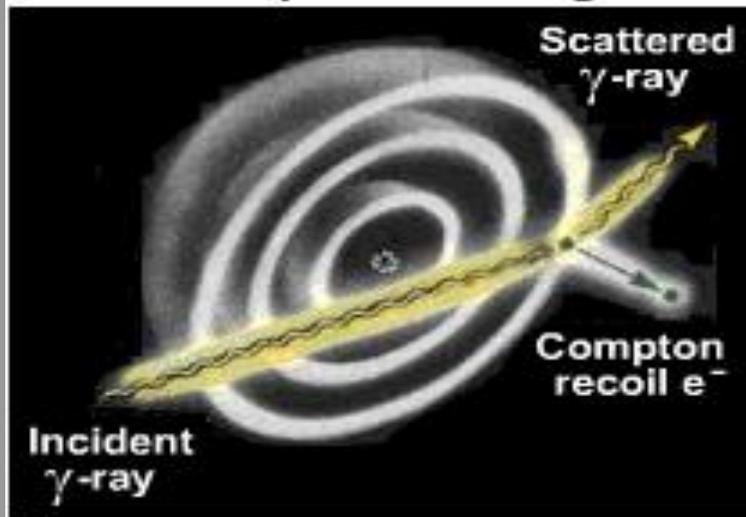


Gamma Ray Interactions

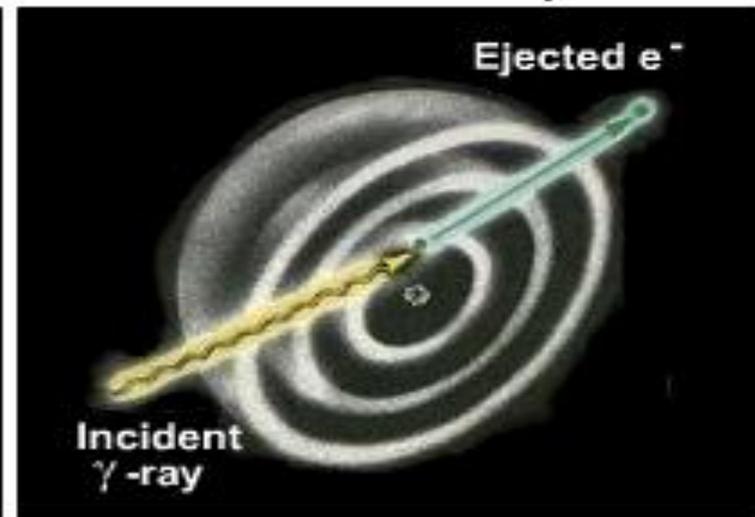
Pair Production



Compton Scattering

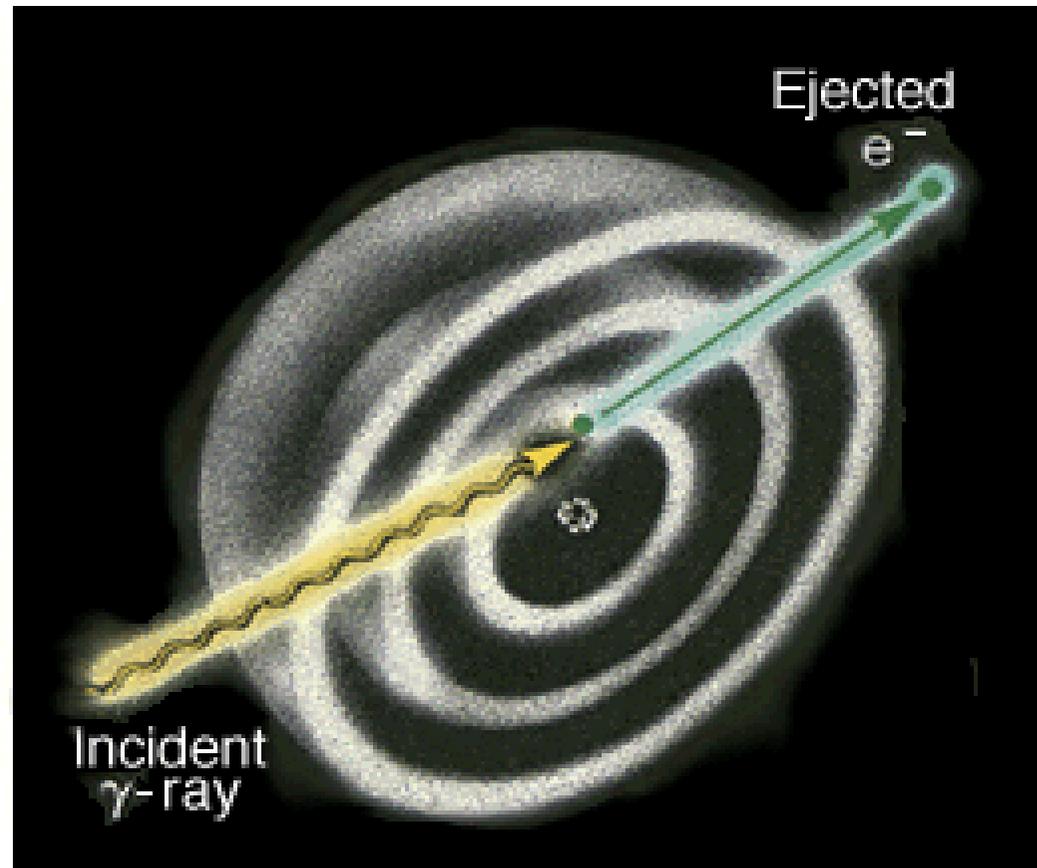


Photoelectric absorption



Photoelectric Absorption

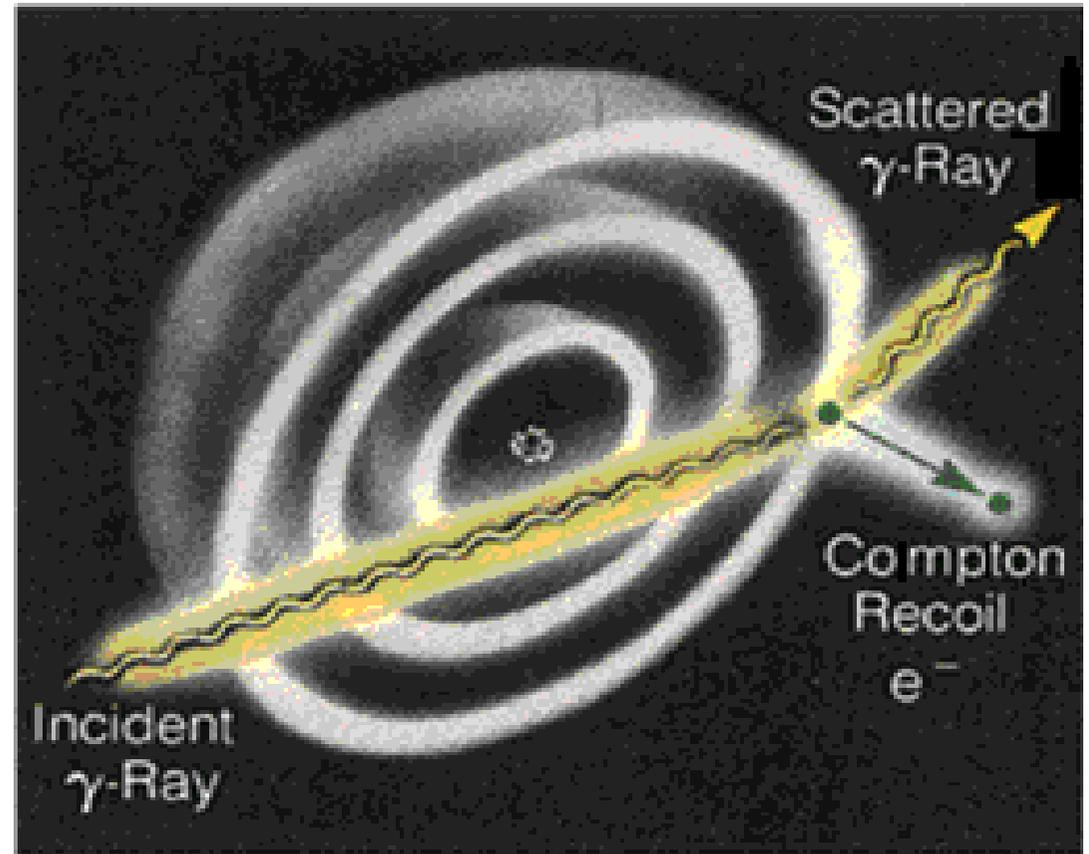
- Source: Low energy Event
- GR -ray is absorbed
- Electron ejected
- Used for PEF logging
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- GR -ray is absorbed
- Electron ejected
- Used for PEF logging



Compton Scattering



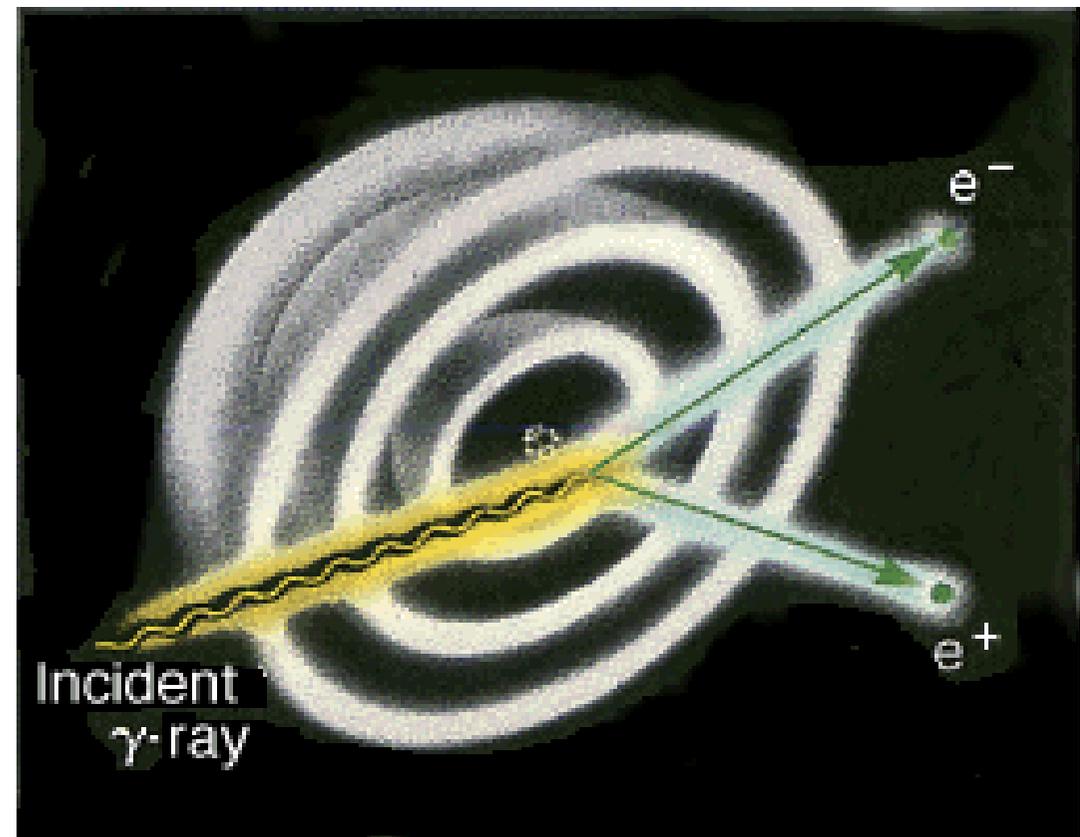
- Source: High energy Event
- GR -ray is scattered
- Electron recoil
- Used for density logging

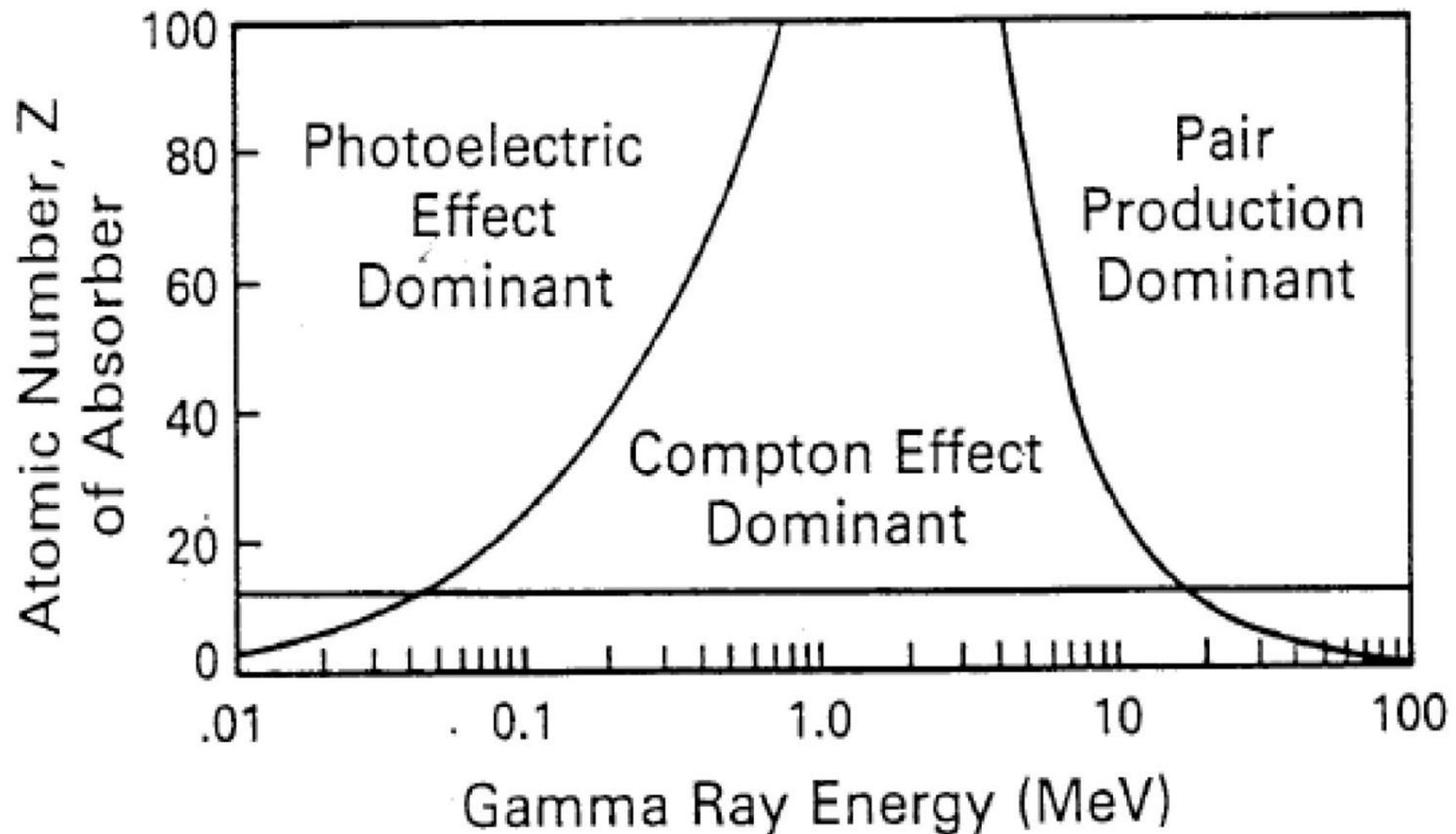


Compton Scattering occurs between about 75 keV – 10 MeV

Pair Production

- Source: Very high energy Event
- GR -ray is absorbed
- Electron & Positron produced
- Not used for logging





Formation Density Measurement



- Electron density is converted to bulk density

Atomic weight (A)

- the mass of an atom (Protons + Neutrons)

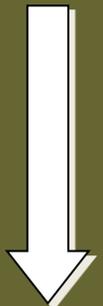
Atomic number (Z)

- the number of electrons in a neutral atom

$$\rho_e = \rho_b * (2 Z / A)$$

Most cases, $2 Z / A = 1$

$$\rho_e = \rho_b$$

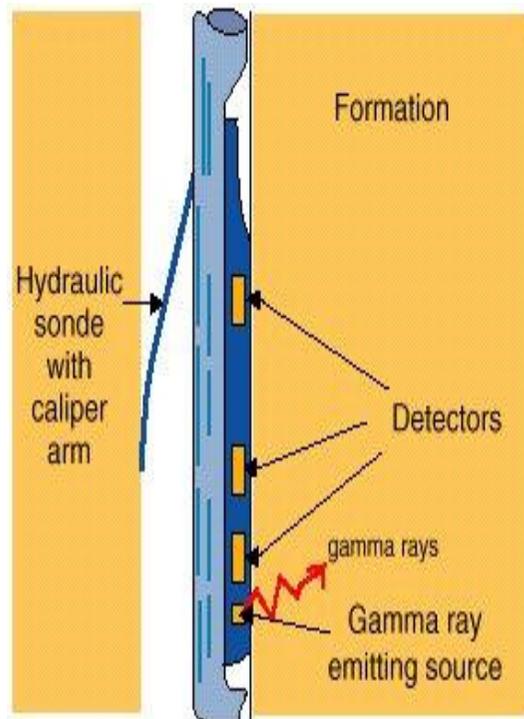


Bulk Density: measurement theory

- The number of gamma rays returning to the detector depends on the number of electrons present, the electron density, ρ_e .
- The electron density can be related to the bulk density of the minerals by a simple equation.

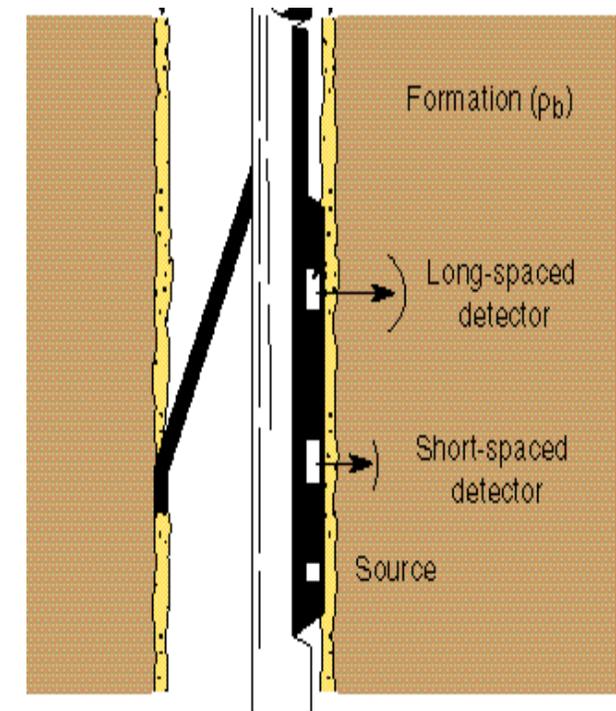
$$\rho_e = \rho (2Z/A)$$

The Density Tools use a chemical gamma ray source and two or three gamma ray detectors.

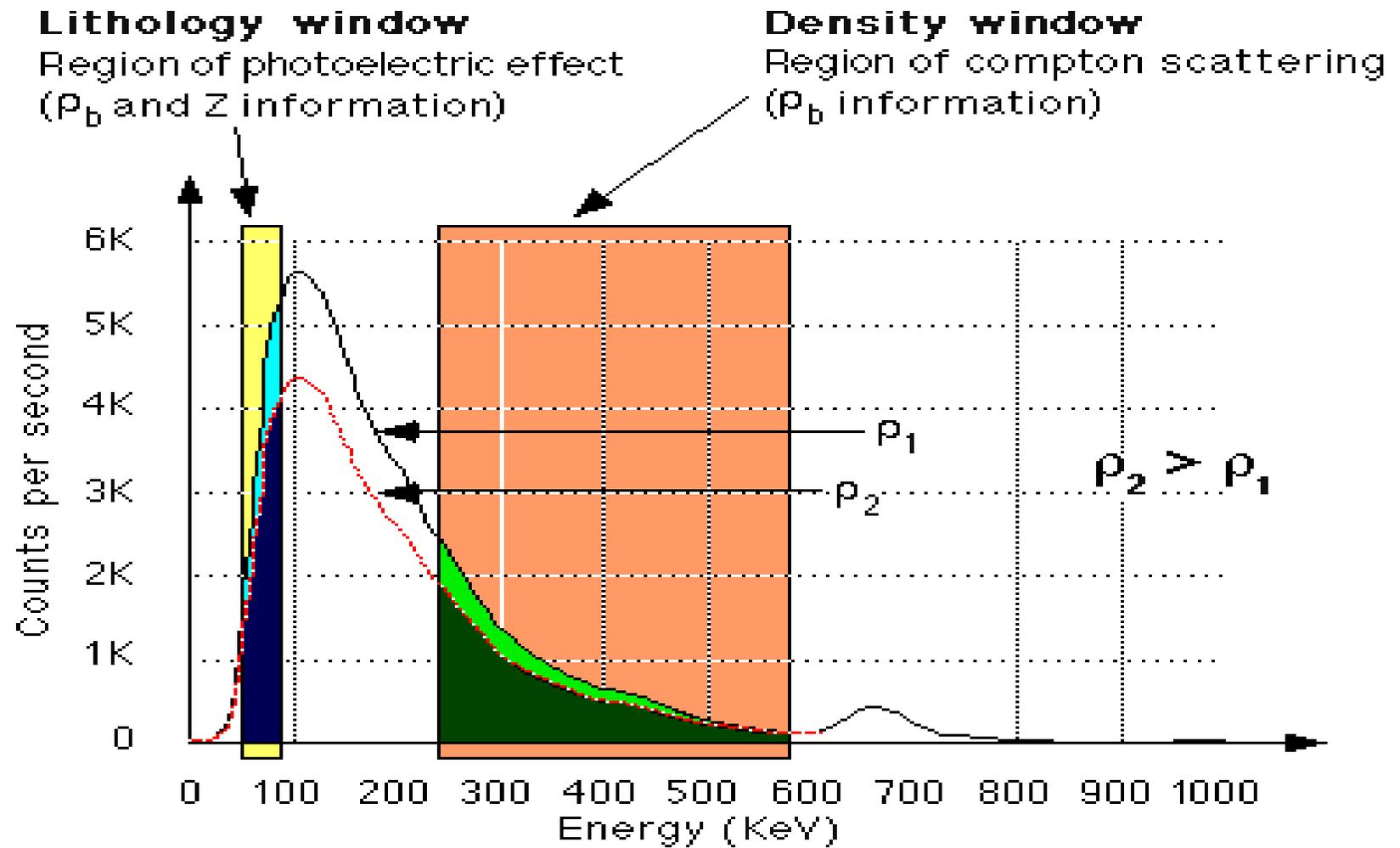


TLD

LDT & LWD



Bulk Density: measurement theory



Porosity

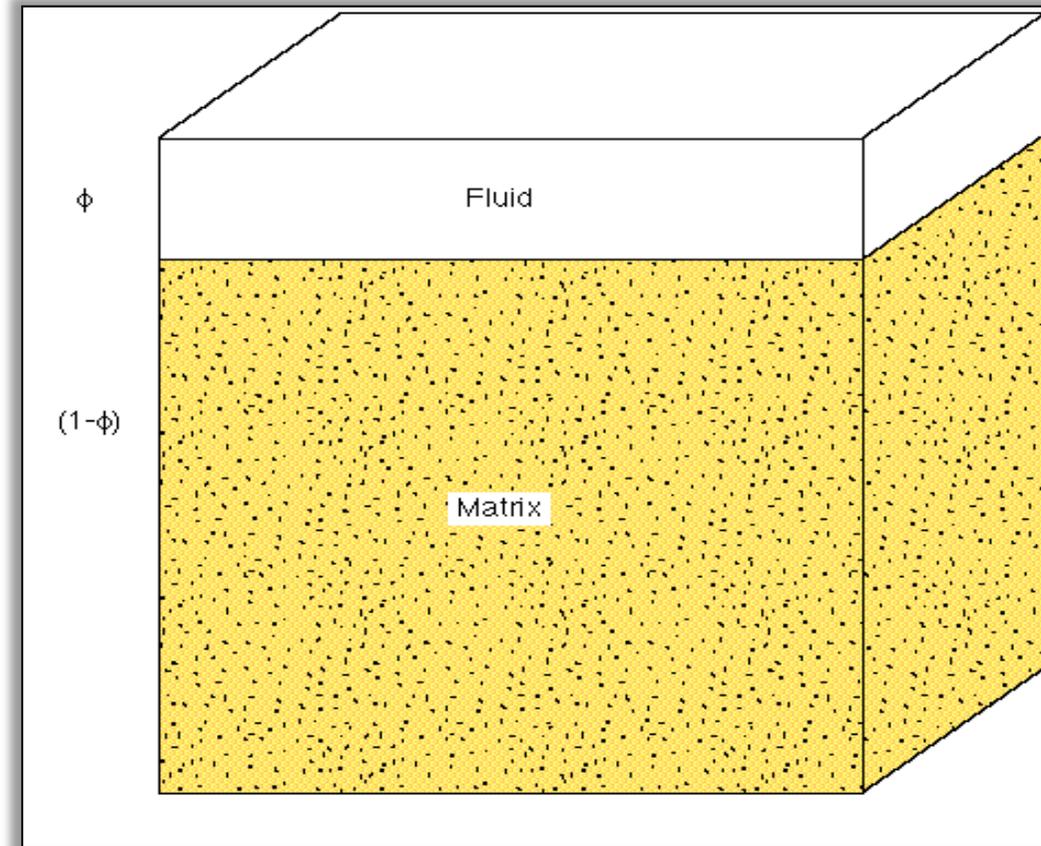


$$\rho_b = \rho_{ma} (1 - \phi) + \rho_f \phi$$

ρ_b = bulk density (tool)

ρ_{ma} = matrix density (parameter)

ρ_f = fluid density (parameter)



$$\Phi_D = \frac{\rho_{ma} - \rho_B}{\rho_{ma} - \rho_f}$$

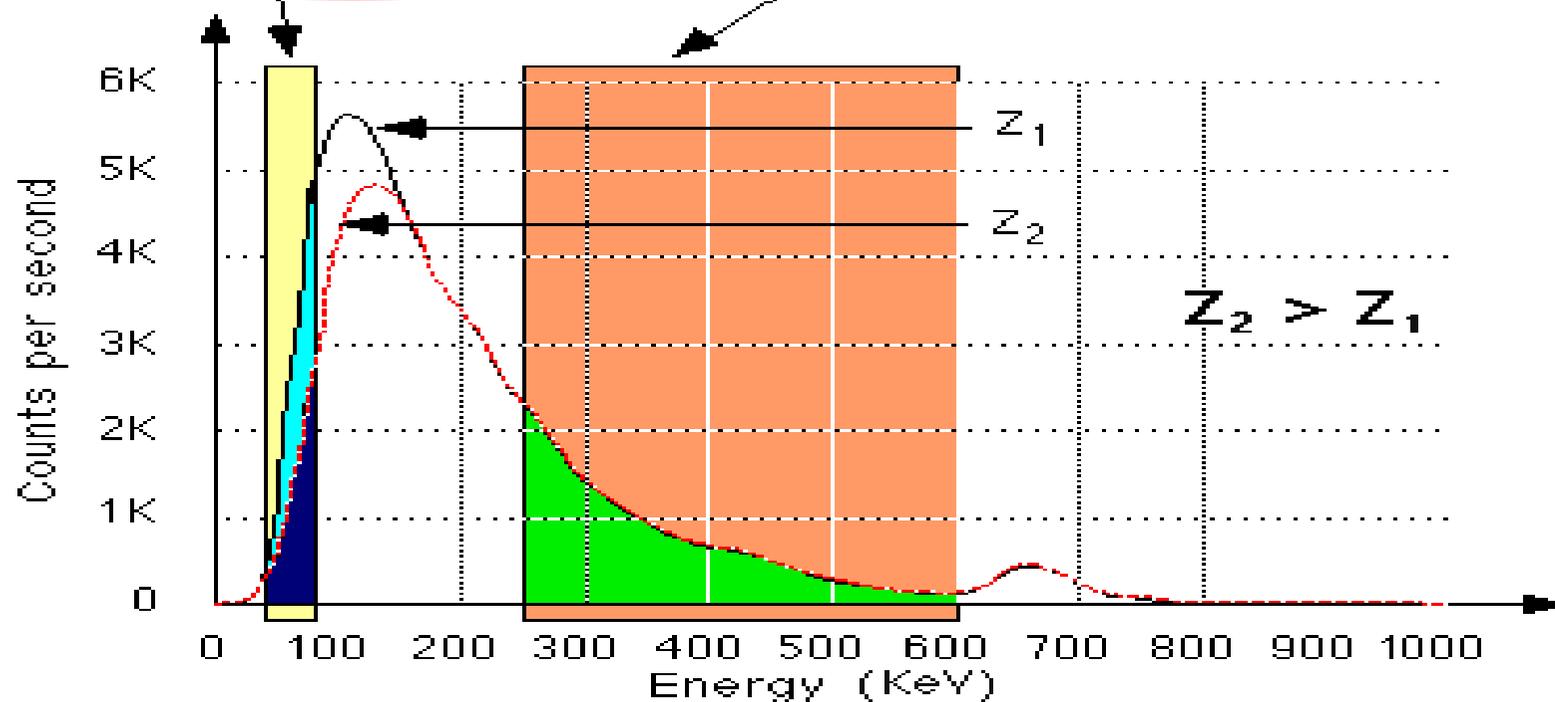
PEF: Lithology measurement



Effect of Lithology on the Spectrum (Short spacing detector example)

Lithology window
Region of photoelectric effect
(ρ_b and Z information)

Density window
Region of Compton scattering
(ρ_b information)



Density & PEF typical values

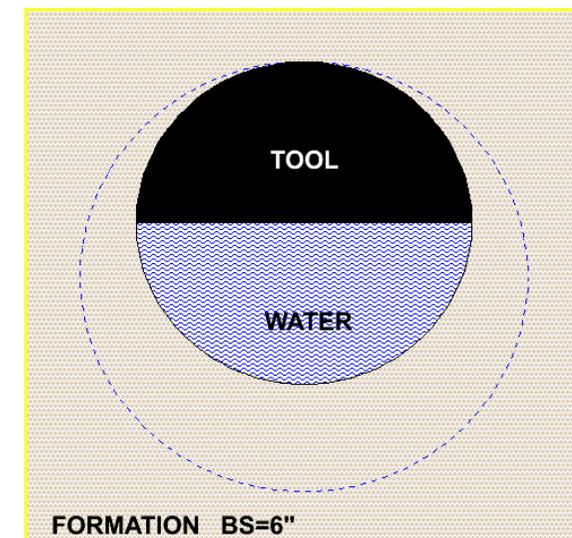
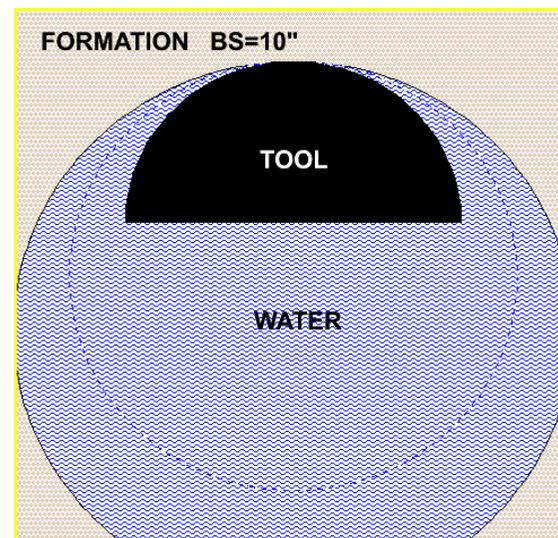
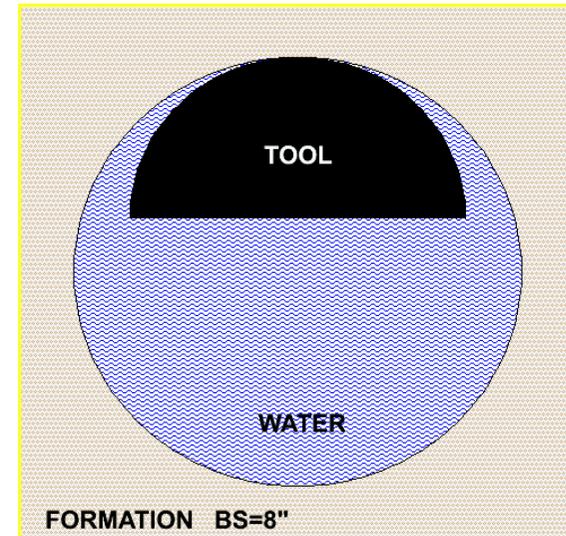


| Formation | Density gm/cc | PEF |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Sandstone | 2.65 | 1.8 |
| Limestone | 2.71 | 5.1 |
| Dolomite | 2.81 | 3.1 |
| Anhydrite | 2.98 | 5.1 |
| Salt | 2.03 | 4.6 |
| Shale | 2.1 – 2.8 | 1.8 – 6.3 |

Density: Environmental Corrections



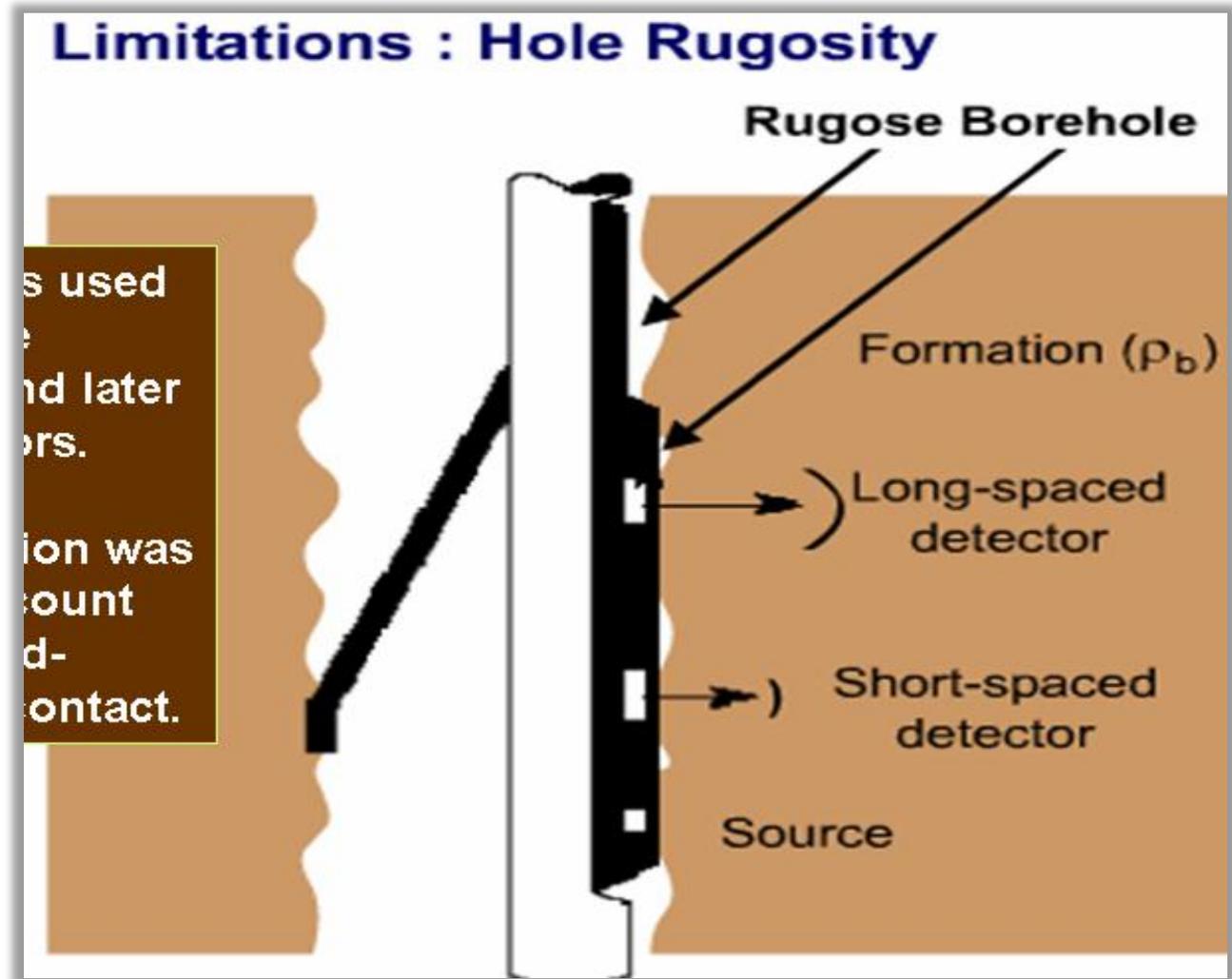
- Hole size
- Mud Weight
- Barite



Density: Log Quality Control – hole conditions



- Hole Rugoses affect Density reading



Density: LQC – Barite Effect

Effect of Barite Mud on the Spectrum (Short spacing detector example)

