Fluid and Lithology Discrimination for Reservoir Characterization of HAX Field, Offshore Niger Delta

ABSTRACT

Fluid and lithology discrimination for reservoir characterization of HAX field, Onshore Niger Delta was carried out in this study. Three reservoir intervals were picked, identified, and correlated across the four wells; R_4500, R_5500, and R_6500 reservoirs but only R_5500 reservoir was analyzed as the reservoir of interest. The cross-plot analysis of elastic rock properties with reservoir properties such as Vp/Vs ratio against Acoustic Impedance, Lambda-Rho against Vp/Vs, Mu-Rho against Density and Lambda-Rho against Mu-Rho colour-coded by gamma ray, water saturation and density respectively were carried out for fluid and lithology discrimination. The result of these elastic rock properties when colour-coded with gamma ray distinguished reservoir R_5500 into sand zone and shale zone for the four wells, these results depict lithology discrimination as predominantly found in Niger Delta basin. Consequently when colour–coded by water saturation reservoir R_5500 was distinguished into into three zones namely hydrocarbon bearing zone, brine sand zone and shale zone indicative of both lithology and fluid discrimination. From these cross-plots the clusters with the least water saturation correspond to highly charged hydrocarbon saturation sand while clusters with maximum water saturation correspond to non-hydrocarbon zone (brine sand and shale). Finally when colour–coded by density reservoir R_5500 was distinguished into four zones namely gas sand zone and oil sand zone, brine sand zone and shale zone indicating fluid types. The result shows relatively lower Acoustic Impedance, Vp/Vs ratio, lambda-rho, mu-rho and density (as the colour-code) values indicating of hydrocarbon bearing sand while the relatively higher Acoustic Impedance, Vp/Vs ratio, lambda-rho, mu-rho and density (as the colour-code) values are associated with non-hydrocarbon zone (shale and brine sand). This study has been able to discriminate hydrocarbon reservoirs using the cross-plots of elastic rock properties in the zone of interest and proven that HAX field is viable in terms of hydrocarbon prospects and highly economical for production.

Keywords: Lithology discrimination, Fluid discrimination Cross-plot analysis, Elastic property

1. INTRODUCTION

The economic viability of a hydrocarbon field is reliant on the quality, quantity and accuracy of lithology and pore fluid [1]. Accurate description, evaluation and prediction of a reservoir in terms of lithology and fluid content is an important factor in reducing the risk involved in hydrocarbon exploitation and exploration [2,3]. There has been a growing interest in determining lithology and pore fluid using well log data, which is cheaper, more reliable, and economical. Well logging offers the benefit of covering the entire geological formation of interest coupled with providing general and excellent details of the underground formation [4,5]. According to [6], well logs offer a better representation of in-situ conditions in a lithological unit than laboratory measurements mainly because well logs sample finite volume of rock around the well and delivers uninterrupted record with depth instead of

sampling of discrete point. Despite well log being the best form of lithology and pore fluid prediction, uncertainties in measurements, complexities of geological formation, and many other factors result in the unforeseen complication in lithology and pore fluid prediction [7]. In the past traditional well log interpretation techniques such as combining, cross plotting of log data have been established using well logs data and these methods are recently used for quick evaluations [7,8], but it has shortcomings where large heterogeneous reservoir data is concerned. Therefore to predict pore fluid and lithology of a large heterogeneous reservoir data several approaches such as petrophysics analysis and rock physics analysis have been presented [9].

Rock physics analysis establishes a bond between elastic rock properties (P–Impedance, S–Impedance, V_P/V_S ratio, rigidity modulus (μρ) and Incompressibility modulus (λρ), reservoir properties (lithology, water saturation, density, gamma ray etc.), and architecture properties (fractures) [10] for lithology and pore fluid prediction. Rock physics is basically the study of rock types (lithology discrimination) and the types of fluid (fluid discrimination) in them [11]. In Niger Delta the rock types are always sand-shale sequence and the fluid types are brine and hydrocarbon (oil and gas) which constitute the major fluids preserved in the Niger Delta reservoir basin [11]. Reservoirs are porous, permeable, well-sealed/trapped and thick lithologic unit that can harbour these fluids [11, 12]. The fluids which are majorly brine and hydrocarbon saturations usually occur in different proportions because the levels of saturation are not constant across reservoirs. It is not common to find a reservoir that is fully saturated with only gas or oil [11].

According to [12], rock properties and attributes were extracted using empirical rock physics models on well logs and were used to validate their potentials as pore fluid discriminants. Then cross plotted to determine their sensitivity to fluid and lithology in cross plot space. Their identified depth for the reservoir of interest (A2) was in the range of 5842 ft to 5964 ft and 5795 ft to 5936 ft for Well A and B respectively. The properties cross plotted were Vp against Vs, Vp/Vs against Ip, Vp/Vs against Porosity, Vp/Vs against Density and Vp against Density. The result of Vp against Density cross plot revealed that the reservoir consists of sand lithology with intercalated shale. Vp against Vs shows a linear relationship and does not discriminate fluid in the reservoir. Vp/Vs ratio against Ip distinguish reservoir of interest A2 into hydrocarbon, brine and shale zones. Vp/Vs ratio against density and porosity cross-plots distinguishes the reservoir of interest A2 into gas, oil, brine and shale zones. Their analyses validate the fact that Vp/Vs ratio and their combinations cross plots are more sensitive and robust for fluid discrimination. It also reveals that the ratio of Vp/Vs is more sensitive to change of fluid type than the use of Vp or Vs separately.

[13] carried out a cross-plot analysis of rock properties for gas detection in Soku Field, Coastal Swamp Depobelt, Niger Delta Basin using well data X-26 for a given oil field. The study employed rock physics algorithm on Hampson Russell software (HRS), rock attributes including V_p/V_s ratio, Lambda-Rho and Mu-Rho were also extracted from the well data. Cross-plotting was carried out and Lambda Rho (λ_ρ) versus Mu-Rho (μ_ρ) cross-plots proved to be more robust for lithology identification than V_p versus V_s cross-plots, while λ_ρ versus Poisson Impedance was more robust than V_p/V_s versus Acoustic Impedance for fluid discrimination, as well as identification of gas sands.

The aim of this study is to carry out fluid and lithology discrimination of HAX field, offshore, Niger Delta by (1) delineate reservoir sand bodies using well logs in study area. (2) compute the elastic rock attributes such as Lame's parameters terms (λρ and μρ), Vp/Vs ratio, P-Impedance, S-Impedance from available petrophysical data obtained from the well logs (3) cross-plot petrophysical and elastic rock attribute to delineate fluid and lithology in the reservoirs from well log (4) determine which attributes best discriminate fluid and lithology

2. LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area is located at HAX field, within the offshore area of Niger Delta in Nigeria (Figure 1). The terrain is generally swampy in nature, with river channels and tributaries emptying into the Atlantic Ocean. The Field lies between longitude 7°31'34.2491"E and latitude 4°06'19.5656"N. The Field is located within the Central Swamp Depobelt, Onshore Niger Delta.

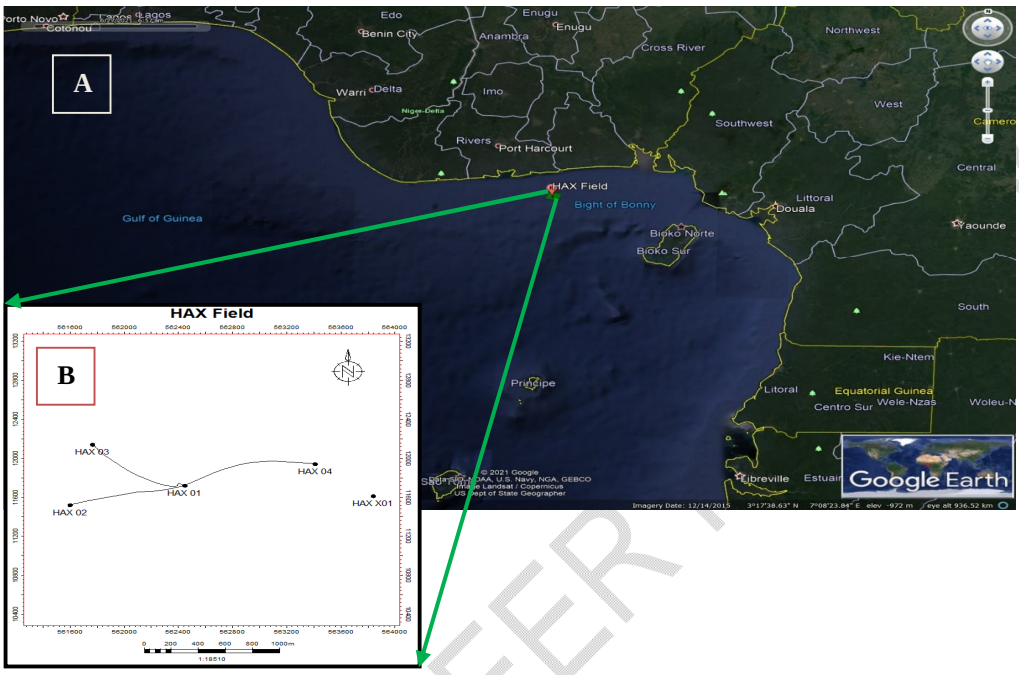

Figure 1: (A) Location of the study area [14] and (B)the Base map for HAX Field

3. GEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA

The Niger Delta basin is situated at the southern end of Nigeria boarding the Atlantic Ocean and extends from about longitude 3^0E to 9^0E and latitude $4^0$3'N to $5^0$2'N [15, 16]. Petroleum occurs throughout the Agbada formation of the Niger Delta. However, several directional trends form an oil rich belt having the largest field and lowest gas to oil ratio [17]. The basin is an extensional rift basin located in the Niger Delta and the Gulf of Guinea on the passive continental margin near the Western coast of Nigeria with the proven access to Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principle [18]. It extends from the Calabar Flank and the Abakaliki Trough in Eastern Nigeria to the Benin Flank in the west and it opens to the Atlantic Ocean in the southern territory. The basin is very complex, and it carries high economic value as it contains a very productive hydrocarbon system [19]. The Niger Delta basin is one of the largest subaerial basins in Africa. It has a subaerial area of about 75,000 km^2, a total area of 300,000 km^2, and sediment fill of 500,000 km^3 [19] .The delta protrudes into the Gulf of Guinea as an extension from the Benue Trough and Anambra Basin Provinces [20]. The Niger Delta Basin is situated in the Gulf of Guinea and extends throughout the Niger Delta oil and gas province. From the Eocene to the present (Figure 2), the delta has prograded southwestward, resulting in depobelts that represent the most active portion of the delta. at each developmental stage [17]. The stratigraphy of the Niger Delta clastic wedge has been documented during oil exploration and production; most stratigraphic schemes remain proprietary to the major oil companies operating in the Niger Delta basin. The composite tertiary sequence of the Niger Delta consists, in ascending order of the Akata, Agbada and Benin formations [18]. They are composed of estimated 28,000 ft (8,535 m) of section of the approximate depocenter in the central part of the delta [21].

The Akata Formation is the oldest formation and regarded as the primary source rock in the Niger Delta [22] which comprises marine shales, with few sandstone lenses, silt, and turbiditic sands with 20% to 80% sand shale ratio (Figure 2). The Eocene Agbada formation rest on the Paleocene Akata Formation composing the interbeddings of sands and shales that is paralic sedimentation [23] (Figure 2). [17] opined that it is within this Agbada paralic section (Agbada Formation) that oil and gas exploitation occurs in the Niger delta; with most of the traps being structural, developed due to synsedimentary deformation [17]. Agbada formation is composed of a 60% to 40% sand shale ratio. The last formation is the youngest in the Delta, the Oligocene Benin Formation and rests conformably on the Eocene Agbada formation (Figure 2). It has an average thickness of about 3050m and composed of predominantly Continental River [24]. The Benin Formation's Top is composed mainly of alluvium and said to be deposited in the alluvial or upper coastal plain environments.

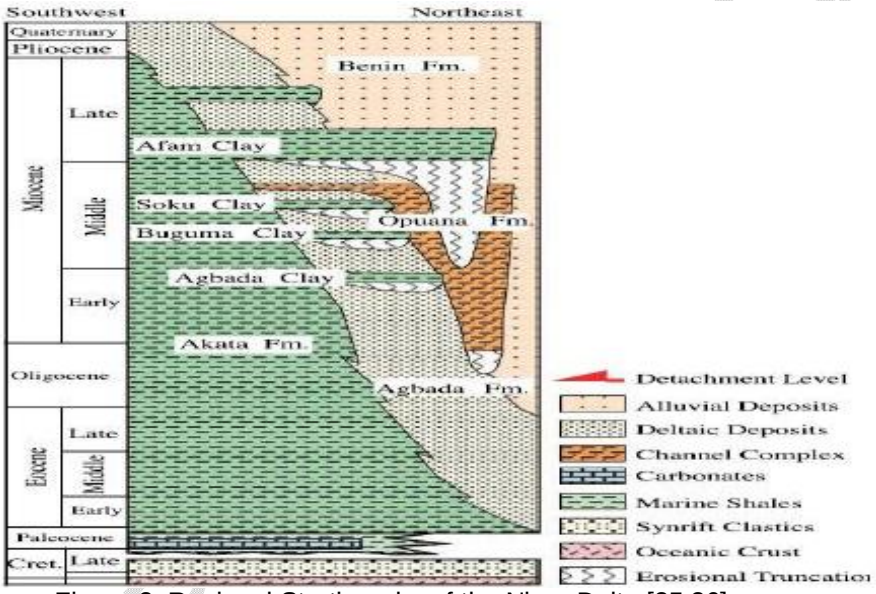

Figure 2. Regional Stratigraphy of the Niger Delta [25.26].

4. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Well log data acquired from HAX field (HAX 01, HAX 02, HAX 03 and HAX 04), offshore Niger Delta (Table 1) comprises of gamma ray (GR) logs, caliper logs, porosity logs (neutron, density and sonic) and resistivity with well header information and well survey deviation data also acquired. All the four wells from the field are deviated. The well deviation survey file contains information such as well depth in feet, true vertical depth (TVD) in feet (ft), DX and DY in meters (m), latitude and longitude in meter (m), inclination, azimuth and X, Y, and Z coordinates all in degrees.

4.1 Software

Industry based software were utilized to carry out the analysis of the HAX field are Schlumberger PETREL™ (2017 version) Software (used for loading well log data, data appraisal, well correlation, and petrophysical data analysis) and RokDoc 6.6.1.133 Software (used for loading, cross-plotting, visualizing and analyzing elastic log properties estimated).

Table 1: Suite of Logs in each Well.(Y=YES, N=NO)

WELLS	AVAILABLE LOGS							
	GR	RT	RHOB	NPHI	DT	CALI	SP	CS
HAX 01	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAX 02	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAX 03	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAX 04	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

4.2 Methods

The following outlined procedures and workflow (Figure 3) was carried out for the successful completion of this study. This procedure includes data sourcing, data loading into relevant software, data quality assurance and quality control, well logs conditioning (despiking and interpolation), well correlation, petrophysical evaluation of reservoirs, visualization, analysis of estimated petrophysical properties, estimation of elastic log properties, cross-plot and analysis of the rock elastic log properties.

4.3 Data Import and Quality Check

Well Information which include well header, well deviation survey and well log parameter were imported into the industry-based software and cross checked for errors in the data before proper analysis of the well data begun, this was done using the two software.

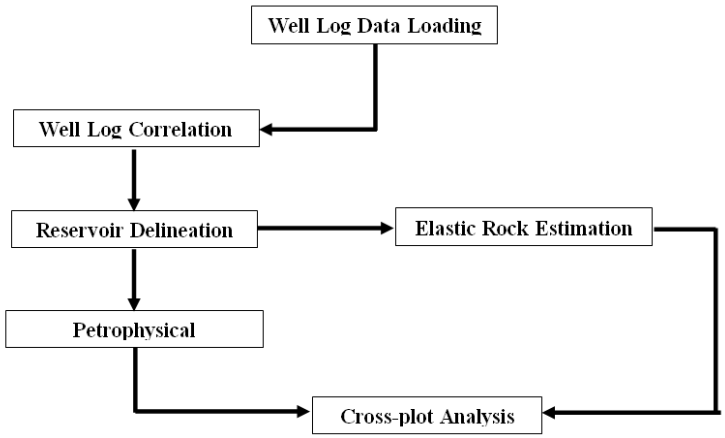

Figure 3. Workflow adopted for HAX Field study analysis.

4.4 Water Saturation Estimation

Water saturation (*S*w) is simply the proportion within the total reservoir pore volume occupied by formation water; for water saturation (Sw), from Archie's (1942) [27] empirical equation was utilized as follows;

$$Sw = \left(\frac{a \times R_w}{R_t \times \phi_t^m}\right)^{1/n} \qquad 1$$

Where;
S_{wa} = Archie's water saturation for clean sand
a = Tortuosity factor that is 1

m = Cementation exponent which is 2
n = Saturation exponent that is 2
Rt = Formation resistivity (read from log)
Rw = Formation water resistivity (read from log)
Φ_t = Total Porosity

4.5 Elastic Rock Property Estimation

To generate the rock physics attribute S-wave velocity was first derived using the empirical formula given by Castagna's mud rock line equation [28].

$$V_P = 1.16V_S + 1360 ms^{-1} \quad (2)$$

Thereafter, P–Impedance, S–Impedance, V_P/V_S ratio, rigidity modulus (μρ) and Incompressibility modulus (λρ) were transformed from existing P-wave velocity, derived S-wave velocity, and density logs (Table 2). Cross plots were then carried out for the discrimination of fluid and lithology using the well log data.

Table 2. Elastic attributes and their empirical formulas

Elastic Rock Properties	**Empirical Formulas**
Acoustic Impedance (P–Impedance)	$V_P * \rho$
Shear Impedance (S–Impedance)	$V_S * \rho$
V_P/V_S ratio	$\frac{V_P}{V_S}$
Mu	ρV_S^2
Mu-Rho ($\mu\rho$) Mu-Rho was defined as the multiplication of rock density and rigidity	$\rho(\rho V_S^2)$ $(\rho V_S)^2$
Lame's Lambda constant (λ) The measure of the fluid's ability to resist compression, hence it is sensitive to pore fluid and sometimes called fluid incompressibility	$\rho(V_P^2 - 2V_S^2)$
Lambda-Rho Where c is the discriminator factor ranging from "2.00 to 2.23" for robust discrimination of fluid and lithology [29], "I_S" and "I_P" are S-wave and P-wave Impedances, respectively [30].	$\lambda\rho = (\rho V_P)^2 - 2(\rho V_S)^2$ $\lambda\rho = I_P^2 - 2I_S^2$ $\lambda\rho = I_P^2 - cI_S^2$

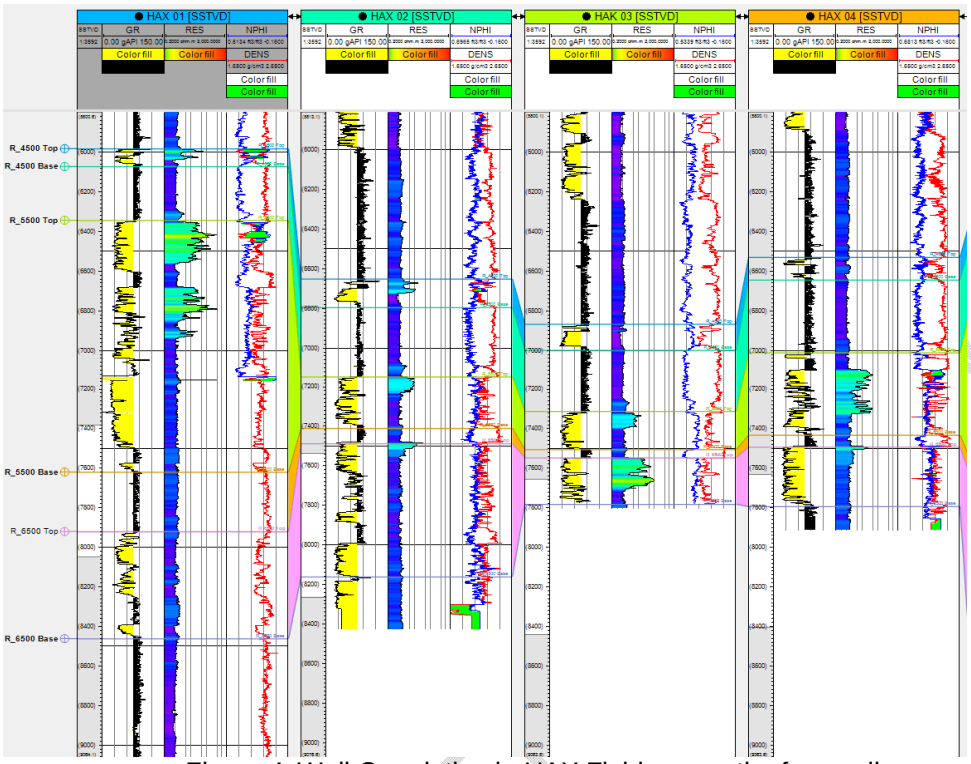

Figure 4: Well Correlation in HAX Field across the four well

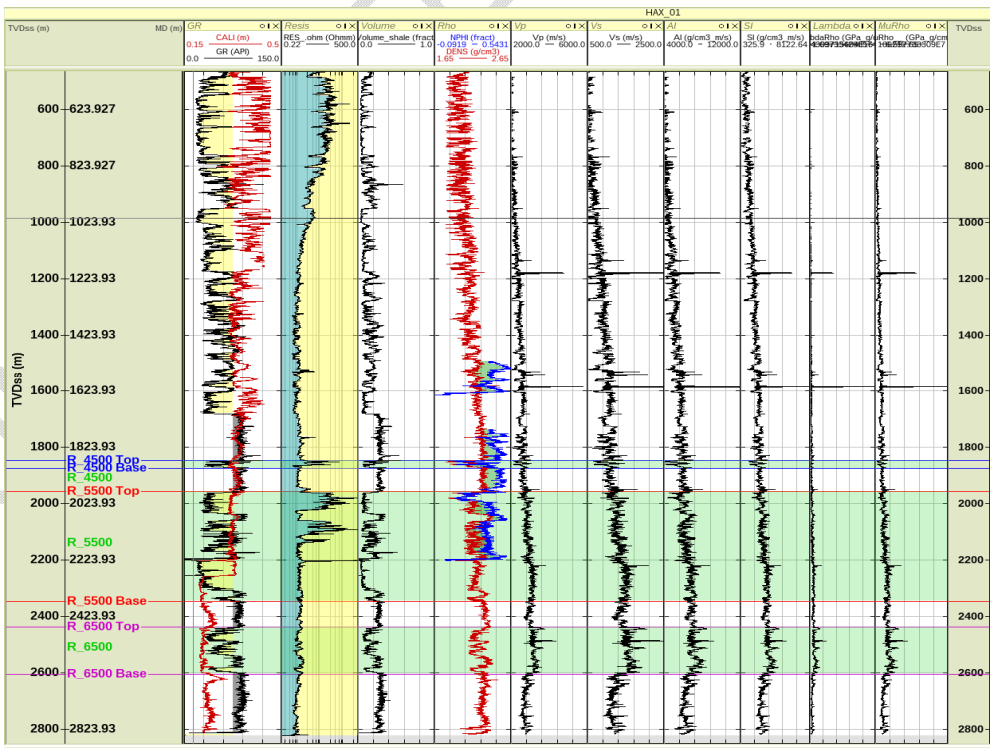

Figure 5: Elastic rock properties estimated for HAX 01

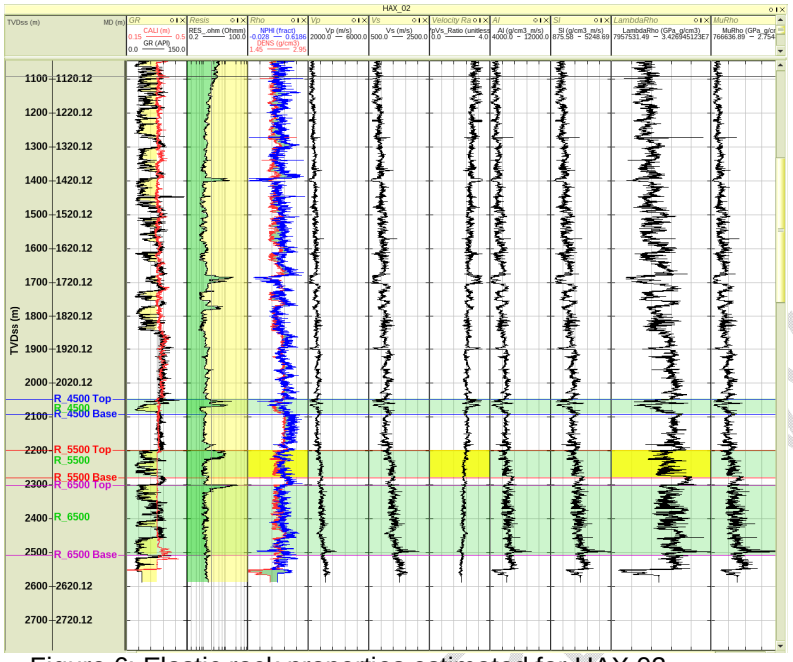

Figure 6: Elastic rock properties estimated for HAX 02

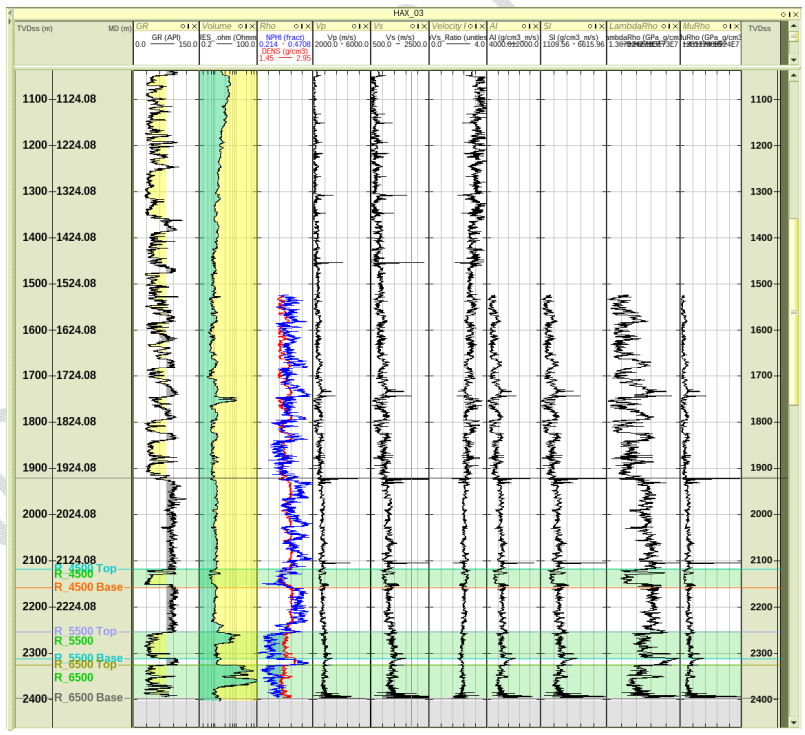

Figure 7: Elastic rock properties estimated for HAX 03

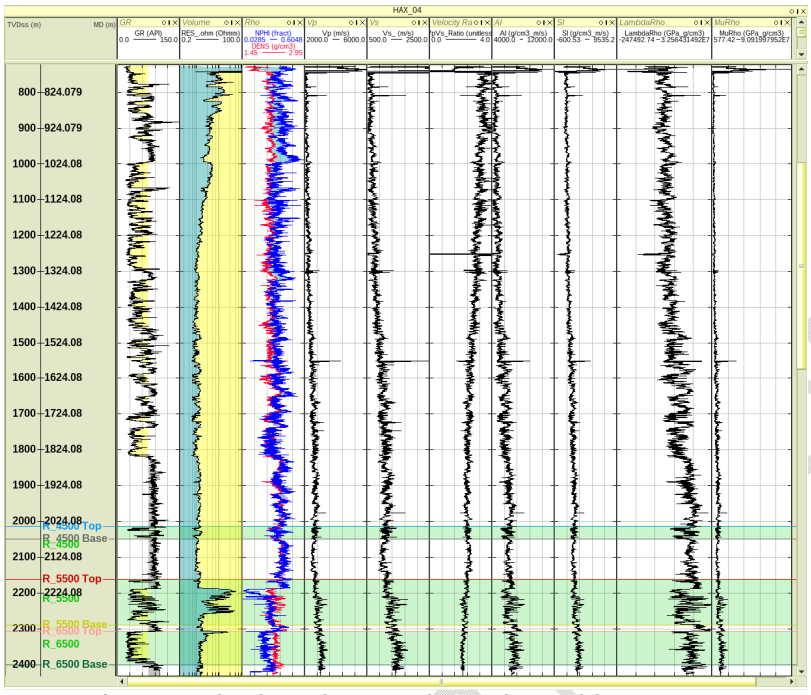

Figure 8: Elastic rock properties estimated for HAX 04

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cross plots are graphical representations of the correlation between two or more independent variables that are used to visually identify or identify anomalies that could be interpreted as the existence of hydrocarbons or other fluids and lithologies [14]. In this study, the cross plots of the following were carried out;

1. Lambda-Rho against V_P/V_S ratio
2. V_P/V_S ratio versus P-Impedance
3. Mu-Rho against Rho
4. Lambda-Rho against Mu-Rho

They were color coded with various property attributes such as gamma ray, density, resistivity, and water saturation to successfully distinguished between fluids and lithology. The reservoir properties were found to have a linear relationship. The observed results correspond with findings made by [31].

5.1 Lambda-Rho against V_P/V_S ratio

Figures 9-11 shows the variation of lambda-rho (incompressibility) against Vp/Vs ratio for sand and shale sequences colour-coded by water saturation, gamma ray and density respectively. The cross-plot in Figures 9(A-D) shows the shale zone described black ellipse, the blue describes brine sand, and the orange ellipse describes hydrocarbon sand zone using water saturation (Sw) as colour indicator. Using gamma ray (GR) as colour-code in Figures 10(A-D), the plots are simply differentiated into sand and shale sequence with the blue ellipse indicating the shale zone and the orange ellipse indicating the sand zone. For the density colour indicator in Figure 11(A-D), the black ellipse reveals the shale zone,

ellipse the brine sand zone, the orange ellipse the oil zones and the purple ellipse the gas zones.

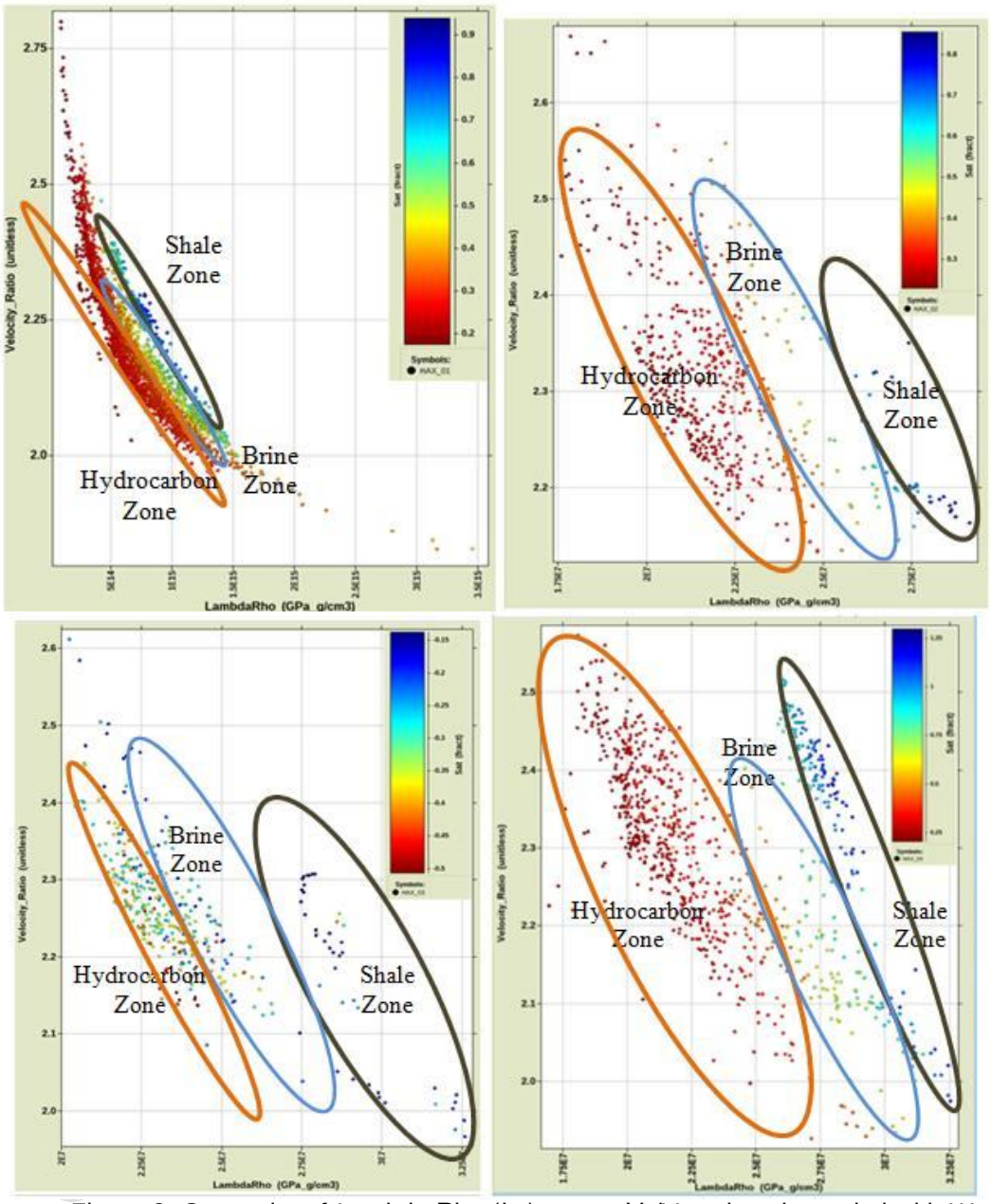

Figure 9: Cross plot of Lambda-Rho (λρ) versus V_P/V_S ratio color coded with Water Saturation for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

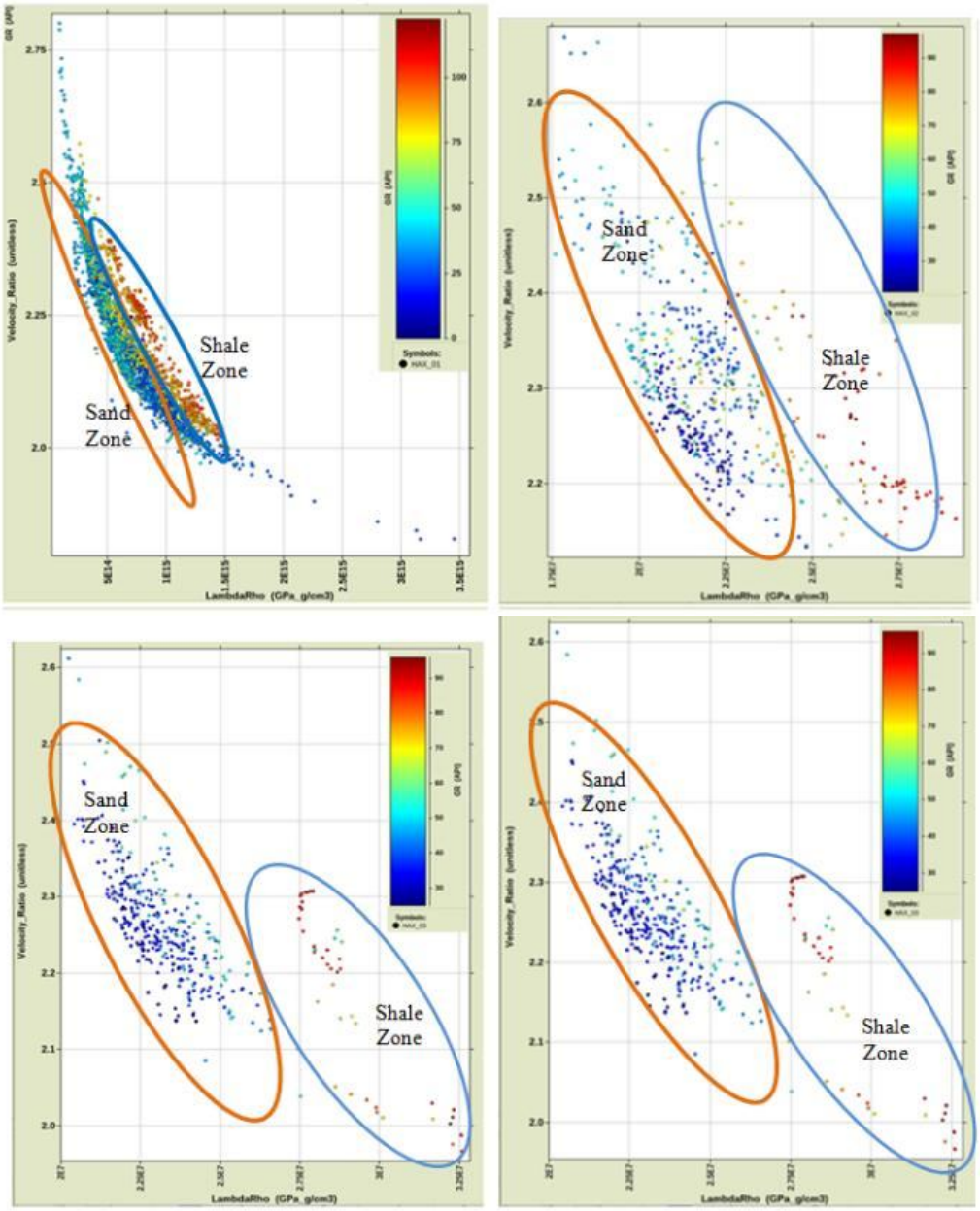

Figure 10: Cross plot of Lambda-Rho (λρ) versus V_P/V_S ratio color coded with Gamma Ray for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

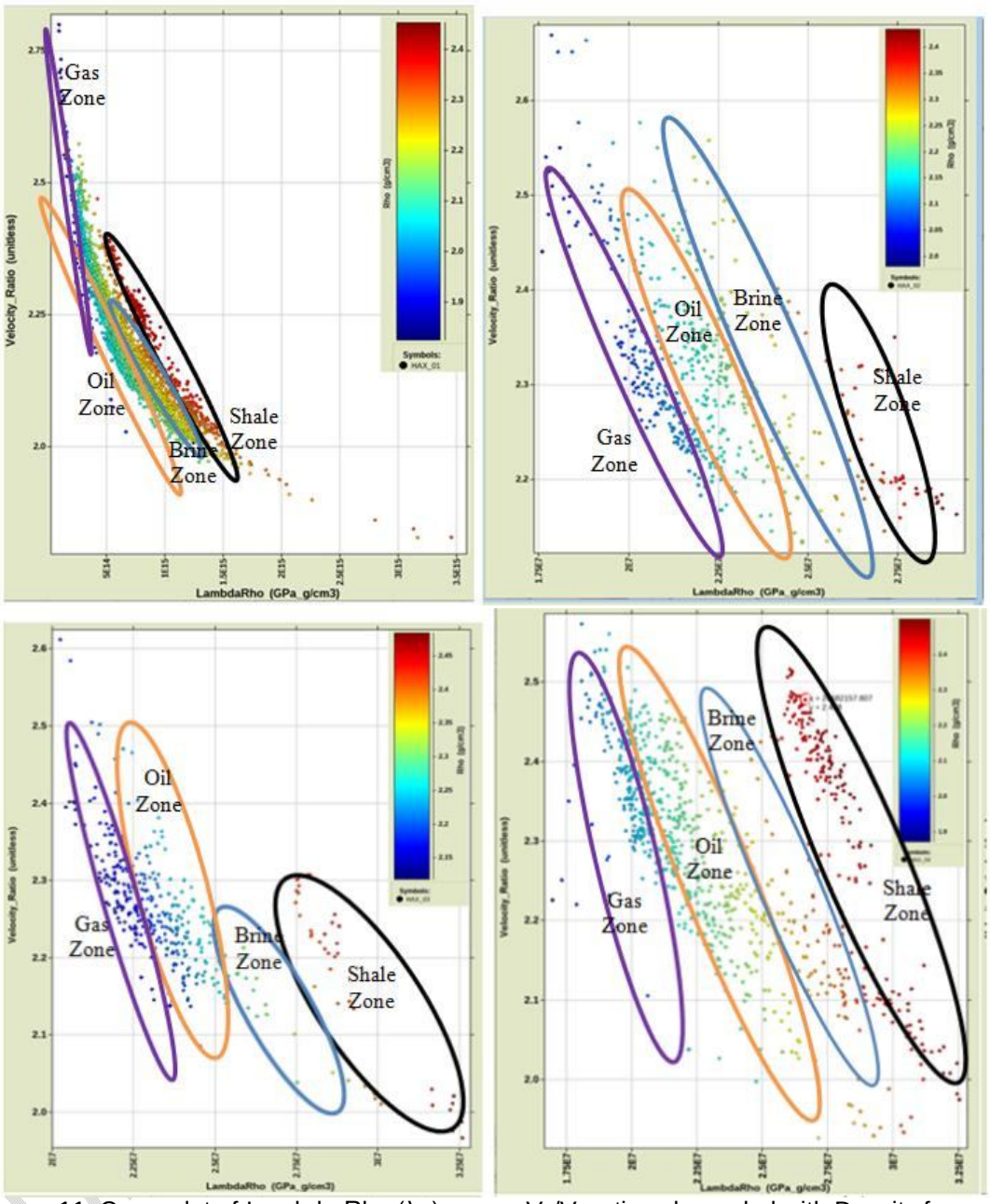

Figure 11: Cross plot of Lambda-Rho (λρ) versus V_P/V_S ratio color coded with Density for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

5.2 V_P/V_S ratio versus P-Impedance

Figures 12-14 shows the variation of Vp/Vs ratio against Acoustic Impedance cross-plots colour-coded by water saturation, gamma ray and density respectively. In Figure 12 (A-D) distinguishes the reservoir of interest into three zones namely; shale zone (black ellipse), brine sand zone (blue ellipse) and hydrocarbon sand zone (orange ellipse) colour-coded by Sw. Using gamma ray (GR) as colour-code in Figures 13(A-D), the plots are simply differentiated into sand and shale sequence with the blue ellipse indicating the shale zone

and the orange ellipse indicating the sand zone. For the density colour indicator in Figure 14(A-D) distinguishes the reservoir of interest into four zones namely; shale zone (black ellipse), brine sand (blue ellipse), oil (orange ellipse) and gas sands (purple ellipse). The Vp/Vs ratio is lower in hydrocarbon bearing sand than shale since shear waves cannot propagate during fluids [32,33]. The results show shale having high values in each Vp/Vs and AI than hydrocarbon bearing sand with low values of AI and Vp/Vs ratio [32,33,34,35,36].

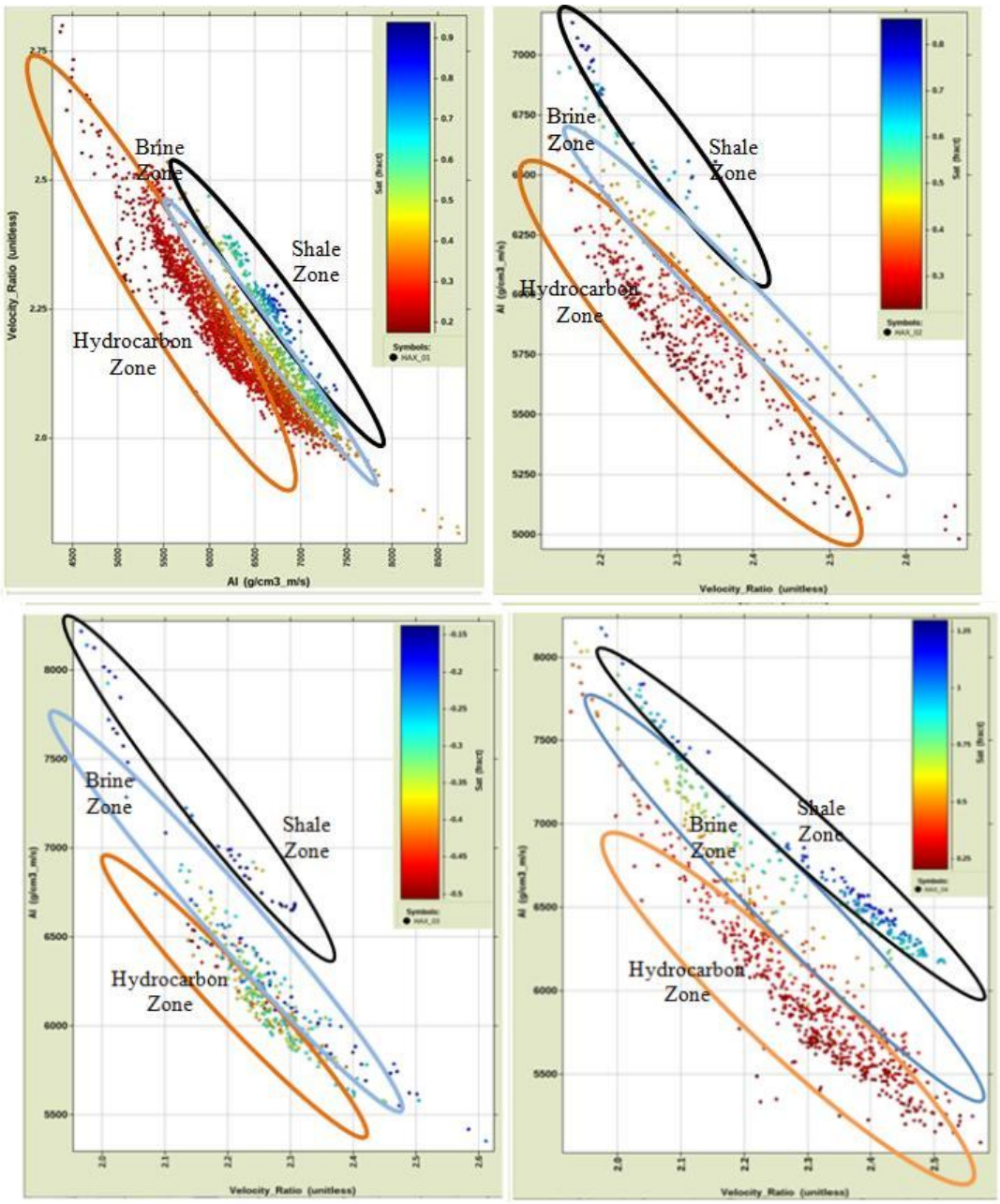

Figure 12: Cross plot of V_P/V_S ratio against Acoustic Impedance color coded with Water Saturation for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

The results also show that the hydrocarbon bearing sand density colour-code is lower than water saturated sand for hydrocarbon bearing sand because water is denser than oil while water saturated sand has lower density than shale [36,37]. Therefore, clusters with higher density value coloured black represent shale, while the low density clusters coloured (orange and purple) represent hydrocarbon bearing sand [32,33,34,35,36,37].
This cross-plot shows better lithology and fluid discrimination along the acoustic impedance axis, indicating that the acoustic impedance attribute will better describe the R_5500 reservoir conditions in terms of lithology and fluid content than Vp/Vs ratio.

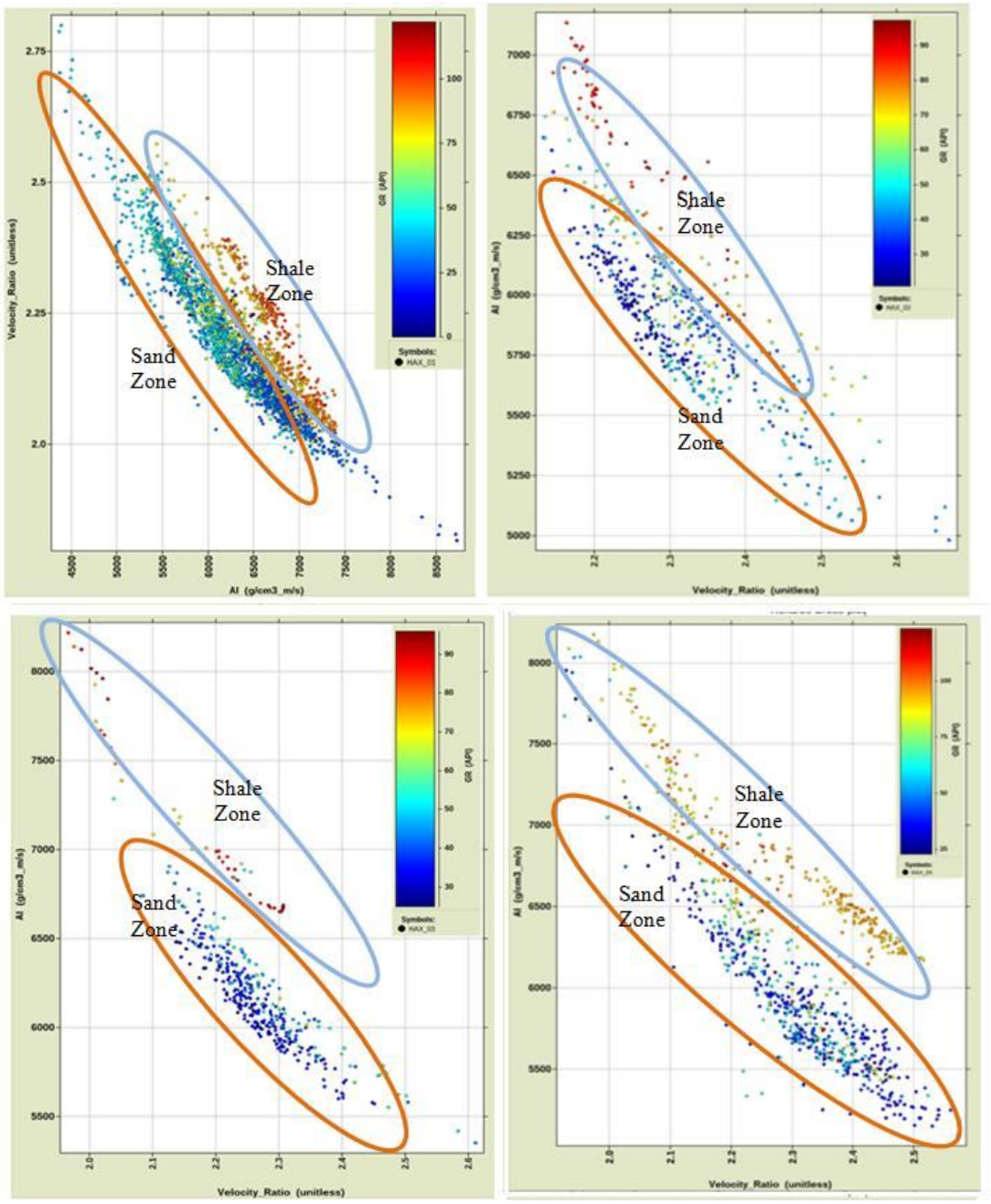

Figure 13: Cross plot of V_P/V_S ratio against Acoustic Impedance color coded with Gamma Ray for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

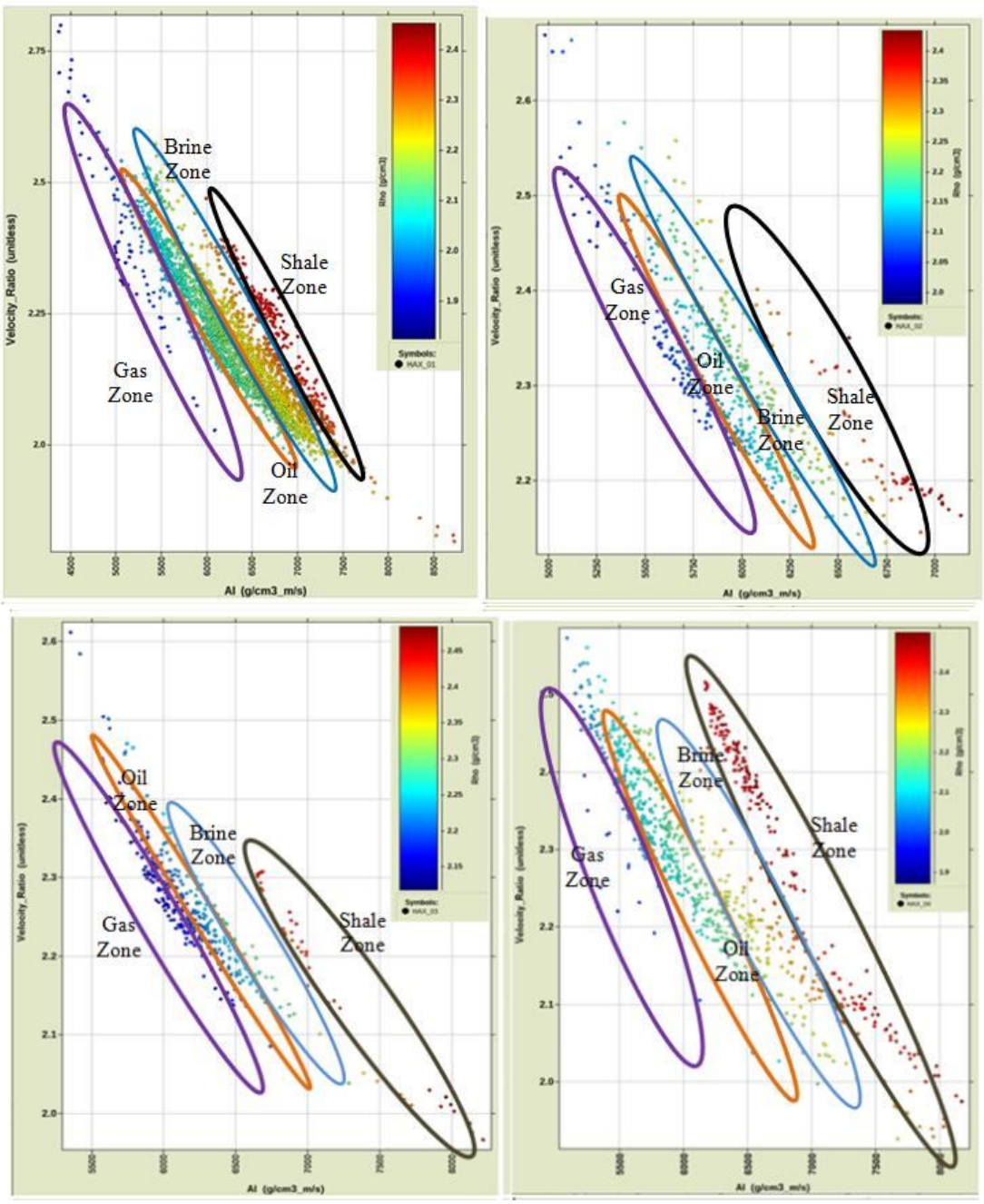

Figure 14: Cross plot of V_P/V_S ratio against Acoustic Impedance color coded with Density for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

5.3 Mu-Rho against Rho

Figures 15-17 shows the variation of Mu-Rho against Density colour-coded by water saturation, gamma ray and density respectively. In Figure 15(A-D), the black ellipse describes the shale region, the blue ellipse describes brine saturated sand region, and the orange ellipse describes hydrocarbon bearing sand using water saturation (Sw) as colour

indicator. Using gamma ray (GR) as colour-code in Figure 16(A-D), the plots are simply differentiated into sand and shale sequence with the blue ellipse indicating the shale zone and the orange ellipse indicating the hydrocarbon bearing sand. For the density colour indicator in Figure 17(A-B), the cross-plot indicates that the black ellipse reveals the shale zone, blue ellipse the brine sand, the orange ellipse the oil sand and the purple ellipse the gas sand. Mu-rho and density are both lithology discriminators but density can also be use for fluid prediction, this one of the advantage of density over Mu-Rho has seen from the cross-plots [33].

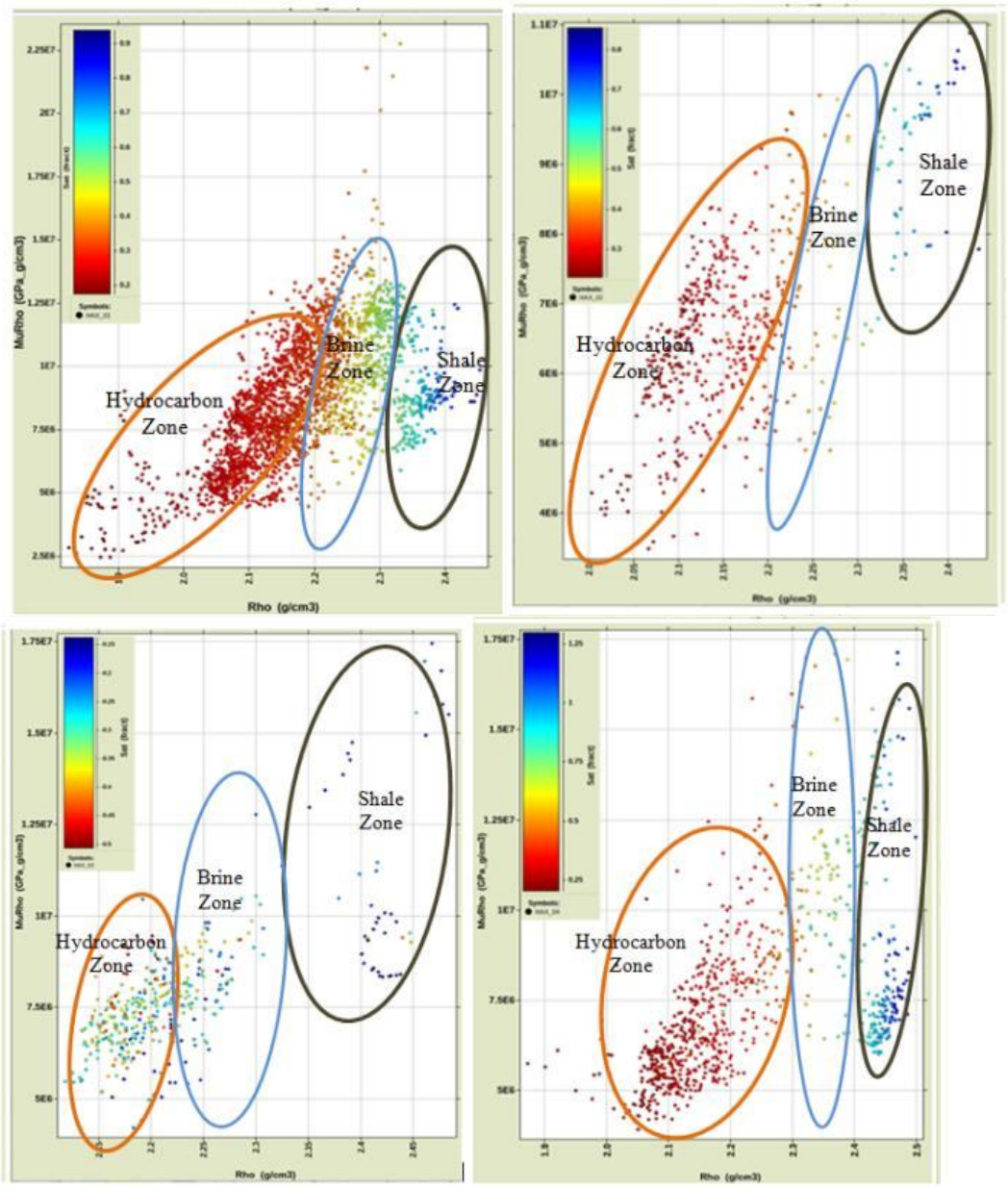

Figure 15: Cross plot of Mu-Rho against density color coded with Water Saturation for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

In theory sand will have a high value of Mu-Rho and low value of shale [38] but in this field the results of the cross-plots show that the Mu-Rho values are high for shale and low for sand while the density of shale is higher than that of sand [2,33]. Furthermore, hydrocarbon bearing sand is less dense than brine (even as hydrocarbon gas is less dense than oil) and brine is less dense than shale [2,33].

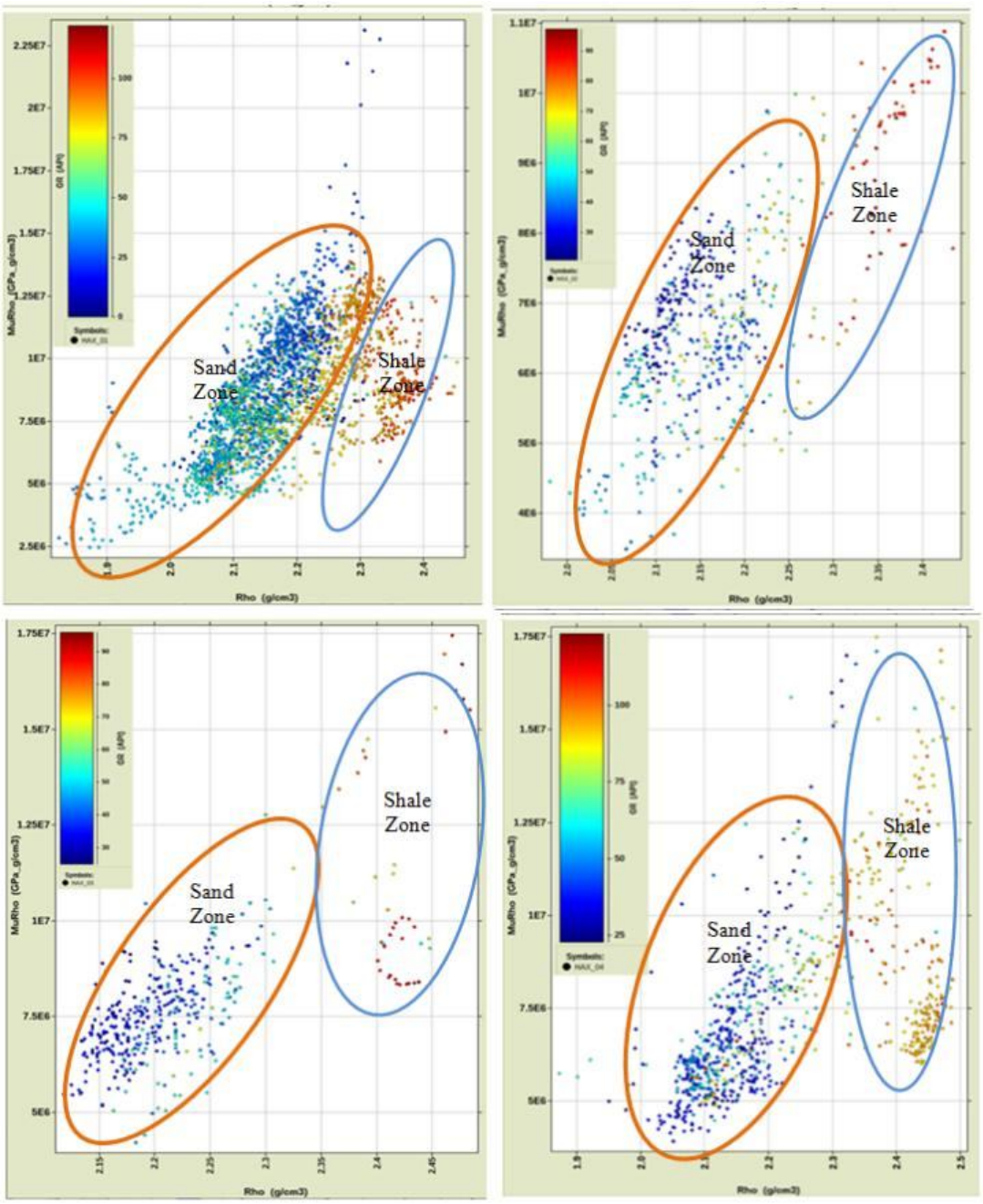

Figure 16: Cross plot of Mu-Rho against density color coded with Gamma Ray for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

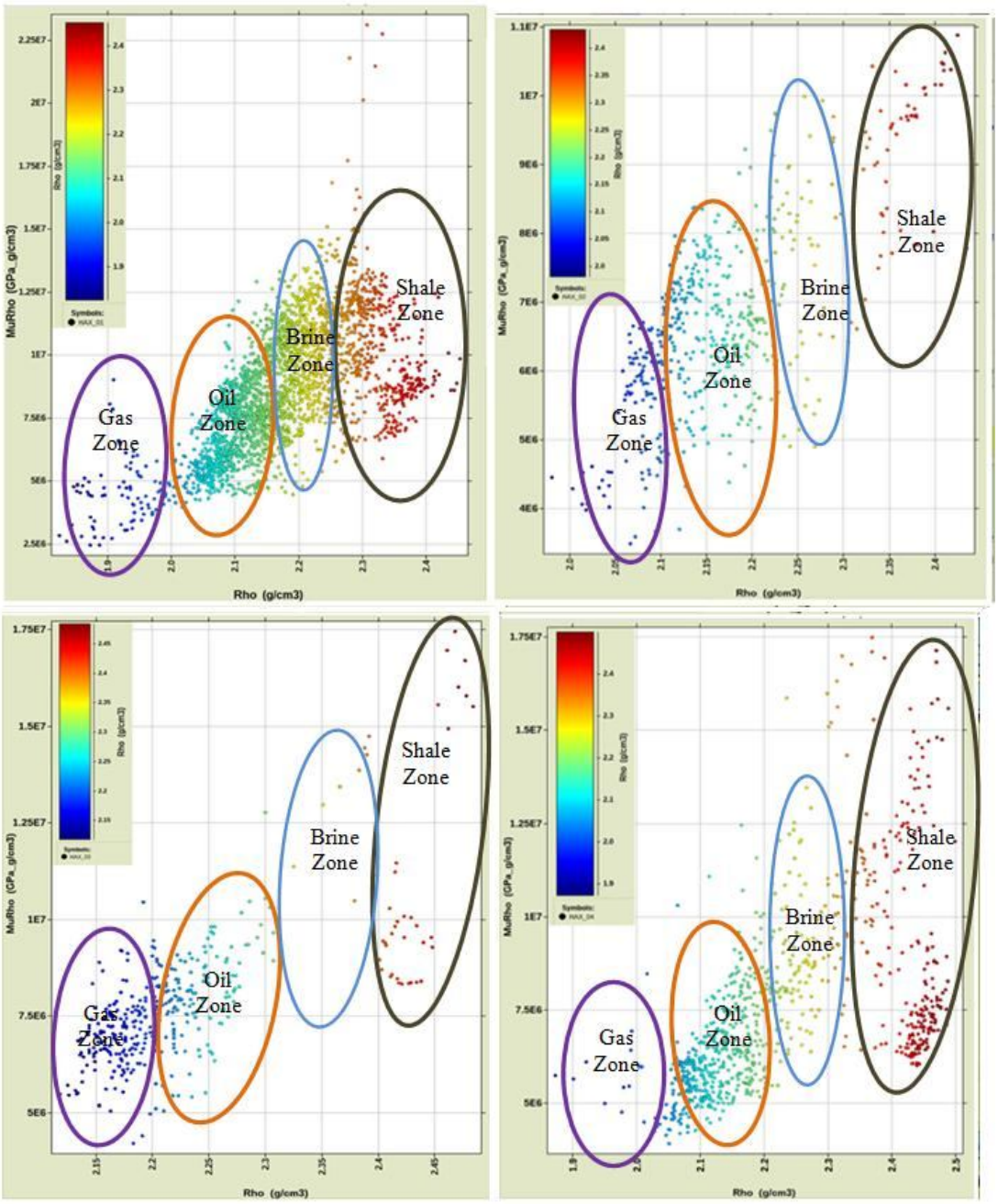

Figure 17: Cross plot of Mu-Rho against density color coded with Density for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

5.4 Lambda-Rho against Mu-Rho

Figures 18-20 shows the variation of Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Mu-Rho (μρ) colour-coded by water saturation, gamma ray and density respectively. Figure 18(A-D) the cross-plots are separated into three zones that can be inferred to be probable brine (black ellipse), oil (blue ellipse), and hydrocarbon bearing sand (orange ellipse) using water saturation (Sw) as colour indicator. Using gamma ray (GR) as colour, the plots are simply differentiated into

sand and shale sequence with the blue ellipse indicating the shale zone and the orange ellipse indicating the hydrocarbon bearing sand (Figure 19(A-D)). For the density colour indicator, the cross-plot reveals shale (black ellipse), brine (blue ellipse), oil (orange ellipse) and gas (purple ellipse). Brine (blue eclipse), oil (orange eclipse) and gas zone (purple eclipse) confirmed by lowest water saturation values (Figure 20(A-D)).

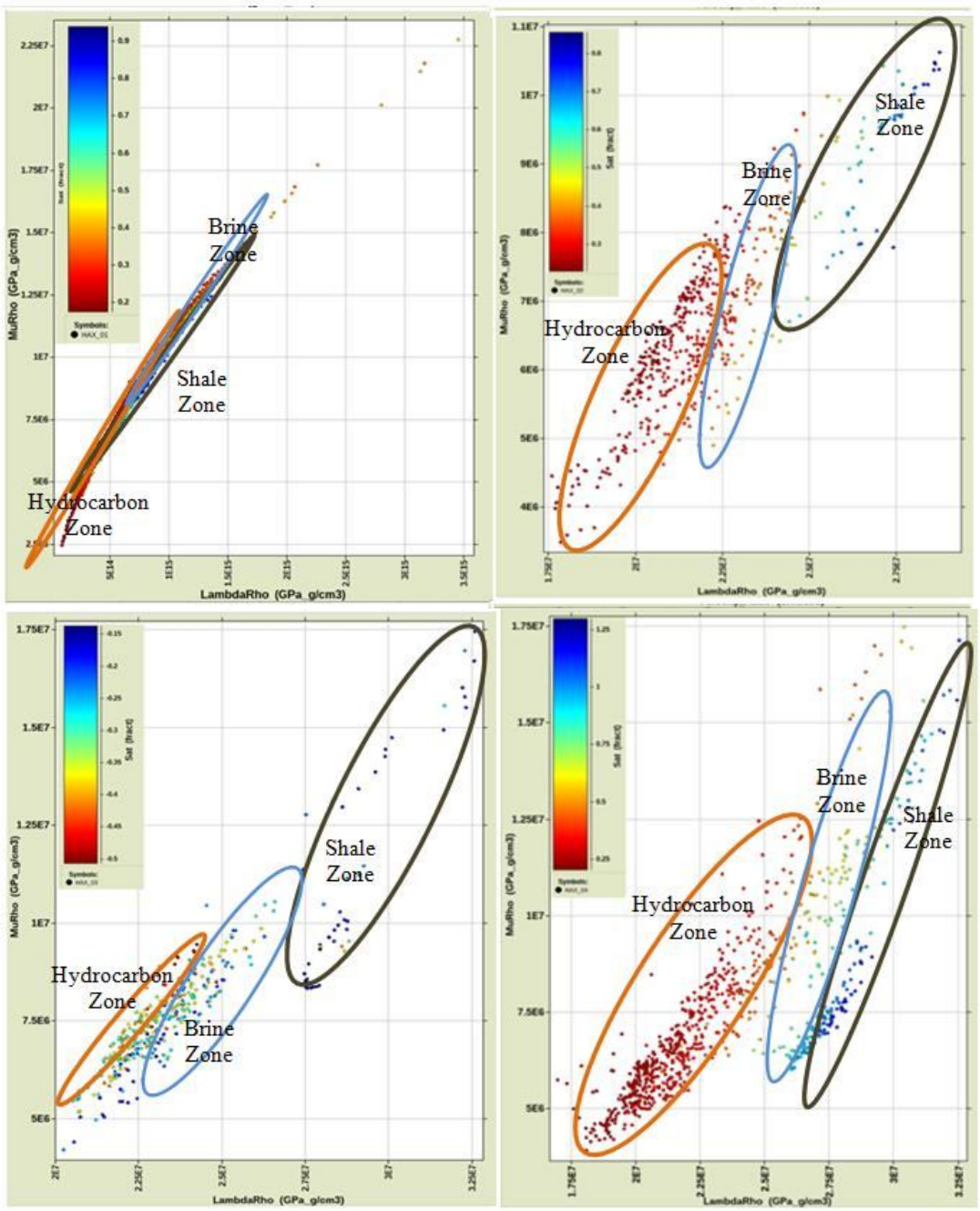

Figure 18: Cross plot of Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Mu-Rho (μρ) color coded with Water Saturation for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

The results show that the clusters were better separated from the background trend which falls within the reservoir region by Lambda- Rho more than Mu-Rho as in [11]. This makes Lambda-Rho a better fluid indicator than Mu-Rho which is a matrix indicator that helps to provide direct geological meaningful information about reservoirs [11]. The hydrocarbon zone showed the gas zone lower in Lambda-Rho and density responses than the oil zone [2, 11,39,40,41]. The plot indicates that λρ is more robust than μρ in the analysis of fluids in the field of study and that μρ values are relatively low for the reservoir sand according to [2,3,11].

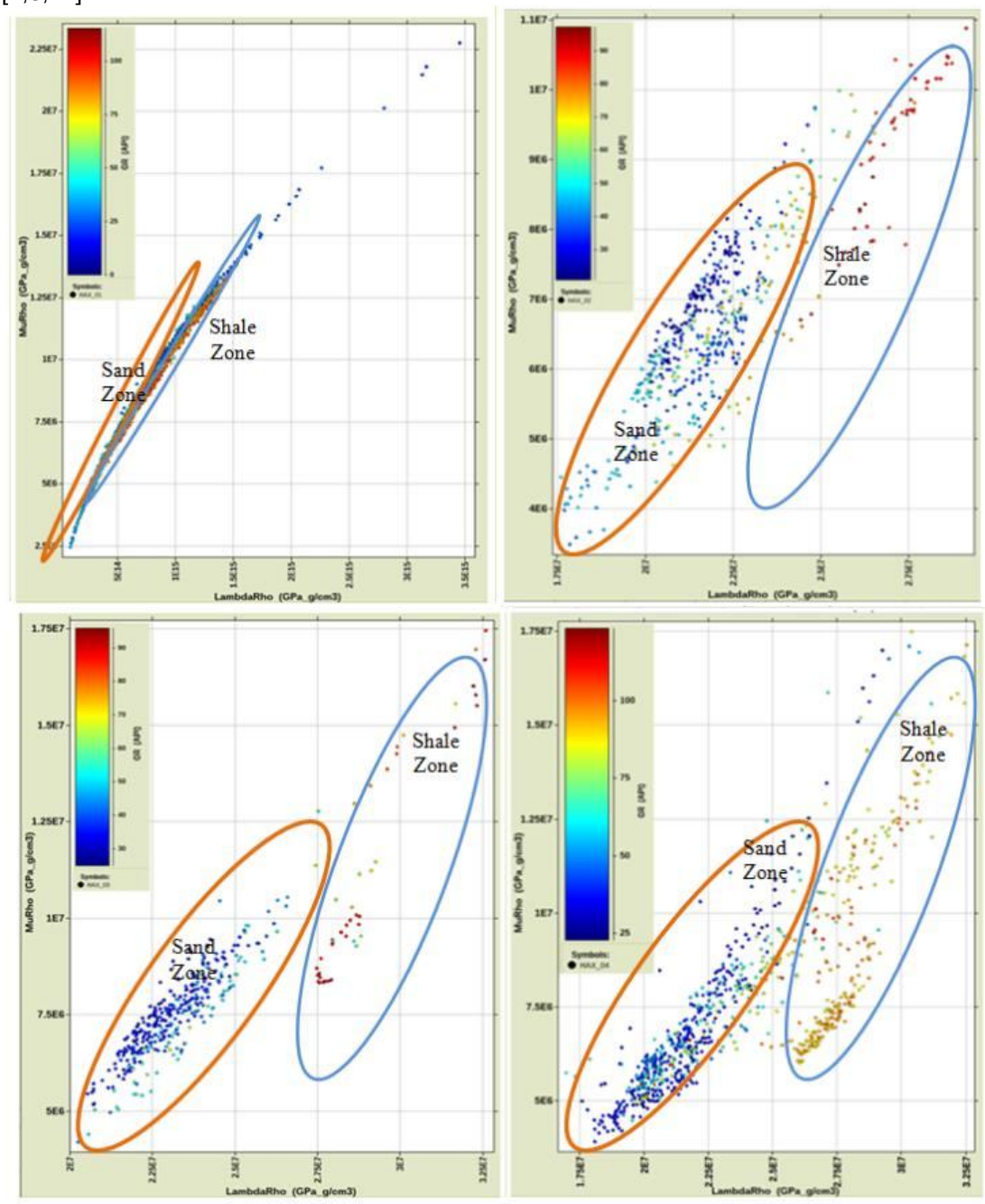

Figure 19: Cross plot of Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Mu-Rho (μρ) color coded with Gamma Ray for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

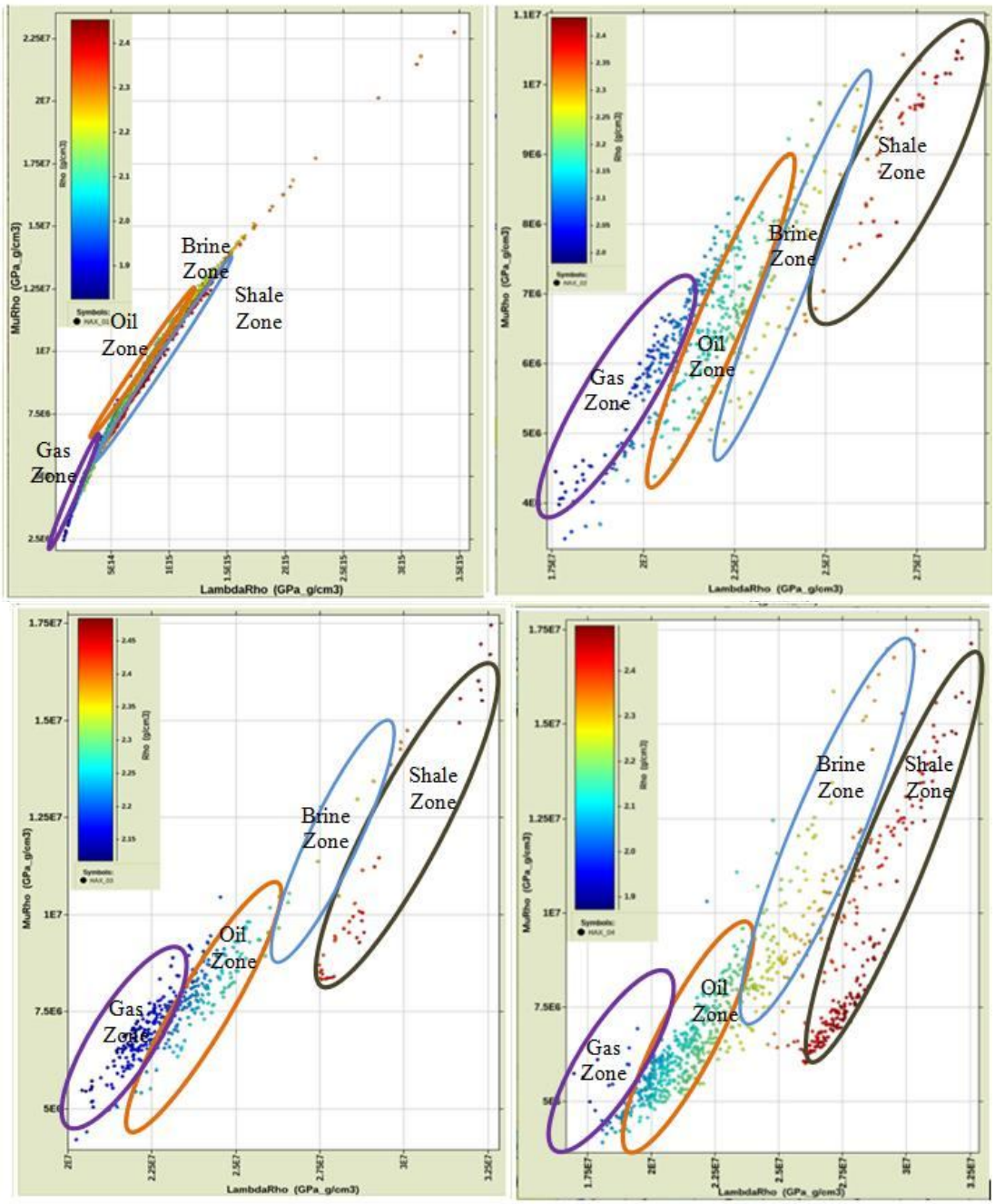

Figure 20: Cross plot of Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Mu-Rho (μρ) color coded with Density for (a) HAX 01 (b) HAX 02 (c) HAX 03 (d) HAX 04

6. CONCLUSION

For this study, lithology delineation, well log correction, elastic properties estimation and cross-plot analysis for fluid and lithology discriminate were all carried out. During well log correlation, three reservoir units were identified from lithology indicator logs like gamma ray,

the presence of hydrocarbon was validated using high resistivity log signatures for reservoir zones while fluid discrimination to identify fluid type within the reservoir was done using the cross-plot of neutron against density. Fluid and lithology cross-plot analysis was also carried out with the reservoir of interest to discriminate fluid and lithology within that reservoir from the elastic rock properties estimated. These elastics rock properties include Lambda-Rho, Vp/Vs ratio, Acoustic Impedance, Mu-Rho, and Density. Hydrocarbon bearing reservoir zone was delineated and evaluated using cross-plot analysis, the reservoirs of interest R_5500, was penetrated at depths 1935.22–2322.8m, 2177.54–2259.8m, 2229.51–2288.1m, 2136.76–2265.3m, and 2057.21–2663m across all wells respectively

For cross-plot analysis of some selected rock properties and attributes were carried out, Vp/Vs ratio against Acoustic Impedance, Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Vp/Vs, Mu-Rho against Density and Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Mu-Rho (μρ) distinguished reservoir R_5500 into two zones namely sand zone and shale zone using the gamma ray has colour indictor for wells HAX 01, 02, 03, and 04 depicts that in the reservoirs the lithologies are majorly sands and shale predominantly found in Niger Delta. The cross-plot also showed the gamma ray colour-code affirming that the zone with the lowest values of Vp/Vs ratio, Lambda-Rho and P–Impedance with a little variation in Mu-Rho has the lowest gamma ray feedbacks, indicating that the zone is hydrocarbon bearing sand and the highest values of gamma ray concentrated indicates shale [3,41].

Conversely, the cross-plot of Vp/Vs ratio against Acoustic Impedance, Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Vp/Vs, Mu-Rho against Density and Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Mu-Rho (μρ) distinguished reservoir R_5500 into three zones namely hydrocarbon bearing zone, brine sand zone and shale zone using the water saturation has colour indictor for wells HAX 01, 02, 03, and 04 indicative of both lithology and fluid discrimination. From these cross-plots the clusters with the least water saturation correspond to highly charged hydrocarbon saturation sand while clusters with maximum water saturation correspond to non-hydrocarbon zone (brine sand and shale) [32,33].

And lastly, the cross-plot of Vp/Vs ratio against Acoustic Impedance, Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Vp/Vs, Mu-Rho against Density and Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Mu-Rho (μρ) distinguished reservoir R_5500 into four zones namely gas sand zone and oil sand zone, brine sand zone and shale zone using the density has colour indictor for wells HAX 01, 02, 03, and 04 depicts that in the reservoirs the fluid discriminates the shale (black ellipse), brine (blue ellipse), oil (orange ellipse) and gas (purple ellipse). In terms of fluid content these attributes showed good discrimination since relatively lower Acoustic Impedance, Vp/Vs ratio, Lambda-Rho, Mu-Rho and density (as the colour-code) values are indicative of hydrocarbon bearing sand while the relatively higher Acoustic Impedance, Vp/Vs ratio, Lambda-Rho, Mu-Rho and density (as the colour-code) values are associated with non-hydrocarbon zone (shale and brine sand)

In conclusion, hydrocarbon-bearing sand (gas and oil) typically has low value readings from density, Acoustic Impedance, Lambda-Rho (λρ), Mu-Rho (μρ) (little variation), gamma ray and water saturation in Niger Delta than brine sand and shale. Therefore, brine sand and shale plots as medium to high property clusters in the cross plot space while hydrocarbon bearing sand (gas and oil) plots as low property clusters on lambda-rho (incompressibility) against Vp/Vs, Mu-Rho against Density and Lambda-Rho (λρ) against Mu-Rho (μρ) cross-plot space respectively.

This study has proven that HAX field is viable in terms of hydrocarbon prospects within the reservoir of interest because of the results of cross-plot analyses of elastic rock properties

with reservoir properties were able to differentiate lithology and fluid within reservoir of interest, therefore the field is said to be highly economical for production.

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