Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: Petroleum Exploration-Geological & Geophyisical Methods Semester: V

Programme: B.Tech APE-UP

Course Code: GSEG 323

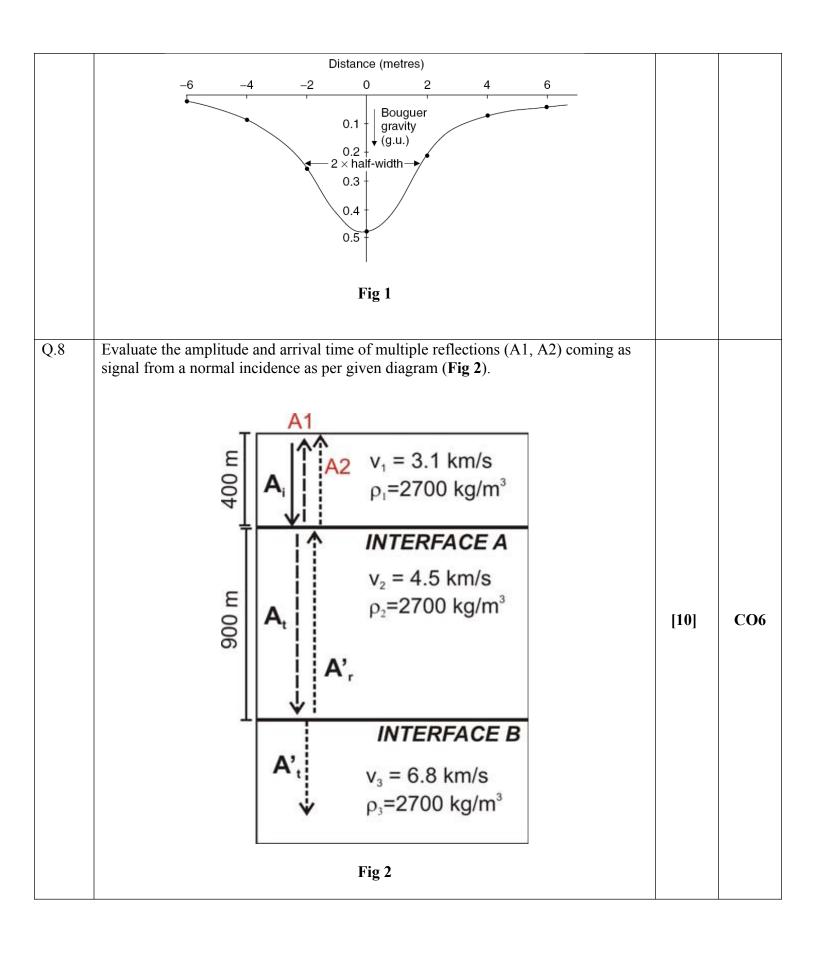
Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A

All Questions Compulsory

S. No.		Marks	CO	
Q 1	List reasons in support of organic origin of petroleum.	[4]	CO5	
Q.2	Differentiate between sediments deposited under fluvial and beach environment.	[4]	CO5	
Q.3	Explain the remanent magnetization in igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.	[4]	CO4	
Q.4	Differentiate between 1D, 2D, 3D, 4D, 3C and VSP seismic survey.	[8]	CO6	
SECTION B				
Q.5	Explain with illustration secondary migration and accumulation of hydrocarbons in a system.	[10]	CO5	
Q.6	Describe a scheme to identify between conventional and unconventional hydrocarbon accumulations in a trap. Or	[10]	CO5	
	Describe the general scheme of petroleum formation.			
Q.7	Estimate the depth and size of a buried spherical body having density of 2.12 gm/cc with host rock density of 2.52 gm/cc from the given gravity measurement data (Fig 1). (1g.u. =0.1mgal). Gravity measurement formula for spherical body is given as, $g(x) = GM_E z/(x^2+z^2)^{3/2}$.	[10]	CO2	



SECTION-C					
Q.9	 Explain: a) Effect on porosity of grain size under unconsolidated sediments vs consolidated sediments condition. (6 marks) b) For clay-free sands, the reduction in porosity with increasing sorting coefficient is greater for coarse sand than for fine sand. (7 marks) c) Post burial changes in porosity. (7 marks) Or Evaluate different factors critical to formation of hydrocarbons. (20 marks) 	[20]	CO5		
Q.10	Derive the equations of normal move-out and dip move-out for two-layer case. Evaluate the effect of assuming higher or lower velocity than actual velocity on NMO correction. Explain the methods to migrate the seismic data.	[20]	CO6		
