| Cours <br> Progra <br> Cours <br> Instru <br> (Sectio | UNIVERSITY O <br> End Sen <br> Geological and Geophysical Me : B.Tech. APE- UP Code: PEGS 3016 <br> ions: All questions are compulso B) and Q 10 (Section C). |  | ITY WIT <br> OLE amin Explo | A PUR <br> M AN <br> ion, D <br> tion <br> ions; | ENER <br> cembe <br> owever | GY STUDIES <br> 2021 <br> Semester: V <br> Duration: 03 h <br> Max. Marks: 1 <br> internal choices are given |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Each | uestion carries 4 Marks. |  | CT | N A |  |  |  |
| S. No. | Question |  |  |  |  |  | CO |
| Q 1 | Explain the process to determin | ke | Dip | a geo | ical | ure in a Geological map. | CO1 |
| Q 2 | Refer the Table 1, which present hydrogen index and oxygen index Table 1 | Rock <br> or the <br> S1 <br> 0.30 <br> 0.34 <br> 0.22 <br> 1.94 | $\left\lvert\,$al Py <br> udied <br> S2 <br> 12.5 <br> 6.6 <br> 6.3 <br> 5.9 c\right. | lysis <br> S3 <br> 0.8 <br> 0.34 <br> 0.41 <br> 0.45 | ata. Cal <br> TOC <br> 13.70 <br> 7.28 <br> 6.93 <br> 8.37 | ulate the production index, | CO 2 |
| Q 3 | Explain the following: <br> a) Changes observed in gravity anomaly response due to a spherical object with respect to change in density contrast, depth of the body from surface and size of the body. [3] <br> b) Will a feather fall with the same acceleration as a brick or not and why (if both are in a vacuum)? [1] |  |  |  |  |  | CO 3 |
| Q 4 | From well logs, the following P-wave velocities were determined: Sandstone $4.3 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$, Water $1.5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$, Gas $0.3 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$, Shale $2.4 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$. Calculate the porosity of reservoir. |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{CO5}$ |
| Q 5 | Justify the statement, "Variation in grain size and geological structure can create directional permeability". |  |  |  |  |  | CO4 |
| Each 9 | estion carries 10 marks |  | CTI | N B |  |  |  |
| Q 6 | Discuss Sequence of processes for Exploration of Hydrocarbons. |  |  |  |  |  | CO1 |


| Q 7 | Explain the procedure for source rock evaluation. | CO2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q 8 | i. Calculate the difference in theoretical value of " g " between latitudes $2.835 \& 3.52$ degrees. [5] <br> ii. Calculate Bouguer Anomaly at latitude 4.4633 at an elevation of 434 m above mean sea level if Raw gravity is 977929 mgal and density of slab is $3.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$. [5] <br> OR <br> A gravity survey was conducted over an area and Figure 1 shows the gravity anomaly profile across the body. Assume the ore body to be spherical. <br> a) Calculate the depth to the centre of the body. [3] <br> b) Assume that gravity anomaly is due to the ore body of density $3800 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}-3$ and density of country rock is $2750 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}-3$. Calculate the radius of the ore body. [3] <br> c) Calculate the excess mass and total mass of the ore body. [4] <br> Figure 1 | CO3 |
| Q 9 | Discuss variation caused in amplitude of seismic waves under different circumstances. | $\mathrm{CO5}$ |
| Each Question carries 20 Marks. SECTION-C |  |  |
| Q 10 | A seismic data acquisition company carried out geophysical survey in a basin and observed following P-wave velocities in three different layers as $4.1 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}, 6.8 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$ and $3.5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$ respectively. Consider the amplitude of incident wave as unity and density of all the layers as $2700 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m} 3$, depth to first and second interfaces are 600 m and 1500 m respectively and that | $\mathrm{CO5}$ |


|  | there is no geometrical spreading, attenuation, or scattering. Construct the seismic record of <br> amplitude versus time of the arrival of first three possible waves in the geophone. <br> OR <br> Construct a survey design for 3D seismic data acquisition on land. |  |
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| Q 11 | Describe in detail about formation of petroleum w.r.t. geological processes, mention about all <br> stages, genetic potential \& transformation ratio, role of temperature, time and pressure. | $\mathbf{C O 4}$ |

